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of needed changes in our every day social affairs; it would be far more valuable to the world than the professional writers, and those who see the foundation of our social structure only at a distance. To say they cannot is not true, they can do anything that others do. "I can't" is but an admission of inferiority and when persisted in simply indicates they will continue just where they are.

Murmurs are often heard from the masses because they are misrepresented in the public press, that it places their acts in a false light; why would it not, it is a press sustained by those in direct opposition to them, they have an equal weapon that they may use in righting this if they but so choose, through which they can shed light that will put a different aspect on all things concerning them. Truth is on there side, they have but to send her forth.

It has been many years, now, since there has been practically free speech and a free press. It was obtained against great opposition and cost untold suffering. It was a cutting loose of the shackles that were binding mankind to existing conditions; it made progress a possibility, yet how poorly it has been utilized. Men have stood mum and seen conditions equal to any tyranny the world has witnessed, grow in among the people whose government was founded on the broadest principles of human liberty, and grow in because no one who saw what could be expected gave their light to [illegible] or had not the means [illegible] which to do it. Since [illegible] have become fastened [illegible] some slight attempt has [illegible] in that direction, yet un- [illegible] difficulties! Were those, [illegible] to spread light [illegible] speech [illegible] press to [illegible] the [illegible] suffer- [illegible] use of

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WAITING AND [illegible]

The news has spread [illegible] the country that several railroad companies, more especially the Pennsylvania railroad, one of the largest employers of labor, had begun on labor organizations and employes were divided on their organizations [illegible] ice. Such is not an [illegible]

through association, they should provide the means, and through it exerted on influence on all. A few may study out all the problems that confront society, but they will not be practiced any faster than all understand them, and to understand them all must study them, must be able to practice them.

There are two means now within the reach of all whereby they can do this; through discussion in an association and by expressing their views in writing through the press. Workingmen are wont to say, when this thing or that does not suit, why wont *they* do different, in which *they* is some unknown or imaginary persons or applied generally, when a more carefully consideration, would cause the remark to be substituted, why do not we do different. Nothing socially could be done for us that will be permanent, that we do not do ourselves, and do knowingly, make our light part of that by which all are guided.

The working masses are not going to be one whit better off, materially and socially, until as whole they know more than they do now, and they are not going to know more than they do now, until they enter the arena of thought, of discussion, and thus gain it by their own exertion. They will be a factor in society endowed with their just rights, when they have thus demonstrated their power in the whole, and that power is of the intellect, by utilizing a press they support, and it grows by its use, just as does the physical muscles. The light they thus give, shines none the less for them, and its use makes its grow brighter. The brightest brains are of no use if they do not give forth their light, they are only known by that light.

There should be seen at once, *more of a disposition* on the part *of the toilers to write* their views of needed changes in our every day social affairs; it would be far more valuable to the world than the profesional writers, and those who see the foundation of our social structure only at a distance. To say they cannot is not true, they can do anything that others do. "I can't" is but an admission of inferiority and when persisted in simply indicates they will continue just where they are.

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speech and the press, progress would be at an end. It would be considered the greatest of outrages coming from the enemies of the masses, but what difference is there in the effect, in not using, or not supporting it. It does not exist in either case.

Where is there a press run in the interest of the masses, that is not continually on the verge of starvation, and through the weakness thus caused, prevented from doing full service?

There is not a working man who may read this, who believes that a better existance is possible for hin and his children, but who can utilize the means of free speech and a free press; to make that possibility a fact, and who in not doing it, is failing to do his duty, and must to that degree blame himself for what he has cause to complain of. A person loses nothing by imparting his knowledge to others. He is aiding progress by asissting in the maintenance of the means through which such knowledge may be given to others.

The prospects for the working classes can easily be seen, by knowing the condition they keep their means through which progress may be made,—their associations and their press. If they use them they will be found to be in a prosperous state, it not, then like the machine left idle and uncared for, it will be difficult to use or will disappear in rust.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

The news has spread over the country that eastern railroad companies, more especially the Pennsylvania railroad, one of the largest employers of labor, had began war on labor organizations and that employes were notified to abandon their organizations or the service. Such is not an uncommon thing for corporations to do, it is in recognition of the idea that a wage receiver has no rights that a wage payer is bound to respect, for organization has been the only thing that has caused them to be respected, consequently it could only be in support of the desire not to respect them, that organization is not wanted.

It is, however, an uncommon thing for such a sweeping order to be issued, and, in face of the generally supposed strong organization disposition among railroad employes, is quite startling at first thought. The question naturally arises, "what will these men do?" as for as information can be had the answer is, "they are obeying their masters." What else could they do? They are worse divided than if they had no organization at all, and when such an event arises they realize it. If there were no organization an invasion of their common rights, would, through sympathetic causes, bring them together, but divided, they are weaned away from the natural tendency, and to look to their division only for that which should come from each to all and all to each. It is too late than for what is found wanted, for, as a rule, they have legislated away their means of doing it. They must maintain their seperate autonomy even if it keeps them in the mire to do it, one of the most effective invention to prevent progress that the world has seen, and one tyrants can always feel safe under.

Such moves as the Pennsylvania company has made is, however, one of the best things, in the long run, for the masses, for it demonstrates where weakness lays, and points out what would give strength, that it is not simply in belonging to an organization that unites or fighting an employer their end, and it seems strange that shrewd managers would

trouble themselves about such comparatively helpless divisions as exists among their employes, unless it was to rid themselves of even the trouble to listen to them, destructions of the divisions open the way or makes possible a unification, that would not make such orders so easy to carry out; as its methods might be non-combative. But it is evident they have not made the more hap-hazard; that it has a full purpose to lead to, is the conclusion that every person who will study the situation will come to.

At the present time there are thousands of men idle and, for the sake of what a little work will give them, ready to accept it on any terms. It is the period when the masters power is best displays; when the servility of those who depend on the hire of another is best seen; and it ought to be the period when the most effective work is done toward a change of conditions that make the evils possible.

When there is a greater demand for laborers, a more independent spirit is seen among them; elevating in its tendency. What would human conditions as a whole be, if every person was absolutely certain of the opportunity to labor when he choosed, and at a return that represented the full value of it. Why cannot such a conidtion exist just as well as not, all the material labor is expended on comes from Mother Earth; it is due to no human being yet to be able to use it, or exercise, what would seem to be a natural right, depends on the will of some human being, and if such do not will it, than stand or sit by and suffer, absolutely compelled to obey the master.

It matters not, what arrangements may be made by the servant with the master, at the time when the master is anxious for the use *of the servants* labor, or when circumstances are temporarily favorable to the servant, he has always been able to even up at another period if he so chooses, for all have not so chosen, but, on the contrary, have done as near right as circumstances would permit. There has been but little done to aleviate the dependence of the employe class on the employer class, to make it unnecessary for any person to stand in the market and wait for some one to hire them.

Most of our efforts have been centered on forcing concessions from the employer, thus recognizing him in the sense of master, and who, in a measure at least, must be obeyed. On the other hand the master seeks to increase his power and is jealous of any move that is in any degree likely to curtail his power. "I will stand no dictation from my employes," expresses a prevailing sentiment. Much of the hostility that exists, it would seem, might be avoided and more rapid progress made toward an ideal condition if a different course than has been commonly taken was pursued. If workingmen would just realize that no ideal condition can be reached or in any part maintained on a master and servant basis, and stop wasting so much energy in the direction of forcing concessions from the employer, and more in the line of education which will cause justice to be established for its own sake. It is all we do now that is of any permanent gain. Remove the impression, that has become so general, that organization is for the sole purpose of force; for it is that impression, often supported by plausible illustrations, that create the talk of dictation; and cause steps in advance to be taken, because its need is seen by all, that all will be better for taking it.

We are facing a condition;

obliged to seek employment, necessary for existance, from another; must recognize his right to such a position, no matter how contrary it is to natural justice. There is not a particle of need of maintaining a feud as between men, it is against the condition and what causes it, we should direct our blows. Any acts that bring personal antagonism but aggrivates the condition, every disagreeable feature arising should be considered calmly and mutually, if all concerned will not thus do it force will not aid it in the least, the opposite method must be taken. Social deseases, like physical ones must be endured until cured.

As long as organization is so used as to keep men divided antagonisms will remain that prevent progress, whether it be between classes of workmen, or between employers and employes, and just so long will the employer or master class be able, from and because of their advantageous position generally recognized to force obedience to their demands, at least what is the same thing results, a maintenance of the relative positions.

The employer class is given a position all powerful, under existing conditions of society, that workingmen have made little attempt to change or make ineffective on them, and that is the employer can dodge any close quarters he may be forced into by the methods now commonly used, by simply refusing to be an employer, there is no case on the docket against him then. No matter how strongly wage earners may organize to gain concessions from employers, they can only reach that point. What use is there then in following a course that carried to its ultimate can only bring you around where you started.

The experience of the past ought to have demonstrated the need of paying less attention to such a course, and more to what will eliminate master and servant from society and substitute free men, or masters of self.

The master class will, so long as it exists, and is recognized as such, use every means in their control to force obeyance to them, and it matters not how powerful organization may be the simple use of force cannot reach them. The only way to avoid obeyance to the demands of another is to in no way be dependant upon him, and the only way for labor to solve its troubles now so greatly felt, is to employ itself. Let our efforts be centered on making that possible and less on what employers are doing.

WHY MAINTAIN A MILITIA.

The commanding general of the United States army recommends the appropriation for the militia be increased from $30,000 to $1,000,000. In many states efforts are being made for greater aid from the state governments.

To the industrious peace loving citizen the question naturally arises, why a need of any appropriation? What use have the people of the republic for a standing army in the form of a militia? Is not the natural patriotism sufficient to rely on for all defensive purposes. We must turn to the source of the demand for answer to such questions. It comes from a very small minority.

Martial force has always been the argument of the tryant. One is necessary to the support of the other. Where the tyranical spirit is found growing there you will find an increasing demand for a military forces. It is from those who are or wish to domineer over their fellows, it requires no philosipher to demonstrate that.

In a government by and of the people there cannot possibly be a legitimate need of a militia force for internal uses. The majority must be considered practically right and able to carry out their wishes and all agreeable to proper police regulations. All good citizens are required and are willing to do their part in enforcing the laws they make, and there are always more good citizens than bad. A mlitia is consequently inconsistant with the spirit that makes a republic.

To protect against foreign interference every able bodied citizen may be called upon when needed. It requires no standing army for such an emergency. All necessary drill can be had while waitinff for the enemy, to an efficiency equal to anything possible to be gained from a standing militia.

The volunteer citizen soldier has always proven in time of need the superior to the professional, and there is a reason for it, he acts from a sense of patriotic duty, and not as a machine.

There is a growing interest seen among the masses. A social condition that produces a millionaire at one end, and ten thousand paupers at the other is well calculated to cause interest. It has set reason to work to find a remedy, and if given an opportunity she will find it through peaceful means, but if she finds it the millioniare, with the power his wealth gives him, will most certainly disappear. This he does not want, hence his safety rests in checking reason by inciting passion, strife and turmoil. Military force, the argument of the barbarian, is his surest aid, democratic institutions are not favorable to him, they give reason too great an opportunity to right evils he profits under. Incite the passions of men and reason is unthroned.

It is from those who are opposed to democratic institutions that a demand for increasing military power, must, and does come, and the increasing demand is a sign of danger and ought to put lovers of liberty on their guard. It is by the military spirit, bred into the people, that the Russian Czar is able to sway his scepter.

Wealth makes Czars in America, but they too find that to enforce their orders a material power is sometimes needed, as well as to maintain them on their thrones against the force that reasons assails them with. The uses the military forces were put to in five states of the union during the past year should be sufficient to satisfy the most stupid why an increase is wanted. It was used to protect wealth as against the citizen in what they considered their common rights.

The commanding officer of an Illinois regiment at Chicago displays in his office a large map of the city showing the location of every large factory and makes it a part of the line officers education to learn the location of these labor centers with a view to future campaigns. It is a notorious fact that all the military officers are of the plutocracy and the ranks of the militia made up principally from its cigaretteine headed parasites, whose ideas of life and of government are drawn from "society," where standing is graded by ability to display wealth and where it is demanded that all shall take their place accordingly and show deferance to the demands of their "betters." It will never be from such sources that our form of government will find support, in any imergency, it will be from the brawn and brain of the masses it must be drawn, than why be to any expense, to maintain them.

Every avenue for the work of reason should be left open, that

every question agitating the people or any part of them may have the surest means of solution. Let no side in a labor or social disturbance have an advantage through brute force, and they both are compelled to resort to reason, and the rest of the people will see that there is justice done. It would put an end to the scenes that have disgraced our country the past year. If one side is entitled to use brute force to sustain a self assumed position than certainly the other side has, but why leave a possibility for either to thus place themselves.

It is to the interest of the advancing civilization that the military disposition be destroyed, it is a relic of barbarism, and barbaric conditions will be experienced so long as it is allowed to remain a feature of our government.

The spirit of the present agitation for a higher manhood is for "peace on earth good will toward men," to make the power of men that only true power, knowledge. It is necessarily opposed to anything of a military nature, which its mission is to abolish and make unnecessary. The introduction of new methods for the settlement of differences. The new methods will be more surely practiced when the old ones cannot be reached, let us therefore abolish all that teaches militarism. Whatever the hopes of plutocracy may have, dispite all crime they may add to those humanity has suffered from the tyrants of the past, their power must surely crumble before that spirit as has the power of their predecessors, for that spirit, peaceful and merciful and God like in its methods, when enraged is equally like the wrath of God.

ANOTHER STRIKE LESSON.

The strike of the telegraphers on the Rock Island has proven a failure, that is as regards what was the intended object of the operators, but considered in its general effect, it need not be so considered, there was something gained from it, of great value, if properly utilized, that is experience.

It adds one more lesson to the many of the past that teaches the futility of any one class resorting to the strike, or relying on other organized classes coming to the support of one class after a strike is inaugurated, through any fraternal feeling or agreement that it may be beleived to exist. Class organization breeds selfishness in too rampant a form for that; as related to all other bodies they are individualistic in all their actions and necessarily so from the nature of them. They have but one means to rely on for defensive or offensive action, and that is the strike; the interests of a class are similar to those of an individual, when fully convinced that they have a cause, reason has little chance to work, the calmer and more unprejudiced advice of natural friends counts for little, for they are not counted interested in the matter, but were they united or joined their several individual interests under a common bond, it would be different, the friend then would have a direct interest and a consequent right to take a hand in the consideration of the matter, bringing in an unprejudiced influence that must necessarily give reason an opportunity. No body of men should assist another in a self arranged conflict, if there was an opportunity, or an opportunity could have been made for them to have used their influence for the object sought before a conflict resulted, and under present social conditions it is rarely that they will.

It is toward the abolition of the necessity of conflict that all social

labor organizations should lead, it must therefore be toward the uniting in one body all factors that would in any way be an aid to the success of a conflict should one be forced. That which is necessary to insure only that that which is just is asked for is brought into place, while that which is necessary to success, should what is just be refused. is also present; a condition that pratically caused the accomplishment of what is just without resort to conflict.

We reprint, this month, an extract from the *Switchmen's Journal*, that shows that the fact is becoming generally realized among the leaders of railroad employe's organizations, that something different than is now generally practiced, must be attempted in organizations. We are pleased to see this feeling growing, for years we have been doing our best to bring such about. We would willingly see a hundred or more unsuccessful strikes, with all their attendant suffering, and the wrecking of every organization in existance if it would bring about a uniting of men so that a strike would never be necessary, and we are positive that such a condition can be reached, and that it need not be far away. It will necessarily destroy the aristocratic spirit among wage earners, but that is an accomplishment necessary to any social advance. It will prevent one class from rising at the expence of another, but there is no social advance without all rise.

GOVERNMENT OPERATION OF RAILROADS.

Our present mode of life is dependent on our means of communication and exchange with each other. The railroad has become the great factor in our social existance, *who controls it* must, in a great measure, control or influence all our commercial affairs, and, incidently, because of that, much in our social relations.

As they are controlled by individuals, the question arises, can the nation afford to be thus placed under the liability to dictation from any of its unites, and what way is there to prevent it. It has been the fashion to introduce in the legislatures of the states and of the nation measures looking to the control of these individuals, checking the power, that it is generally recognized they sway. Yet in none of the attempts made has it proven effective, but has often caused presure to be brought upon parts of society illy able to bear it.

Why then should not the nation operate them? Impossible! is the answer principally used in reply. If such were true, and the nations life depends on the means of transportation, than "impossible" means the people are incapable of controlling their own internal affairs, and the ability necessary to the operation of railroads is outside of the nation and now comes from those alien to it. This not being true, it is certain the same ability is in the nation to operate them as operates them now, and it is most certain it would be used did the government own them, so no one need oppose such a step from fear of losing employment.

This question has passed the stage of being a vague theory and has reached the point of practical consideration. It will be the leading question before the people until it is an accomplished fact, or the nation falls to pieces because of the poor quality of its component parts. It should have the serious consideration of all citizens. Every objections to government ownership and operation should be brought forward into the arena of discussion and considered.

Uujust social and political relations are causing unrest, and bringing out proposed remedies; what effect would the operation of such a vital engine in our civilization as are our transportation facilities, have on those social and political relations. Would it aggravate them, or would it introduce the element that would finally cause peace and happiness.

Would not the removal of a million or more of our most active workers from the common struggles now going on between master and workmen, and placing them under government employ, which in a sense, makes them employers of self, have a wonderful effect on the conditions of all? Would not the conditions surrounding the employment of so large a body practically govern the conditions surrounding the masses working as the employes of private employers?

Would not the adoption of rules for the government of such public employes, enforced as the laws of land, remove any necessity of protective organization among them and give room for the greater work of those that were educational, and thus aid in the creation of a higher and more pure standard of citizenship? Would not the knowledge experience has proven, as necessary for the proper operation of railroads, be used under one control as another? Would not the same brains be used by the government as is used by corporations? What different result could there be expected in their practical workings then. A competant man like S. H. H. Clark or E. Dickinson would be wanted, then as now, and more readily got, because of the removal of many disagreeable features that arise under corporate management, and be far more certain of a permanent position.

But how could the government buy them? By paying their actual value for them with non-interest bearing government notes receivable for freight and passenger rates, and then cancelling all revenue each year over running expenses and cost of needed improvements, when all were cancelled, the roads would be paid for, rates could then be lowered to the actual cost of the service. A government should never pay one cent interest.

It is absolutely necessary that some steps be taken to not only solve the transportation question, but the question of the relations of corporations, performing public service, with their employes. Why not agree on a plan that will settle both at the same time?

THE CREED TO BE.

Our thoughts are moulding unseen spheres,
And like a blessing or a curse
They thunder down the formless years,
And ring throughout the universe.
We build our futures by the shape
  Of our desires, and not by acts.
There is no pathway of escape,
  No priest-made creed can alter facts.

Salvation is not begged or bought;
  Too long this selfish hope sufficed;
Too long man reeked with lawless thought,
  And leaned upon a tortured Christ.
Like shrivelled leaves, these worn-out creeds
  Are dropping from religion's tree.
The world begins to know its needs,
  And souls are crying to be free;

Free from the land of fear and grief
  Man fashioned in an ignorant age;
Free from the ache of unbelief
  He fled to in rebellious rage.
No church can bind him to the things
  That fed the first crude souls evolved.
But mounting up on daring wings,
  He questions mysteries yet unsolved,

Above the chant of priests, above
  The blatant tongue of braying doubt,
He hears the still small voice of Love,
  Which sends its simple message out.
And dearer, sweeter, day by day,
  Its mandate echoes from the skies;
"Go roll the stone of self away,
  And let the Christ within thee rise."

January Arena.

A PLEA FOR A PEOPLES' GOVERNMENT.

All the changes brought about in society and forms of government have always been brought about by the insane endeavors of the rulers of the people; and when I say the people, I mean the industrial classes. Because they always bear the burden of the expense to maintain the government.

The rulers of all nations generally make this burden just as heavy as the ruled will bear.

There is a change coming over the people in the entire civilized world so far at least as the social conditions of the masses are concerned. Every where labor troubles and labor agitations are increasing. Everywhere the people are learning that monarchy and true democracy will not mix any more than oil will mix with water.

The United States should be an exception to this rule, but in reality we find it is not, and it is because we have too many laws, too many established customs copied from monarchial governments, that we have so much dissention and strife in this would-be people's government of ours to-day.

Our late international monetary conference was another illustration that we are cursed with—a class who are always ready and willing to work in harmony with the monarchial powers of Europe, not for the welfare and prosperity of the people in the United States, but for the personal gain of a class of drones in this and other countries, such as are usually sent to monetary conferences.

In older countries the people are at least afflicted with but one king or ruler. But in the United States we are cursed with the money king, the land king, the oil king, the coal king, the hog king, the cattle king, the sugar king, the beer king, the whiskey king, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

In the revolutionary days, our forefathers drove out the enemy and established a people's government, but when they adopted a money for a medium of exchange, they adopted such as was used by every monarch in Europe.

A money based on the indebtedness of the people, and we have been planting our money into debts ever since to bear the fruits of enormous usurous rates of interest—the greatest absorber of the products of labor ever invented by men with an inclination to rob the laborer of the fruits of toil. This system has ever made, and always will make the money kings master, and the producers slaves. This system has made it possible for the money kings to secure all the offices, make laws in their own interest, fix tariffs and taxes to further rob the producer of the product of his labor. This system has made it necessary for labor to unite in the various labor organizations of the civilized world, and thereby waste a great part of energy that could be otherwise used for their general welfare and prosperity.

The money power of the old world that has vast sums of their money planted in our debts, are more deeply interested in our affairs than many would think. At home they have bled the industrial classes all they will stand, and there is more fear of a social disturbance than in the United States. Therefore, their eyes are turned towards us because we are up to the present time the best paid for our labor. They know that by planting their money in our debts, and planting more of it in the pockets of our law makers, they will be able to reap a rich harvest.

We are paying a greater tribute to Great Britain to-day through this infernal system than our forefathers would have been compelled to pay under British rule.

Watch the tactics of one semi-monarchial legislatures and you will not be at a loss in forming a correct conclusion as to the result. The money kings of the United States will again be ably assisted by other monarchies, because they know that if the kings in America fail in further oppressing labor, and

reducing it to a level with that of other countries, the doom of every monarch in all civilized nations on the face of the globe will soon be sealed.

No effort will be spared; all their energies will be centered in one, that effort will be to exterminate organized labor in the United States first, because they know we are the poorest organized.

They know that labor is divided in a multitude of craft organizations, and with the craft and cunning of the "Kings" it is an easy matter to increase the animosity and selfish antagonism that already exists between them. To be successful they must subdue, humiliate and disorganize labor. Watch our legislative bodies, the money king is after them for larger appropriations for an increased standing army. Give them the reigns of our government, and they will soon reduce us to a level with others where all the rulers are ministers and soldiers, and the women break stones, lug mortar, dig coal, drag the cart, and hold the wooden plow. There are nearly twenty million of armed men in Europe to-day, ever ready for a terrible killing match.

What monsterous sin is here that they should kill each other? None but wise (?) statesmen like some among ours who ask for an increase in our military force could implant such diabolical ideas in the minds of men.

The industrial classes must save the remains of our semi-Republican government from the grasp of the kings. If they know there power and properly use it, they need not fire a single gun or unsheath a single sword.

It is time we was pleading and voting for a united state, "a co-operative common wealth." Good and bad must no longer be made a question of Geography; what is good for the general welfare of the people of one state is good for the general welfare and prosperity of all. All rights, to be good and beneficial, must be general. "An injury to one *is* the concern of all." Establish a government on this principle and you will have a "co-operative common wealth."

All the wealth producing elements could then come in possession of all the people if necessary the government—the only power that has the right to make money — could make enough based on the faith, integrity, and prosperity of the people to buy all the element necessary for the production of wealth, and preserve them for future generations as a monument of Justice!

H. BREITENSTEIN.

A GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

Remember with the advance of civilization men become more and more dependent upon one another, for the field of labor of the individual is continually becoming more narrow, and he has to draw upon his fellows for a larger share of the things that make civilized life. Up to the present time the tendency of the organizations has been rather to divide than to unite the interests of railway men. No compact organization has been brought about where each branch should serve as an auxiliary to the other in the event of trouble. It is plain to all who have given the matter any thought that a general organization of railway men is absolutely necessary. Not one of the existing ones could stand alone in a fight against capital.

Such a general organization, to be of lasting benefit, should be founded upon the broadest principles of justice and equity. It should have a platform on which all classes of railway men can stand united, yet confined to affairs of general concern, so that there shall be no interference with the internal affairs of any class organization. It must be so constituted that there shall be no occasion for jealousy arising among the members. Treachery can have no abiding place in it, not even a dark hole in which to hide its head. It must have representation from all branches of the railway service. Unless all are included we are of the opinion that failure is inevitable.

A united front must be present when the occasion demands it. It is not a question so much of having a few hundred or a few thousand individuals more or less. It is more a matter of closing up the ranks. Ten thousand Greeks in one compact body, under good discipline and united leadership, fought their way for thousands of miles through the vast Persian empire, where a body of men ten times as large would have been annihilated had there been a break in the ranks.

There must be no aristocracy of labor. The plain principle must govern that the humblest employe in the railway service will receive equal consideration with the highest paid worker. There must be no struggle for supremacy as between different organizations, but the consideration must prevail that the breaking of the smallest cog on a wheel will disable the entire engine as effectually as the bursting of the huge driver.

The one thing to be kept in view is that the men must be brought to a realization of the fact that a unification of their interests is one absolute necessity or the rank and file will suffer.

The present movement, if stripped of its useless trappings, shows to be practically one for federation. It should not be allowed to run into a plan for the amalgamation of the existing organzations or for the creation of a new mixed organization consisting of men not belonging to any other organization. Some members of the various orders may object to a systematic plan of federation on the ground that they have been attached to the organization to which they belong and would not like to yield any of its individuality. But if they once become convinced that federation is a necessity they will be ready to make extensive consessions in order to obtain a compact body representing all the workers.

It is enough to suggest in a vague form the thought of a general organization. In fact this has been often done before. The ideas briefly indicated above show clearly that the most important problem is one of methods. But it is not only as important as the thought of federation itself, it is also by far more difficult and complicated. It will require men of the highest ability within labor's ranks to devise an ideal plan and bring about its realization. Some person may wish to spend time thrashing old straw and going over the same ground that others have traveled before. Many people are unwilling to profit by the experience of others.

The *Journal* wishes to promote a federation where the engineers, conductors, brakemen, firemen, telegraphs, switchmen, sectionmen, carmen, in fact all men engaged in the railway service, can stand side by side and maintain harmonious relations among all. We want a federation where no grand officer or set of grand officers can point to their laws and say to the men "We cannot extend you any help." It must be a federation where the preliminaries of a struggle will receive secondary consideration; where the main question to be determined will be whether the men have a just cause or not. It must be a federation that will not permit a corporation to annihilate a lot of men simply because the preliminaries were not strictly in accordance with the rules laid down in their constitution and by-laws. All members of the organization are entitled to protection, provided their cause is just. If it is found that some formality has been overlooked in the preliminaries it can be rectified without sacrificing the cause and the men whom it concerns. But a just cause should not be defeated and an advantage given to the enemies of labor simply to satisfy a formality. Forms are only a means to an end. If the end can be accomplished forms should not stand in the way.—*Switchmen's Journal.*

GOVERNMENT LABOR.

The circular just issued by Secretary Tracy in regard to navy yard appoint-

ments accords with the general system established by him on this subject, which has had results so remarkable.

Mr. Tracy has officially declared that of all the changes in organizations he has made during the last four years the most important is the one relating to labor in the navy yards.

The accuracy of adjustment needed in putting the parts together is of the highest importance. Mr. Tracy found that the only course was to introduce a new system of labor, and in the spring of last year he accordingly declared vacant all foremanships at all the yards. At the same time he appointed a board of officers, three of whom had long experience in directing shop work, to examine applicants for places. Of course the previous incumbents were welcome to apply for selection with the rest.

One feature was that of refusing to go into examinations on general school learning, but to make the test purely practical, having reference to the man's knowledge of his own trade and fitness for the place. Absolutely no general educational qualification was exacted except ability to make the reports, estimates and calculations needed for his particular business. In his recent review of the results thus obtained by appointing in every instance the man recommended by the board as best fitted for the place, Mr. Tracy shows that the work has steadily improved at the yards. The captain of the yard and two officers of technical departments register and classify all applications for work, and when men are required the applications are taken up in the order of their registry.

There is a law relating to priority for war veterns and also a fixed rule of priority for men who have already had navy yard experience. But even in these two classes the order of registration is followed, and no man can be taken up out of turn for political or other reasons. When the workmen at the top of the waiting list is notified and reports, the head of the department to which he is assigned is compelled to give him a fair and impartial trial and grade him according to his skill. If found incompetent, the officer must, in rejecting him, notify the board and state the reasons for rejection, which thus become a matter of record. Then the board supplies the next name on the list, and so on.

Commodore Erban, in reporting on the working of the system at the Brooklyn navy yard, finds the only objectional point to be that it is sometimes difficult to reach registered men by postal card without delays, owing to changes of residence. But that is a minor matter, and the navy yard does not want to encourage men to hang about, wasting their time for days, weeks or months till their turn may come. As to the advantages, he testifies that in the first place there is now no favoritism whatever in hiring men. If an incompetant man applies, his unfitness will show itself on trial, and then another man is called for, and so on until a first class workman is secured. The foremen are no longer bothered by outsiders to give places to friends, as it is known that they have no such power, and hence they are independent of their men and can maintain better discipline. As for the men themselves, when once permanently passed on their merits they go about their work without anxiety, knowing that their places are secure while the job lasts, and that they have a chance of advancement. Finally the cost of all work done in the yard during the year is said to have been reduced by the system about 25 per cent.

These new rules have now been in operation. it appears, for fifteen months, covering a presidental canvass, "the first within the memory of the present generation in which the yards have not been used as a political machine." The law requiring that no extra workmen should be taken on within sixty days of the election was carried out in spirit and in letter, and not a workman was employed beyond the normal number. The present circular continues the principle of getting

good men and holding on to them when they are secured, by allowing good formen and quartermen to drop a grade if practical, rather than be subjected to full discharge where a reduction of the working force has been ordered.

The method that has proved so beneficial in the navy yards, would be a boon to the vast army of citizens now employed by railroads, sufficient it seem to make them all advocates of government ownership of the railroads, if for no other reason than to get the benefits of reward of merit and steadiness of employment. It being practically impossible to expect any such system where private gains are the main object, as under the present system of control, and those private gains depending much on the successful manipulation of political affairs and where managers are far oftener subjected to the uncertainties of position than are similar positions under our national governmental affairs.

JAY GOULD AND SOCIALISM

The most effective check upon the evils of universal suffrage lies in the fact that the industries of the country are managed, not by votes, but by property. Of all the "checks and balances" in our social system, the most important is this balance between the political organization of the voters and the industrial organization of the property-holders. Each acts as a check upon the other. It is a division of powers far more fundamental than that of executive, legislature, and judiciary; one which reaches down to the roots of things as deeply as did the seperation of church and state in the Middle Ages. It is the aim of the socialists wholly to do away with this separation of industrial and political powers; it is the constant effort of bodies like the Farmers' Alliance to restrict the former and extend the latter. Universal suffrage gives such efforts a great *apparent* advantage; but as long as business men do their duty there is little to fear from such movements. If a man's personal advantage is identified with the success of his business; if his position in the financial world is dependent on his competence in the industrial world; if. in short, he arranges to stand or fall with the success or failure of his management, then we have a process of natural selection under which leaders like Vanderbilt inevitably come to the front, while their less competent rivals are pushed into the background. If the industrial and financial struggle actually brings the best men forward, they show their ability in such a manner that we have little to fear from the encroachments of the political power. If, on the other hand the question of control is settled in the "Street," instead of in the workshop; if the possession of financial authority is made to depend on success in stock operations, rather than on success in organizing producers and meeting the wants of consumers, then we have a process of selection by which leaders like Mr. Gould come to the front, driving out competitors who might serve the public better, though they have not known how to serve themselves quite so well. When the wrong men are brought forward, the industrial system is in real danger, because it does not do what the public has a right to demand of it. Whoever countenances this view of business, though he may not approve all the things that Gould did, nevertheless must share the responsibility for the essential features of his career and the socialistic dangers connected with them.

Our system of business ethics is behind the times. It is based on the financial conditions of the past, when money was chiefly valuable as a means of enjoyment. It does not take into account the new conditions which arise from the use of money as a source of industrial power. There is a whole set of new duties which the financial world must recognise if it would retain that industrial power in the future. It is not enough to abstain from robbing someone else of the enjoyment

which money commands; we must also use the power which money gives us as a means of positive service. There are a great many men who do this; but there are few who recognize the extent of our obligation to do it. The obligation is ignored in the thoughtless gambling of every-day life, violated in much of the habitual practice of reputable financiers, and antagonized and undermined by the work of some of the most eminent members of the legal profession.

The man who gambles away his money is not simply parting with his own enjoyment, but with his control of the industrial forces of the community, It is not like selling his labor; it is like selling his vote. If a man sells his labor, our chief fear is that he may do an injustice to himself. If he sells his vote, we know that he is doing an injustice to society. Society intrusts its voters with political power and its property owners with industrial power in the belief that their intelligent judgment will direct its affairs to the best advantage; if they refuse to exercise that judgment the penalty in either case is and must be disfranchisement. The results of gambling are not to be measured by its effect on the pockets of the parties immediately concerned, any more than the results of bribery are to be measured by its effect in a single election. It teaches men a wrong view of the ethics of money. It educates them to ignore a public trust and look only at the means of private enjoyment.

The attitude of the legal profession in this matter invites even sharper criticism. Lawyers of high reputation not merely treat money-getting as a game, but carry the conception of a game to extremes. They take large fees for teaching people how to come as close as possible to the limits which the rules of the game allow, and do not thereby forfeit their standing in the profession. They would probably say that it was the business of the lawmakers to prohibit unfair means of money-getting, and that any man had a right to take advantage of what the law allowed. But the dangers to the financial world would arise from the prevalence and toleration of such a view are overwhelming. It not only ignores the purpose for which such great powers were granted to the representatives of wealth, but it actually invites the political authorities to limit those powers. It looks to the politicians and not to the business men as the source of care for the widest interests of the country. If business men are not to be controlled by commercial ethics—ethics fitting the economic conditions of to-day, not those of five hundred years ago—they must expect to be controlled by something else. If they will not accept the full measure of responsibility which goes with their industrial power, they must expect to be deprived of responsibility and power together by a popular movement in the direction of socialism.

Jay Gould did more than any one else to tempt such a movement; but he was aided and countenanced by every financier whose interests in the stock-market led him to forget the interests of his properties, by every lawyer who taught his clients to evade the reponsibilities attaching to wealth, by every man who in the excitement of the gaming-table lost sight of those responsibilities—by every one, in short, who forgot that under the existing system the possession of money involved a public trust, with whose fulfilment or non-fulfilment that system must stand or fall.—*Arthur T. Hadley in January Forum.*

THE DANGER ARISING FROM INCORPORATIVE WEALTH.

I beleive, as Horace Man said, that although we have doubled and trebled and quadrupled the products of labor and capital by the ingenuity of the American mind, we have not made one single step toward a fairer division of the joint products of labor and capital. And it is in the fairer division that lies

the Christian and the civilized element of society. I don't beleive that the system by which a man in seventy years can roll up $100,000,000 is a system of justice. I will take Alexander Stewart. Where are the 20,000 men that contributed their toil and ingenuity and their industry to pour into that coffer the immense wealth which he gathered in a single hand? Analyze them. Where are they at 70 years old? You would say more than could be justly said of them if you said that they saw where their meals was to come from twenty-four hours afterward. Now the system by which one man gathered into his hand the product of 20,000 lives never came from above. It came from below, and the sooner it goes home the better.

I went down once to address 5,000 men in my own State. They were assembled before me in a vast hall, and were workingmen. A committee of five had invited me. When I entered the door they said to me: Are you willing to go alone?" "Well," I said, "certainly. But why should I go alone?" "Well, they said, "the superintendents of the mills are in the crowd, and if we dared actually in the face of these people to say we wanted you we should not remain in the mill a week." Well I walked in alone, and as I walked the twenty steps from the door to the platform I had time to think. "This is not exactly the kind of men that went up to Bunker Hill. This is not the kind of men that in the revolutionary period dared everything." I didn't despise them. I didn't even in thought reflect upon them.

But I recognised and pitied the inevitable vassalage in which these men stood and trembled at the utturance of an opinion. And well they might, well they might; for these five men within a twelvemonth were marked—three of them as the black sheep that were never to be forgiven merely because they had claimed an adjustment of wages on a new level, and they went up and down the valley of Massachusetts, and at every mill door they opened, the moment they signed their names the response was, "we don't want you." The names had been sent around marked. They visited every cotton mill in Massachussets and New Hampshire, and the answer was, "we don't want you," and they had travelled 200 miles toward the British provinces before they earned a day's wages. Now labor can't wait; it starves while it is waiting. A system that says to labor, "you shall take what I offer you without a word of remonstrance, without any conference as to its justice; you shall take it or you shall move your family two hundred miles before you earn a dollar" is as real a system of slavery as anything that was ever endured in your state or any of the Southern States, for the man is utterly unable to resist his circumstances. You saw it in the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and nothing but favorable circumstances and the large crop prevented the revolt of labor from crossing the Ohio river and spreading itself into the Northwest; and to-day in the freest country in the world, resting upon Republican institutions, boasting of universal suffrage and the liberty of the individual, the larger part of the laborers of that great commonwealth are driven to labor by the bayonet. Isn't that evidence enough of the dead rot that has already begun to be seen on the Ship of State?

I have seen a man in my state who said in his own pitiful way: "I have laid up $500 in the bank. Myself and wife are childless; we have never had a holiday; we have never gone to a picnic; we have never taken a journey; Sunday has been a day of labor to get ready for the mill." And I said: "Still, you have got your $500?" He said: "No, it ought to be in my bones, I am 80 when I am 50, and that money which I have laid up at the cost of life ought not to have been saved at the expense of the blood in my veins." It is that kind of men which is constantly increasing who are below the level of that intelligence, culture, discussion and debate that makes the characteristic of America.

Jefferson, when he tore up by the roots all the ingenius devices of the British law perpetuating capital in a family, thought—and for his age thought truly—that he had cleared the stage for the good working of a republic. He was with providence, for God, reverently be it said, seems to divorce the two great forces of civilization, brains and wealth. Providence does not let them run too long together. You take, for instance, my former example. Stewart, when, at 70 he had gathered $100,000,000. But suppose he had left a son. That son would have inherited only his wealth. If he had brains enough to keep it we should be equally surprised, because God divorces brains and wealth.

We have them married again—our method of incorporation—by which we mass up hundreds of millions and give them into the hands successive generations. The railroad, with $400,000,000 capital, has no son or grandson—it chooses the keenest brains of each generation. Now, there is one man in this country who grasps in his right hand and will $450,000,000 and when he lays his right hand on Mobile and moves from the city of Philadelphia to his western limit, San Francisco, the very wave of his garment knocks down a legislator. He does not need to bribe. Oh, no, he would not condescend to bribe; but permeating all the channels of life is the influence of vast incorperative wealth. No, this was vast wealth, this incorporative wealth grows stronger and firmer and more watchful and labor more defenseless, and to every observing eye the line is beginning to be marked and permanent that will make the classes, and the moment there is a line that makes classes in a republic, that moment it ends. And here at this day we have disarmed labor and given an aristocratic privilege to capital. Now that outlook suggests that we should call in, marshall, gather up, and endeavor to discover every moral power that remains unseen.—*Wendell Phillips.*

THE CRISIS APPROACHING.

A crisis in the affairs of organized railroad labor is very rapidly approaching. Instances of railway officials summarily discharges employes for no other reason than that they are members of labor organization are alarmingly frequent and the utter inability of the organizations io protect their men is so evident that the end cannot be far away.

It has been the custom of railway corporations for years to treasure up their wrath against their employes who served upon grievance committees until some pretext could be found for dismissing them. The real cause of discharge was thus cloaked and the public deceived while the victim could find no means of redress. In this way thousands of employes who were too energetic in building up the organizations and improving the wages and conditions, have been sent adrift for some little mishaps that would otherwise have been overlooked.

But this method of disposing of active union men and conducting a bushwhacking campaign against labor organizations has recently given place to bold and open assaults. This is not strange, either, when we remember that is one case after another during the past year the corporations have demonstrated the weakness of the organizations and fully satisfy themseves that they can no longer give protection to their members.

Up to the present time, however, the companies have found some trivial pretext under which to strike at organized labor. In the case of the engineers on the Reading it was charged they had violated an agreement not to join the brotherhood. In other cases something equally as ridiculous was put forward to shield the company from the charge of deliberately making war upon unions. But the weakness of the organizations as they know stand has become so clearly apparent that all disguise has been thrown aside and the men called up and bluntly told to

either get out of the labor organizations or quit the service of the companies.

The discharge a few days ago of the freight hands at Indianapolis, who appeared to have been members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, marks the begining of the open war upon organized railroad labor. All excuses are dropped, all masking discarded and the members told in plain terms to choose between their organization and the company. The fact that but five out of twenty remained with the organization shows exactly what faith and membership has in the ability of the union to protect them.

Rapidly following the Indianapolis affair came the news that at Aloona, Pa., a big indignation meeting has been held by all classes of railroad employes to protest against a general order by the Pennsylvania railroad company notify all its employes that they must either withdraw from their respective organizations or quit the service of that corporation. The Pennsylvania is one of the greatest railway systems of the nation. While its number of miles of railway is not the greatest, it probably stands first in point of the number of men employed. It is, therefore, of great importance in this rapidly coming wage storm, and the news from Altoona leaves no shadow of doubt that it has deliberately set about crushing out the last vestige of unionism on its lines.

And what, now, is to be done about it? The *Age of Labor* has no doubt that there is a well planned, concerted movement on foot to exterminate railroad labor organizations. Since the dissolution of the supreme council the organizations have failed at so many points that the shrewd managers of corporation interests no longer fear them. Having fully demonstrated the fact that they cannot protect their members it is not strange that the companies should boldly inaugurate a campaign of extermination. It is perfectly natnral that this should be begun at the weakest point and the Pennsylvania makes the initial onslaught. The lines of this company are principally in a section of country swarming with scabs and full of idle labor crowded from its former occupation by importations of foreign workmen. Partly on this account, and partly because the company in question has always ground down their men and crushed personal liberty as far as possible, the railway labor organizations are weaker on the Pennsylvania company's lines than anywhere else in the United States. It is, then, good generalship on the part of the corporations to begin their work at that point.

Then there can be but one result in this fight between the company and the organizations: the latter will be crushed. If there is no mistake about the order having been issued union labor on the lines owned by that company is doomed, and if short work is made of the organizations there it will have a decidedly bad effect all over the country.

Who is to blame for this state of affairs? The railroad men of the country must get together for common defense or else surrender what ever has been won in the past. They are now divided into many factions. There is one organization accepting as members brakemen, conductors, baggagemen. switchmen, signalmen and probably freight handlers. There are other organizations claiming each of these. There are two rival organizations admitting conductors. There are two admitting switchmen and each wanting them all. There are two for both engineers and firemen. There are two in the field for telegraphers. There are two taking signalmen. There are two contending for all the car inspectors. There are two trying to get all the dispatchers. In short, there is disorder, envy and bad temper everywhere, and while the wrangle goes on the corporations have evidently prepared to crush them all.

In this day of the world whatever is not abreast of the times is doomed. The present plan of organization is no longer equal to the emergencies con-

fronting us. A crisis is rapidly approaching. We must meet it with something up to the times or suffer for our folly.—*Age of Labor.*

POLITICS AND POLITICS.

It is gratifying to see so many of our Trade Union contemparies arriving at the conclusion that the strike is not the weapon by which labor can hope to win its rights in the future, gratifying to see so many advising the bodies for whom they speak to go into politics. The *Union Printer*, for example, speaks thus:

"Our weapon in the future is not the strike, excepting in the most extreme emergencies; and when we do rseort to it, it must not be to reach a settlement, but to destroy. Politics is the thing—the politics that threaten the success of an enemy and guarantees victory for a friend, and all labor organizations that have met with reverses during the year must recognize this fact. Let us scratch out the lines in our Constitution that debar us from political action. Then let us be as just to our employers as we wish them to be to us; and it will need no prophet to predict the prosperity and good-will that is in store for us."

This is good advice. But there is politics and politics, and whether any real good will come to labor from going into politics will depend upon what kind of politics is gone into. If going into politics is to mean attaching itself to some one or other of the political parties and agreeing to vote some ticket in return for favors expected from or promised by the bosses of that party and the arrangers ticket, we doubt whether any good will come of it. If going into politics is to mean selecting the politicians who or profess to be most in "sympathy with labor" and without caring much what will be the economic beliefs and legislative intentions of those politicians we have grave doubt of any good results. Such a policy might result in filling Legislatures and Congresses with men who loudly proclaim their sympathy, and the records of the debates would be sprangled with the old cant phrases by which tricky politicians have so long pulled the wool over the eyes of the working people. But the same old kinds of legislation would continue to be passed. Needed reforms would continue to be lost in committees or go a missing amid the mazes of Congressional rules, and, should chance to become crystalized into a law, it would soon be explained away or dicissoned out of existance by a monopoly-controlled judiciary. Wendall Phillips gave much good advice to the workers, but the best he gave was not the most often quoted by labor papers, namely, that workingmen should never forget the hostile words and actions of politicians. In itself the advice was good no doubt, but it has been accepted or interpreted in a way to destroy all flavor of goodness in it. During the last Presidential campaign workingmen were appealed to to vote against the Republican ticket because Whitlaw Reid antagonized a Trade Union, and those who are most righteously indignant at Mr. Reid were lusty shouters for Mr. Stevenson, in whose coal mine union men are not allowed to work, Neither Mr. Reid nor Mr. Stevenson, nor the parties they represented, were favorable to a single reform which tend to secure for labor a juster share of the wealth it creates. Yet "labor leaders" and "labor papers" ranted and raved for the one or the other. This kind of going into politics is worse than useless. The condition of the workers will not be bettered one iota by it, while the partisan cleavage which is sure to result will weaken and tend to destroy organization. Go into politics by all means, but not as partisans of some political machine that has no thought of inaugurating a single reform calculated to improve the condition of the workers. Go into politics to study economic questions, to decide upon the reforms that are needed, and to determine upon the means to be

adopted to carry out these reforms. This going into politics for revenge upon one politician and to reward some service done or flattering word uttered by another is wrong, all wrong. The franchise is a trust placed in the hands of workingmen as citizens, and using it to revenge personal or class injuries or to reward favors is as dishonest and unpatriotic as selling it for a money or other consideration. Through the centuries giant wrongs have grown and evil systems have sprung up. Go into politics to overthrow these wrongs and to reform these systems, but don't make the mistake of supposing that fighting for or against individual politicians or turning the crank for the grind-stones where political parties grind their axes is the way out of the Egypt of industrial bondage. What matters it to the men who, by manipulating the volume of currency, transfer to themselves the wealth which labor produces whether a Republican or a Democratic Congress shall pass or a Republican or Democratic President sign the legislation necessary for the effectual working of their plans? And the men who rob industry by thimble-rigging of the stock exchange, or the men who turn the freight and passenger rate screws by which dividends on watered railway stocks are squeezed from the people, or the men whose parchment deeds enable them to charge God's children rent for the use of God's earth, what care these for the rise or fall of one or other wing of the party that does their bidding? Go into politics, but let reason and a brave determination to do right, and right only, guide your political action. Try to distinguish between potatoes and principles. Don't mistake personal revenge or personal friendship for patriotic impulse. Don't let yourself believe that partisanship and patriotism are interchangable terms.—*K. of L. Journal.*

The chains of habit are generally too *small* to be felt till they are too strong *to be broken.*

ARE WE A PROSPEROUS PEOPLE.

In the *Arena* for Jaunary, B. O. Flower, the talented editor, of that review, which is leading all others in the fight for the common people, demonstrates the lie there is in the common boast of the marvelous prosperity of our nation, and in conclusion uses the following forcible language:

"These figures are not pleasant to contemplate. They are disquieting as they are suggestive, and the apprehensions of those who study them will not be lessened because they are taken from sources which are official and conservative. Moreover, in all my estimates drawn from data at hand, I have endeavored to be ultra-conservative. I believe in every instance I have considerably understated facts wherever I have made an estimate. Is it not time for serious conscientious, and patriotic men everywhere to call a halt and study conditions with fixed determination of finding out the root causes of the evils which menace the Republic, and which must be remedied before the tide of prosperity will turn toward the millions of toilers, instead of seeking, as at present, the pockets of a few score of shrewd and consciencious men who have acquired millions of wealth throught class legislation, through special grants, gambling, unearned increment, and through extra-moral and unjust methods? It is an easy matter to dismiss these significant facts with a supercilious sneer or a coarse and vulgar epithet of contempt, but they are not arguments nor do they alter facts. The figures given in this paper afford food for serious reflection. If they presage impending evil, the reader should remember that they are drawn from the arsenals of conservatism. The judicial figures of our greatest city, the official mortgage records of Nebraska, and the record of Mr. Porter's census cannot be dismissed as the exaggeration of the uninformed by the willing allies of those who uphold the injustice of present economic conditions. Furthermore, these facts reveal a state in city

and country life deplorable beyond the power of pen to portray. They demonstrate that honesty, thrift, and sobriety are no longer talismen against starvation in this opulant nation, and that conditions to-day are the result of glaring social and economic evils largely due to the vicious class and special legislation of recent years.

In this paper my purpose is to point out evil conditions which exist, and which demand immediate attention. Space does not permit me to discuss at length the measures which I am convinced are called for at this crisis of our history. I will briefly say, however, that I do not believe conditions will improve until (1) our financial policy is changed. The volume of currency must be greatly increased and be based on a nation's wealth and honor instead of a commodity; and if it be argued that the commodity may be so manipulated as to debase the nation's money, I answer then, the commodity must be demonitized. While the Republic exports vastly more than she imports, gold cannot menace our circulating medium if it be demonitized; *and until the volume of currency be increased, the usurer will continue to grow more autocratic and powerful, and the toiler more completely his slave.* (2) We must have what Mr. James L. Cowles denominates *the nation's nervous and circulatory system*—the telegraph and railroad, owned and controlled by the nation instead of operated by a combination of individualy who levy enormous tariffs on producers at one end and consumers at the other, that they may pay princely dividends on watered stock, and that their sons and daughters may idle in luxury while thousands toil and starve. By bringing about these changes the nation would make splendid strides toward securing "an equality of opportunity" for her children; and if these measures be augmented by legislation which would *abolish all indirect taxation*, and *absolutely destroy all speculative privilege in land*, I believe thr toiling millions of the Republic would experience a degree of prosperity never before realized by any populous nation; and I believe that with these measures (which look toward the happiness and well-being of all the people rather than special classes) would come higher and diviner ideals of conduct, insuring for the oncoming generation *the royal heritage of justice and freedom for man, woman, and child.*

Be assured that without education you cannot know your duties, and that whenever society prevents you from obtaining education, the responsibility of your error rests upon society, not upon you; your responsibility begins on the day in which a path of instruction is open to you, and you neglect to pursue it; on the day in which the means are offered to you by which to transform the society weich has too long condemned you to ignorance, and you neglect to seize them. You are guilty because you are ignorant, but you are guilty when you resign yourself to ignorance. You are guitty whenever—although your conscience whispers that God did not give you faculties without imposing upon you the duty of developing them—you allow the faculty of reflection to lie dormant within you; whenever—although you know that God would not have given you a love of truth without giving you the means by which to attain it—you get despairingly renounce every effort to discover it, and accept as truth, without examination either of the temporal powers or of the Priest who has sold himself to them.

Mazzini.

THE UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE enters upon its eighth volumn, with the February number. It is published at Denver, Colo., by direction of District 82, Knights of Labor, and J. N. Corbin is and will remain its efficient editor. The U. P. MAGAZINE is always up to its motto, which is: "Your light shines none the less by shining for others."—The Vanguard.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

INJURY TO LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER —CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE — SIGNALS.

Mrs Devine sued the defendent railway company for the homicide of her husband, a locomotive engineer. From an adverse ruling she appealed. *Held*, That where a locomotive engineer is warned by a signal of danger ahead not to proceed with his train, and immediately thereafter another signal is given, which indicated that he might proceed with safety, but both signals are continuously displayed together, so as to leave it in doubt which signal should be regarded, it is negligence for the engineer to go on with his train; and if he does so and a collision ensues in which he loses his life, his widow cannot recover from the company for his homicide thus occasioned; the law being that if an employe is guilty of any negligence, contributing to an injury to himself, he cannot recover, if the injury does not result in his death, or if it does so result, that no right of action accrues to his widow.

Devine v. Savanah F. & W. Ry Co., Ga., S. C., Aug. 27, 1892.

Note: This may be law as now found in the statues and rules of courts, but is not justice. When an employe, in a situation of peril, produced not by himself, but by other servants, for whose acts the master is made responsible by statute, and who received a signal of danger warning him not to proceed, and immediately after that signal was given, a signal of safety was given which invited him to go forward nothwithstanding both signals were in sight and continuously displayed together, it is an injustice to hold him negligent and at fault in acting upon contradictory signals held out to him by the company to guide his action. Such fact should have been left to a jury to determine. The rules of the company failed to instruct him how to inteepet confusing or contradictory *signals or what* to do when a second *signal might eem to cancel the* first, and when neither of them was discontinued or withdrawn. The engineer lost his life by mistake of the company, and the complainant (his widow) should not have lost her case by a nonsuit of the trial court. If he had not obeyed the forward signal and a collision resulted the same cause of contributory negligence or fault could have been alleged in defense. In either event the perilous situation was occasioned by the company and injustice ought to have been made to respond in damages.

INJURY TO AN EMPLOYE—USE OF ANOTHER TRACK—DAMAGES.

Where the defendent railway company permitted, by contract or otherwise, another railroad company to use a section of its main line, not as a terminal point, but to reach such point such railway company is liable to one of its own employes for a personal injury resulting to him from the negligence of the leaser company in running its trains over and upon the section used in common by both companies. In such case both companies should be considered as using the franchise of the one owning the line, and the later is therefore liable for an injury to one of employes occasioned by a collision brought on by the negligence of the licensed company. Where such employes ability to labor and earn money has been impaired as the evidence shows a verdict for $1,250 is not excessive and should be affirmed.

Central Railway etc. Co., v. Passmore, Ga., S. C. Aug. 23, 1892

ACT OF CONDUCTOR—ASSAULT ON PASSENGER—PROVICATION.

Where a railroad conductor, without apparent provication, rudely assaults a passenger, using grossly opporbious and insulting language, caught hold of him roughly and dragged him to the end of the car, threatened to kill him, appeared about to draw a pistol on him, and spit tobacco juice in his face, the *company* and not the *conductor* is liable for punitive damages and will not be permitted to prove in mittigation thereof that on

some previous occasion the passenger had used slanderous and indecent language about the conductor's sisterin-law, and that this was the reason of the conductor's conduct, it being the first meeting between them since the alleged language of the passenger had been communicated to the conductor. Where it does not appear how long before the assault the passenger had spoken the words ascribed to him or how long the conductor had been informed thereof, such conduct on the part of the company's employe while in the line of duty, could not be received at all in mittigation of damages, their occurance must have been so recent as to indicate that the employe acted under the immediate provication thereof, and had not had time to control the passion produced thereby. Judgment for damages against the company affirmed.

East Tenn. V. & G. Ry. Co., v. Fleetwood, Ga., S. C., Aug. 27, 1892.

Note: The court intimated that the complainant would have a separate right of action against the conductor for whatever bodily or physical injury he may have suffered. It is evident the law will not sustain either the company or an employe in making an assault upon a passenger in any other manner than by way of self protection.

RELATION OF MASTER AND SERVANT —AUTHORITY OF CONDUCTOR—TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT—DAMAGES.

1. Where the only regular brakeman on a train is absent, the conductor has authority to supply his place, and for the time being the person so engaged is an employe of the company.

2. The fact that a regular brakeman was employed authorizes the jury in finding that a brakeman was necessary to the proper and safe operation of the train.

3. In an action for personal injuries received by this employe, while endeavoring to catch a fast moving frieght car, complaint cannot be charged with contributory negligence when he acted under instruction and orders of the conductor, and in an emergency.

4. Notwithstanding the conductor testified that he did not employ plaintiff; testimony on his cross examinaiion that he gave plaintiff 25 cents to buy his breakfast is admissible in proof of the question of employment. Judgment for $3,500 affirmed.

Fox v. Chicago, St. & P. & K. C. R., Iowa, S. C., Oct. 15, 1892.

INJURY TO EMPLOY—KNOWLEGE OF DANGEROUS WORK.

Where the fellow servant or co-employe are not guilty of any negligence. and such other employe, knowing the dangerous character of the work which he is required to do, undertakes the same, although unwillingly for fear of loosing his employment, and is injured, he has no cause of action against the company.

Southern Kansas Ry Co., v. Moore, Kans., S. C., Oct. 8, 1892.

Note: This rule of law ought to be modified. As it now stands an employe is either forced to give up his place by refusing to work longer, or through that common fear of loss of employment pursue in the dangerous employment assuming all risk whether of defective machinery (if he has knowledge of it) or of negligence upon the part of his employes, if they are carefully selected. It is believed the incoming legislature will greatly modi- this rule of law.

Railroad companies do not get half the credit they deserve for benevolence. In some parts of the country the greater part of the poor people steal from railroad companies all the coal they use, and the privilege is regarded as almost a right. Tne Union Pacific Railway Company put a high fence around one of their yards lately, and it nearly caused a riot in the town. People who were in fairly good circumstances complained bitterly about curtailing of their privileges, and considered it very hard that they could not send their wagon to the coal cars in the yard to be loaded up without charge.—*Locomotive Engineering.*

The above is a sample of reports that must be accepted with a large amount of salt.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

D. M. W., H. BREITENSTEIN, Laramie, Wyo.
D. W. F., GEO. C. MILLER, Ellis, Kans.
D. R. S., J. N. CORBIN, Denver, Colo.
D. F. S. & T., W. L. CARROLL, Denver, Colo.
D. STAT., S. E. SEALY, Laramie. Wyo.

Editor and Manager of the Magazine,
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With this issue begins the eighth year of the MAGAZINE. Let all who believe it is doing good aid in its support.

The January quarterly reports are exceedingly satisfactory, taken as a whole, to those interested in the future of the district.

Bound volumes of the MAGAZINE for 1892 are now ready for delivery, and will be sent to any address on receipt $1.75.

Every local assembly should devote all the time possible at each meeting to the discussion of a live question of the day, all must be sooner or latter prepared to act on them, and the better posted each are the surer will duty be performed.

The change in the post office location at Denver has caused a change in our P. O. box number from 2724 to 740. Correspondents will please note change.

The killing of 25 men in the U. P. mine at Como, Colo., was a sad event, and demonstrate the dangers coal miners are subjected to, and theneed of having only competent men employed in them. The report of the State Mine Inspector, shows the disaster was directly due to incompetent men being allowed to fire shots in the mine. It proves that miners ought to have something to say about who they must work with. We give below a letter published in the *Rocky Mountain News* from a miner that throws some light on the question. Whether he is too severe or not we do not know but it demonstrates the need of men and company working more together on questions of safety in mines, and that it can be done to the mutual satisfaction of all is too evident to need argument in its support. It is not right for men to be dictorial, but neither is it for the company over questions that are of mutual interest:

"NEW CASTLE, Colo., Jan. 17.—Now that the company's officials of the Union Pacific coal department and the coroner's jury have had their say, I think the public should hear from the miners their side of the affair. The writer has twenty-three years' experience in coal mines, and three of them in the mine at King. The first statement in the *News* that it was the policy of the company to employ ignorant Italians as miners was correct, and if Mr. King don't know it his memory don't serve him well, for I have seen men come from Italy who had never seen a coal mine, and get work in the mine, when he was superintendent; and I refer to you to the names of the dead to prove that only one English-speaking man was digging coal, and he was only a stranger.

And I believe the treatment the officials gave English-speaking men is the reason so few was there, for the policy of the last two years was such that if a man got injured in the mine he laid at home or in his boarding house until he got well, and then, before he went to work again, he had to sign a paper drawn up by the superintendent or bookkeeper, stating that he was injured by an unavoidable accident, and that the company was not to blame. I can furnish the names of four men who signed such contracts after being injured, and only one of them in an unavoidable accident.

King No. 5 mine has been considered a dangerous mine by men who have worked in a great many mines. But the state law invites the miners to examine the mines they work in to make themselves sure they are safe. I will explain how it worked at King.

In June last the men became convinced that there was gas in the mine and refused to work, and all the English

speaking miners went home; the Italians worked. The ones who went home requested that they get permission to examine the mine, and it was granted. James Ferren and James Harrington did examine it wherever they could get through, but the next day they were requested to come to the office and get their time checks. I ask the public if that is the policy a company will pursue if they want expert miners?

Next, the state law says that timbers of the proper sizes and lengths shall be left at the places where they are to be used, but at King the prop pile is from 300 to 800 feet from the entrance to the mine, and this is where the miners get their timbers. Now, remember, the miner must be at work down in the mine by 7 a. m. and, unless he is hurt, can't get out till 6 p. m. A miner must lay idle or get his timber when it is dark in the winter, and all in disregard of the state law. That is the strongest reason whe English-speaking miners will not work at King.

Next, sometime last May, the officials ordered the blacksmith not to sharpen any drill that was more than four feet long, and they also gave the reason that there were too many of the Italians who did not know how deep to drill their holes. I think it will be admitted that a four foot hole is no safer than six feet if put in too strong.

Next, would there have been so many killed had the entry been inlet for fresh air, instead of the return for the foul air after having been charged with the smoke and dust? For there was no other place for the men to be at firing time, as there never was any effort to get the men out of the mine when the coal was being blasted.

Next, I would like to know if it is proper or reasonable to put five employes of a company on a coroner's jury, when there is a possibility of the company being to blame. Hoping this will get a little attention from mine owners and miners and all interested in preventing, as much as possible, such terrible so called accidents, I am respectfully.—*Alexander Ferrens.*

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Cosmopolitan* for January is exceedingly interesting, the article on Co-operative Industry being especially instructive.

The Lost Island, a story while of interest as a story, very forcibly illustrates the iniquities of our present system of holding titles to land. The story is "hot shot" in the campaign of education.

The Columbian Historical Novels: Vol. III., St. Augustine: A story of the Huguenots in America. By John R. Musick. 316 pp., with Index. Illustrated with twenty-two full-page halftone engravings and other illustrations. Cloth, 12mo, gold stamps, etc. $1.50. New York, London, and Tor onto: Funk & Wagnalls Company

The Romantic charm with which John R. Musick succeeded in investing the first two volumes of the Columbian Historical Novels is admirably sustained in "St. Augustine," the third of the series. This work covers the period of the establishment of St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States, the period corresponding to the Reformation in Europe and the fierce persecution of the early Reformers. The murder of the Huguenots who had sought a home in Florida constitutes the chief historical episode of the work.

The author, in the preface, calls attention to the fact that historians have paid very little attention to this period, or, at least, have given it bnt little space in their works. Very little can be learned from the great histories of the Huguenot influence exerted in Florida, and of the persecution that followed these devoted people even to the New World. This volume especially sets forth these almost unknown or at least, unwritten facts. The illustrations are numerous and in keeping with the high character of the book. They lighten up the text with a graphic and striking influence calculated more strongly to impress upon the memory the fact and fiction of the volume, both of which are alike good and wholesome for readers young or old.

Volume iv. *Pocahontus*, is a story of the settlement of Virginia, picturing the beautiful character of Pocahontus, and the part that John Smith played in that trying period. The characters of the novel around which are woven the historical facts, originate in the story of St. Augustine, which the novel is really a sequel to.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 18, 1892.

Editor Magazine:

Fine weather cannot always last in Oregon any more than anywhere else. Snow fell here to the depth of twenty-six inches, beginning on December 22d and continuing until Christmas, the wind blowing a huricane all the time. Few engines having pilot plows on and none having curtains. Our tender-foot, M. M. said such things were unnecessary here and sent one of the rotaries away, but when the road was blocked for four days he changed his mind. Eighteen trains were blocked between here and the Dalles, the object seemed to be to cover the track with cars and no blockade would occur. The snow plow came in on the 26th, being at least 72 hours between La Grand and Portland, snow bank to the depth of 20 feet was encountered on the road. Over three hundred belated passengers came in on the first train, having spent a dreary christmas on the road shoveling snow, etc. McGinty, the road-master was out in full force with his section gang of men, with one to two men to a gang, while the snow plow kept them busy picking up extracted spikes, etc. Mr. Borie was also on hand waiting for the plow to bore a passage through the snowey ice banks. Mr. Baxter was snow bound and contented himself by waiting for the blockade to be raised, while Mr. Gibbs was kept busy walking between the shops and home as the snow stopped all the transportation on the streets. He has at last found out that it snows in Oregon. New Years came and surprised a few of the beloved ones here. James Langly has returned from England, he seems to be pleased with Oregon climate. A few changes have taken place here. J. R. Williams foremen of the machines, has resigned, and S. B. Abbott succeeds him; this may be a change for the better. Gang bosses Inglefield and Brintzenhouf have also been removed and are at work in the shop. Smith the link and rod man fills the place of both, and S. E. North has charge of the link and rods, more developments are expected before the month is out.

R. Foster met with what might have been a serious accident, he was picking up a wrecked engine when the jacks slipped and he was caught under the frame, and after a weeks rest he is working again.

John Ray, a drill hand, had a leg broken while playing foot-ball in the yard by the blacksmith-shop on the 16th inst. On the 16th we went on 8 hours straight, all things are equal now and why not leave them so, and few men in the shops will draw $147 per month. Work around Portland is very scarce, there are at least three men for every job. The city is infested with a set of men that seem desperate. It is nothing unusual for a dozen or more persons being robbed every night, and a day-light robbery is of frequent occurance. Persons desiring to see the "glorious coast" will do well to postpone the excursion at least till the flowers bloom. Money will not buy a job in this country, so stay away from here if you do not wish to tramp for a living. Our law makers are now in session and if we do not get some good laws there is one consolation that we will not get any bad ones as long as we have our present governor. There will be several good measures presented, but about their passage we know nothing definite and can only wait for results. The fight in Kansas is watched with eager interest on the coast and we hope the contest will end in a victory for the P. P.

Our L. A. is in a healthy condition now we have a new set of officers that will make things hum in the right key and we have given the lie to the slanderer who said we were dead. Good results can always be expected when the right men are in charge. W. A. W.

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO., Jan. 22, 1892.

Editor Magazine:

After a long silence I make another "trip" to your readers through the columns of the Employe's *Magazine* to let them know how things are getting along at Rock Springs. Now since this is a coal mining camp the coal question deserves the first attention. In the outset I must say that the mines here, especially U. P. mines, have run very good all winter up to the last two weeks, but since then are slacking off considerably and at present are running scarcely half the time. The other companies are running less than time and the miners are growing restless.

The U. P. Coal Co. is waging a war of extermination on the smaller mining companies here and in a very effective way. The last bomb they fired was a reduction in the price of coal here to the extent of 25 cents per ton, but to even up on on that they advanced the freight rate 25 cents per ton for hauling the coal. Now the effect of that on the U. P. Coal company is equal to the effect it would have on a man having two pockets full of money to take the money out of one pocket and put it into the other. He would have the same amount of money all the time. But what effect has that on the outside coal companies. It simply means a reduction of 50 cents per ton assuming that the coal companies pay the freight, but let us assume that the consumer pays the freight and then see who gets the benefit of this cheap coal, surely not the consumer.

Two years ago when the U. P. Coal company had some trouble with the mines here and could not fill their contracts for coal these smaller companies came to the rescue by consigning their coal to the U. P. Coal company to fill its contracts with. The excuse of the smaller companies for doing so was that the public good demanded that these contracts should be filled. Can these same companies now deny that the same public good that they were so anxious about two years ago now demands that they recieve less for their coal and pay higher rates for

hauling it to the market. These same companies now feel the iron hand of oppression that their public good demanded for the mines two years ago. It makes a great difference whose ox is goaded. Pretty soon we shall have these little companies crying out with the reformers for governmental ownership of the railways. The only effective way to awaken some people to the true condition of things is to "step on their necks." This the U. P. is doing in a way that is felt and it is proving itself to be a very good reformer in its own way and is giving practical lessons in economy.

Our state legislature is now in session and the most interesting feature of that body's business is the election of U. S. Senators. It makes small difference to the working people who goes to the U. S. Senate, whether Republican or Democrat, since they are both owned and controled by Wall Street. With our present legislative body made up of representatives of cattle kings, coal barons, railways and national banks there is little to be expected for the workers. Those men now (mis) representing the people of Wyoming, the majority of whom were elected by manipulating the votes of the Finns and Dagoes, who were herded to the poles by the bosses and furnished with (2x4) cards bearing the following inscription, "I cannot read nor write English, but I want to vote the republican (or democratic) ticket straight"—as the case might be. These men, I say, are the representatives of ignorance and arrogance and greed, and how can they be expected to act in any way only to perpetuate those conditions. The intelligent, honest vote of this state was cast for the Populist party, which of course was defeated because the bulk of the people of this state are not fit to be free men. The remnant of conquered nations who fell into the great race struggle for supremacy have faint ideas of their natural rights.

More of this some other time, wishing the *Magazine* and its readers success, I remain yours fraternally.

R. E. FORMER.

OMAHA, Jan. 17, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

We are pleased to note that the employes are taking a more active interest in their official organ the U. P. Magazine. The Magazine agent is a hustler, and owing to his efforts its circulation has been greatly increased: truly it deserves a large patronage as no better exponent to the cause of labor is being published in the west.

Work here has been rushing and all at once on Saturday, January 14th, a notice was posted that the working hours be reduced 54 to 47 and no overtime. We are all in hopes they will never work any longer hours. Machine shop is averaging 15 engines, that is overhauled, and from one to three men over. The last two turned out were 840, and 1701; they were splendid work done with the exception of 1701, which had to be stripped of her jacket and lagging on account of some leak and J. J, Curtis the boss painter did some fine work on those engines, they were the talk of the shops for the good workmanship done on them. The new boiler shop is under great headway; there is three gangs working on it. It is going to be fitted up with latest improved machinery.

There was a letter appeared in last month's issue worthy of note, but the wrong meaning was taken out of it A good many of the readers understood that it was hitting the boss of the locomotive shop too heavy, but it was the way in which it was read, it was not meant for him but it was meant for the man that has charge of the air brake and tank repairing gang, so I hope it will be read over again. There is too much bulldozing and profane language used, and greater privilige shown some than others.

XX.

OMAHA., Jan. 22, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

93 finds us at a point in history where much was expected, we should not be discouraged if the gains are small, the brilliant prospects are sueh to indicate we are not in it. Neither will the manuel of arms, smokeless powder, or torpedo advance our cause. It is, man know thyself, reduce thy depravity, then will reality and uphold the phantom hope. Great conventions at times tell small stories. Such was our last one. Six years ago this nation shed tears for the political death of Senator Van Wyck; to day it sorrows not, for his political funeral, where rests the reason.

Our legislature is at present engaged in searching the creek for a United States senator. The populists are there, so are the other people. In this choice should Van Wyck be the precious dark stone, who is more capable of rendering justice? he has weighed both in the balance and found them wanting. If the populists fail to grasp the situation it will be as it ought to be, J. M. Thurston the R. R. friend should disfranchise no man, there is honesty at times even in ability, democratic possibility's are between two fires, one chance in a thousand in favor of fair wind.

In these races for power and position even what is termed the lower classes clamour to raise. Foul must be the feeling of he that feels he could be raised in anything other than his salvie, when we cease to worship these accidents of birth, or mock gods they will cease. Ability will continue to represent according to our individual ability to select.

Christ said, "even the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not a place to lay his head." How changed his position compared with his modern disciples and their stone walls Bishop Newman is going to lecture on "America for Americans." I thought they were all exterminated. So the son of man is again to be deprived of a place to lay his head, this time by the disciple of Christ. Christianity reminds us of the constitution of the United States, it is very elastic, it can either cover or uncover unlimited blocks of sins, with the advent of such as Miss Bessant, her appeals to reason will at no distant day brand all such as Newman with worse seams than the heretics have carried for nigh unto 1000 years.

Resting upon the shoulders of the multitude knowing but the lap of luxury, viewing life

through his gilt-edged mirror. this learned air chamber preaches on Sunday,—God makes us after His own image and likeness—and the next day lectures and infers we are asses. The creator has much to sorrow for, for some of His sons dicipled company. Since he is aware that conceit is far more devastating than consumption he can reserve his wrath, until that bull Bro. Beecher so kindly abolished, receive the whole of us.—D. T.

SHOSHONE, Ida., Jan. 17, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Once more I will try to give you and the readers of the Magazine a few items from this point.

The clerk of the weather has been unusually kind to us: so far this winter we have not had any snow to speak of and no cold weather; just enough to keep the boys and girls in skating, and everyone has improved the opportuity old as well as young.

On the 11th inst. Bro. D. R. Munro started for Washington, D. C with the electoral vote of Idaho, which of course was cast for Weaver and Field. Bro. Munro was chosen by the other electors to go to the Capitol. Mrs. Munro and little Nellie accompanied him and, before returning they will visit Mrs. Munro's home in Binghampton N. Y.

Bro. Walters was quite sick for few days, but is again able to look after the stationary engine until eight or nine o'clock at night.

Bro. J. H. McPherson who was elected state senator, on the populist ticket last election, from this county, is at Boise attending the legislature, and as the populists hold the balance of power in the senate they may be able to stop bad legislation, if they are not able to pass good. Bro. McPherson received the attention of quite a large crowd there one day, by being pointed out by one of our disappointed Republican Office seekers, as the anarchist senator from Shoshone. The above named person was at the time in Boise, seeking the office of Adjutant General; and we understand that Shoshone had another "big" G. A. R. man there after the same office. Either may receive an appointment, but if it depended upon an election, either in the county or town. I think they would be snowed under very deep. Such remarks will not do Bro. McPherson any harm for wherever he is known his standing as a law abiding citizen is as good as the best.

Dr. Ross, the company physician, is going to move away from here, and all will be sorry to have him go; in him we lose not only an esteemed citizen, but one of the best physicians in the State.

On the first of the month Mr. O. G. Thayer's house caught on fire and came near burning down but some of his friends, "the mollies" were on hand and put it out so he still has his home.

The shops are running about the same as last month, we have to record the crowding out of another steady working man, one who has not to our knowledge lost a days' time since he commenced work here. We do not know as this is the general policy of the road, but since Mr. Dunn *has taken charge of this* division, steady men have had a hard row to hoe at this place, and they seem to prefer men who only stop a short time.

As a consequence men are going and coming all the time, some only staying a week or two, as no man can go into a strange shop and do as much work as he can after he is used to the shop; it seems as though the company would be the loser.

Commencing Jan. 3rd the working hours were changed from 7 to 7-30 a m., and from 5 to 5-30 P. M. We understand the change was to accomodate the gang boss, but we could not see as it helped him any. We have noticed some coming in a few moments late, as we owe it to the company to be on time. I would advise one of them to try to get in on time even if he has to hunt up his teapot again, get a box of crackers, and take a late breakfast.

I forgot, yesterday we had another change, going on to eight hours a day, so now we do not commence work until 8 a. m. The same morning I saw two more new machinists at work, and was surprised, as I had been told that no new men could be put to work as long as we were only working eight hours per pay; so I took a look at the agreement which is framed and on the bulletin board, and see it is like the greenback, it has an exception clause.

Engine 733 was taken faom the back shop and put into the round-house on the 15th inst. where she will be finished.

Every effort will be made to get out this month engine 931 and engine 599. As the new frames for the 599 are some five inches too short it will make considerable extra work. We hope our gang boss won't be so much hurried that he won't have time to set the valves on the 931; so far he has seemed to ship the 900 class. As we have had an addition of seven machinists this month, and are running a night gang on the machines, I think I will be able by next month to report out several more good engines.

Engine 755 was taken into the shops on the 15th inst, T.

COUNCEL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 22, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Another year has rolled around and finds us confronted with the same old conditions; what have we done in the past year to cause an improvement? What did we resolve for the New Year? These are questions which we might all ask ourselves with propriety; the answer must be nothing in comparison to what we shsuld have done. There is none of us too well fixed, that we could not wish for being better.

The signs of the times here about point conclusively to the fact, that there are a great many persons who do not care a fig for the other fellow if his own bread basket is full. This is not as it should be, as has been clearly demonstrated in your able editorials, as well as by many of the valuable correspondents in the Magazine. We can look around us on all sides and plainly see the effects of our selfishness and indifference.

We should unite as one man to forever stave off the conditions now agitating European labor; we should unite as one man to make it impossible ever more for a corporation by its own pecu-

liar tactics, to starve out a whole community in a land of plenty, and cause to imprison some of their best citizens on trumped up charges, by paid disreputable ruffians.

I have heard considerable lately about the beauties of our glorious constitution which guarantees equal rights and privileges to the humblest of our citizens. Are they always protected? We should unite and preserve the spirit as well as the letter of that constitution, by protecting ourselves, and let the future historian give us credit for the same. The scenes enacted at Homestead and elsewhere during the past year should inspire us to come together and help wipe out those foul blots on the otherwise fair pages of our history.

Protection from foreign encroachments seems to occupy considerable of the public mind at present for which we are truly grateful. Would it not be well for us if the framers of public opinion, would interest themselves sufficient to arouse a sentiment which would inspire the people to overthrow other aggravated evils., which come to us by the wholesale through the formations of trusts and combines, helping to increase our daily burden for the various necessaries of life.

It may not be pleasant to reflect in this mood, but it is too true whether we realize it or not. The last year has witnessed a rising of the people in the west to undo these evils; if we want success to crown their efforts we must unite in the battle of ballots, and help postpone the bullets.

Our assembly is doing nicely; while we are not gaining much in members, interest keeps up just the same. The annual ball came off on the 12th inst. and was a social and financial success. We have a great many friends on the outside, but we would be glad to see them all inside and prove that they mean what they say by uniting with us for common interests. I will close with a few lines from Longfellow.—

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!
Trust no future, howe'er pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead;
Act,—act in the living present!
Heart within and God o'erhead.

SUBURBAN

ARMSTRONG, KAN., Jan. 22 1893.

Editor Magazine:

We have had steady cold weather for the last month. The coldest day being the 26th of December the mercury going down 13 degrees below zero. January the 5th being the warmest, the liquid in the bulb rising to 45 degrees above the cipher.

The work in the shops was suspended on December 26th and on January 2d, for Christmas and New Years. On January 16th the working time was reduced here as follows: Iron workers will perform their duty to the shops in 48 hours a week, will quit work on Saturdays at 4 o'clock, p. m., and receive 8 hours for the same. All work done after 4 o'clock, p. m., any day in the week is classed as overtime, and demands time and one half for the same. That is understood between the mechanics and Mr. Roberts, M. M. It includes the iron working departments; wood workers, tinkers and painters, can repair to their domicile at noon on Saturdays and will be entitled to 45 hours for services rendered to the company for the past week. The exodus of men from the shops has commenced already. The company is building 2 new lathes here for other points. Engine B. No. 762, the second new one is in the paint shop, will be on the road soon. She is built for active service, Her construction was under the immediate supervision of the impressible James Roberts. Ed Charleton, late general foreman, quit the company's employ here on the 6th inst, uncermoniously, to take a round house foreman position on the Missouri Pacific. James Murray, boarding house keeper, who fell off his porch, which mention was made in the last issue of the *Magazine*, succumbered to his injuries and died of lock-jaw on the 29th of December. Many a hobo mechanic on the line of the road knows him well. Silvers Mallot, a packing house employe, while crossing the Union Pacific tracks enroute to his work was killed on the 12th instant by a single engine backing into the freight yards for her train. By all means firemen should be made to ring the bell of their engines going from and to the yards and particularly in the dark of the morning, as large forces of men cross the track at this point on their way way to work in the packing houses, the company was not responsible for the accident. The company's surgeon here, Dr. J. W. Perkins, is acheiving great success in his profession amongst the people here. Scarcely a case of bad sickness happens to develop here, but what his council or professional services are not sought after. He is held in high esteem among the working men of the company here.

Absenteeism in the shops should be settled by some definite understanding between the company and the men. As it now stands if a man lays off a day without giving due notice to your foreman previous to the time you want to lay off, next morning your foreman confronts you in an abrupt and insolent manner and wants to know, in a precise way, why you were absent from work yesterday, as the case may be. A workingman is sometimes very sensative in his feelings, his wife, sister or daughter may be taken suddenly ill during the night with some decease peculiar to their sex, or the male portion of his family get into some trouble that he, the father, brother or uncle, would not like to reveal to a foreman. It is not his business to know. The poor man will give some evasive reasons for not being at work the day previous in order to shield his family. Oftentimes men will leave home in the morning with all his family well and when he reaches home at night he finds all confusion and has no means of communicating with his foreman that he would not be in next day. Sometimes a man himself gets suddenly sick and is absent a day from work and cannot give any warning himself about it, under such circumstances working men should not be made reveal family secrets to foremen, and should not be censured themselves. With all the delicacy of the men in keeping from the foreman their secrets, they have neighbors that give everything away on them in order to

stand in with the company and these are the only men that do stand A No. 1 with the bosses.

In several of the shops here the foreman knows more about the private business of his men and the morals and habits of their families than most men do themselves. Through the working men themselves and the sycaphants of the shops, I mean the timid ones or those afraid of their jobs, it should be that a man should have his liberty to lay off when he pleases, irrespective of circumstances, the company will discharge you at pleasure or cut down the hours of labor to satisfy their authority.

I know of men laying off on private business of their own and tell the foreman that they were sick. This is a positive fact. As in most cases a man cannot get a lay off except on sick pretences.

This business is encouraging lying and has a bad tendency on the morals of the working men. This is a vital question between man and master.

AU BOUT DE SON.

SCOFIELD, UTAH, Jan. 19, 1892.

Editor Magazine:

A few lines from this point to its readers would be interesting. We have had a small snow storm at this point, but not so severe as usual for the time of year; our merchants at this point are trying to undersell the U. P. store at this point. Good enough for them.

We have had a change in superintendants lately; he is changing the state of affairs; among some of the changes is that he is trying to get the single men to board in the boarding house and all the married men to deal in the company's store; so much for him.

The work at this point has been very brisk for the last few months, but now it has slackened to about two days a week. When the work slackens off a little we find there are a few priveleged characters here at this point, who work every day, while the others barely make a living. So how can the U. P. company expect men to keep clear of their debt when such a state of affairs like these are existing here.

We had a fire at this place last Saturday, one of the miner's little cottages burned down, leaving him in the loss of about $500; all are sympathising with this poor toiler: he has lost his home.

Our L. A. is in good working order at this place taking in new member at every session since New Years, and I hope we will keep a going until next New Years.

We celebrated our second aniversary on Christmas eve. We had a dance, a supper, a concert, and a general good time, everything successful, good enough for the boys at this point.

I will now close for this time, hoping all have have had a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

MUSHROOM.

SCOFIELD, UTAH, Jan 22, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

It is quite a while since I wrote you last and have seen nothing from this point from anyone else, it is not because there is not plenty to write about. Events have been transpiring here in such quick succession that it seems the watchword, what will be next, is on everyones lips. The new year was ushered in with a new superintendant, who evidently believes in reform in the shape his noble intellect conceives it he is quite a communicative personage and in my opinion he talks more than he thinks, he is also very charitable, inasmuch as he is trying to force the employes here to be charitable towards the company's store and boarding house, he has intimated that the men must either trade in said store or find employment from those with whom they trade and when in conversation with a committee from the men, frequently quoted scripture in defense of his action. One of the quotations was the golden rule, "do unto others as you would have others do unto you," immediately after this quotation he said that if he was employed by a company he would trade with them without inquiring the prices of others. This sounds like the words of a liar or lunatic. He also told some of the young men that he wanted to come to the company's boarding house. intimating at the same time that owing to the scarcity of work he would have to make a draw out, hinting in different ways to the different parties, but all having the same meaning as one of the hints which is as follows: Favors are exchanged. Others he told pretty direct they would have to board at the company's boarding house, if they wanted to work here. There has been a list put up with about twenty names on it drawn out, some of whom are old hands and some who were told to go to the boarding house and did not go. At a mass meeting held by the employes, the subject of being compelled to board and trade with the company was well ventilated, and resolutions passed declaring that the men would not be compelled to board or trade anywhere. The company furnishes employment and capital but the men furnish the labor, without which capital could not be accumulated when a man earns the small amount that comes to him in the shape of wages, no one has the right to dictate where he shall spend it. and the man who would deny another the opportunity to labor. because he will not be dictated to, in my opinion forfeits the right to live among civilized law abiding people. and ought to find a home in the penitentiary, or among the villians his nature qualifies him for. I believe the time is not far distant when it will be dangerous for tyrants in this land of supposed freedom. The people are being forced to issues, and will have to remove the causes of such tyranny, by intelligent use of the ballot box, by framing laws themselves and electing men they know will have them enacted. Some say, "oh they can never do that!" I believe it will be easier to do that than have the few override the will of the whole people. I will now close. but hope to give you some more next time with news of better times and better conditions, yours,

ERNEST.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Jan, 15, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

If we have a correspondent from this place he

is certainly not doing his duty, as it is very seldom we see anything in our Magazine from here.

It is most beautiful weather, it is not like winter at all. It has been a good season for the building trade; Pocatello has had a building boom, the new Opera House is about finished, C. Smith Lodging House, and L, A. West Furniture Store are almost finished; several more blocks are going up early in the Spring, if the bottom does not fall out of the town.

Work is not so plentiful as it was a while back. It is reported that Monday, Jan. 16th, machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers and their helpers, will work eight hours per day. Say boys! where is that agreement? Let us get hold of it and show it to the D. M. M., may be he has forgotten all about it. It is very easy to make an agreement with the Company, but to make them live up to it you will all have to organize in unity, no matter under what name; if you don't like Knights of Labor, have some other name, but you can't better its principles, only to be selfish. How the Company does enjoy everytime a few Employees branch of in a small little union all by themselves. It is just what the different D. M. M's want, they can handle their men so much easier, give them all the dirt they want to and further, get their foreman to rub it in. Some of the blacksmiths and a few of the machinists feel awful sore over the change in working hours; it is like going back to the K. of L. agreement with the Company, but I wish to state it is only the old hands that kick, the new comers would rather work 8 hours than not at all. It does not seem to me that there can be much brotherly love amongst them.

It may be of interest to the numerous readers of the Magazine to learn how the K. of L. is getting on in Pocatello. We are here to stay as you seen from the last quarterly report we have initiated a good number, our meetings are very interesting and well attended

A new spirit is manifested among the boys, and they all send good cheer to all the noble Knights along the line. We are strictly in the middle of the road, and mean to stay there, although many of our craft and fellow workman are trying to crowd us out. Kindest regards and best wishes to all brother knights from, ME.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Jan. 24, 1893

Editor Magazine:

A few items from this point might be of interest. A few changes have taken place since my last letter to you. Mr. Joseph Shaw an old time machinist in the shops here, has resigned, and is justice of the peace. Mr. James D. Brown, Blacksmith, has worked in the shop for the last 12 years has resigned his position, and he is deputy county clerk. There are other rumors of changes floating in the air but time will tell the story; a great many are in hopes that it is true, while the few are not very interested how it goes.

The shops are working eight hours per day and seven on Saturdays. I am informed that it effects the wipers. that it will bring their wages down to a bout $1.50 per day. How they are going to live can't tell; to support a family of four or five children, pay rent and buy coal etc. I hope business will pick up soon, so that the men will go on full time.

I am informed that M. Ewer and T. Moore are getting a pretty good list of subscribers to the Magazine.

If you could see the shop foreman going through the round house you would think he was training for a race to come off at the world's fair. I do not mean the man with the whiskers! The winter so far has been very fair. Mr. Erickson the painter from Green River, has taken charge of the paint shop at Evanston. Yours, W. G.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan., 22, 1892.

Editor Magazine:

The earth since my last letter has completed its annual circuit around the sun, and without deigning to rest for an instant, or hold over for repairs, passed on its way in the course of another revolution; still. the game of life goes on, and the question which forces itself upon our minds now is: Will the producers of the country hold any better hands in it at the close of the present year than they held at the close of the last? and will it be any advaatage to them, or will their chances be improved by the Wizard of Wall Street's hand being out of it?

The schemes of the Wizard were more potent and far reaching in their effects than his own gigantic intellect could measure or circumscribe, and since he has constructed the machinery, and imparted the rules for working it, will his successors be as skillful in operating and managing as the Wizard was? or will it be as it was with France after the death of Mirabeau, and after the exile of Bonaparte, and as with England after Chatham's hand was withdrawn from the wheel of the ship of state, and after the death of Cromwell?

Was he the master pilot, who alone with his hand on the wheel, could keep the ship of speculation and finance in its direct course, against the troubled sea of politics, with the rocks and shoals it may be required to clear, the upheavals of the effects of elective franchise in the United States, and since the pilots hand has been withdrawn from the wheel, will the ship be dashed to peices or will another master mind come forth whose hand will grasp it. The saying is, that the times calls forth the right man, but who of the present times but can say with the sage of Chelsea, "We have known the times to call loud enough, but the right man has not been forthcoming." The man the times is now calling for must necessarily be diametrically opposite in principle and proclivites from the deceased Wizard, and in sympathy (may I say politics) with the people.

There has been quite a commotion in town since our legislative met amongst the factions of the different senatorial aspirants, the breezy elements of which have been stirring quite a vortex of dust at intervals, the Cheyenne correspondent to the Rocky Mountain News giving it a puff occasionally to keep it whirling.

The trials of the cattlemen for the invasion of Johnson County, and the murders of Champion and Kay. has been in progress now for three weeks, they have examined over 1,000 for jarymen and all have been found wanting. All the shopmen have passed through the ordeal.

Ever since the Boiler, Machine and Blacksmith shops commenced working 54 hours per week, much discontent has existed and paraded itself among the Tin, Locomotive, Wood and Car departments here, which about three weeks ago culminated in the men endevouring through a petition to the officers at Omaha to procure the same number of hours work per week; a very creditable and noteworthy move had it been made under the name and authority of a labor organization, otherwise an egregoius mistake. We know not whether this list of non-union (call it a petition)

profit to the organization of masters, what is there in such a power to prevent them from stopping entirely, and what could united labor do about it? Practically nothing. The hours of labor question would stand regulated by the same causes. The question of discrimination and unjust discharge could be practically settled, but without the others, would add nothing to the amount of happiness attained, for they are dependent on the others.

Why then should labor unite and have for the cause nothing but the fear of the power of a master, making it simply for defensive purposes? Why should labor seek only from another, and nothing from itself? Does not the whole fatal mistake of labor efforts of the past rest in that such has been true? We believe it is, and that while the question of wages and condition of employment should have attention, they should be incidental to, rather than the object of the organization; that they should be guarded simply to maintain releif, while doing those things necessary for the elevation of the man. That organization's main object should be the cultivation of the intellectual powers in the man that he may know and assume the full rjghts of a man on earth. That an organization that devotes its work entirely to defensive measures is not only doing mankind no good, but a positive injury by blinding men to the need of intellectual efforts. By making men believe what they feel as unjust arises from the acts of others rather than the inaction of themselves.

The laborer is not on the bottom of the social-political scale, because of the inhumanity of employers, but because of his own stupidity taken as a whole. All the powers of Jehovah cannot raise them from their relative position without action on their part. Every organized effort among them then ought to have, to be of any good whatever, that feature that is necessary to cause them to help themselves. Education should be its first and main object; palatative measures simply incidental to them. When such is the object, organization will not go down at the slightest storms. Its ranks will not be deserted when it does not accomplish all in the incidental things that dissatisfied ones believe they should, or die of dry rot, when there are no defensive measures to be considered.

As organizations have been conducted, its enemies' surest way to destroy them was to "kill them with kindness." Their ranks are soon deserted when there is nothing to be got from the master; a sudden change of front on his part finds them unprepared.

Information has come to us of the formation lately, at Chicago, by representatives of organized effort, of an organizatiom to be known as the American Railway Union. An organization to include in its membership every class of railway labor. We are pleased to learn that such a step has been taken, for it is one step, though a very small one, away from the hopeless path that has been trodden so long. But from what we have learned of its intended scope cf action, are disappointed that the men who were interested in its formation confined it to such a limited foundation as to be intended only for a defensive instrument—looking only against a master, though on a slightly extended plan, as has been true of labor since the beginning of history.

If an improvement is found wanted, and it certainly is, why not combine in it the highest educational feature? Why not make its object the elevation of man to be self masters, to eliminate every

cause for labortroubles. To simply accomplish the task of being able to dictate to an employer, is a fruitless one, for it can be made barren by the simplest retreat of the master, and it is not worth the trouble of attempting. Take the dull period that many parts of our country are experiencing at the present time, with thousands of men seeking work at anything or any price, and what help would it be to them if every one were members of a single labor organization? it could not set one of them at work at any price. Yet, who can say, with nature bountiful, that there is any just cause why any person able to labor cannot?

Perhaps if in our organized effort we had, as a class, paid more attention to that question and less to what the employers were doing for us, we would be more independ- of employers now.

All that the American Railway Union covers, the Knights of Labor has been for many years, but in addition much more, for it has made its main object the spreading of light on social political questions, with a view to raise the standard of knowledge of the rights of man, to the use of God's earth, that it would do away entirely with the need of defensive organizations; to make wage receiver and wage payer known only in history; to make master and slave unknown. It recognizes that such exists now. That all possible should be done to make their relations, which at best be must bad, as bearable as possible, until they can be done away with entirely.

The American Railway Union will benefit no one unless it adds to and makes its main object the advance of knowledge of economic science. It could have adopted the principles of the Knights of Labor, and many features of its constitution, and it would have started to cultivate ground that would have borne fruit in due time.

An organization on such a broad basis—is needed one that need have none of the prejudice against it that ignorance in the past has caused that has; for its standard and main weapon, education; that is not tainted with the slavish element, in order that it may have an object against which to move.

It is high time that there was wiped out from the real labor movement the embittering cry against the acts of the master classes. We have organizations enough whose sole object is to keep up that cry; let us have more that ignore entirely a master class, but that recognize only that all human beings are men, entitled to all that nature can supply men by labor. That are organized to further that which will make men equal in fact —the development of their intellectual powers. Such an organization can at the same time, indirectly, do more incidentally, and without special effort, in defensive lines, than could the highest ideal of an organization established solely for defensive purposes. Let us have no more of this latter kind; labor has been cursed with them now since the creation; it is high time the era that claims to be progressive, rid itself of them and prove its claim.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A COMFORTABLE LIVING.

"Every workingman is entitled to a comfortable living." Such is a common expression from those who are enjoying the pleasanter roads in life, and who are but just awakened to the need of saying something for their less fortunate brethern. This may mean very much or a very little, and it is quite essential that it should be understood. What constitutes a

comfortable living? By what standard, if any, must it be determined?

What were considered luxuries yesterday may be necessities to-day. The barbarian with plenty of food generally considers himself in comfortable circumstances; as he advances in his knowledge of what is possible he adds to his desires. Plenty of food, clothing and shelter would satisfy all animal desires, it would be a comfortable living; and there are thousands in so-called "civilized" America to-day, who would be removed from misery to happiness if so provided. Yet, should a comfortable living end with that? Is that the extent of those well wishers of the working classes? If so, why not degenerate at once to an animal state; that degree of a comfortable living would then be best assured to all. The expression displays the ignorance of the user in the real requirements of the race. A comfortable living is the enjoyment, by a person, of the best his knowledge creates a desire for, and his labor, untrammelled, can produce. It is a constantly increasing quantity.

The Knights of Labor demand for the workers a comfortable living only, in the second plank of their platform, which says:

> To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create; sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties; all of the benefits, recreations and pleasures of association; in a word to enable them to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilzation.

This means the best the world knows of, for labor creates it all.

It is very charitable for those surrounded with luxuries, with time, if they choose to use it, to develop their intellectual faculties, (which determines their moral and social faculties,) to wish those who are constantly producing wealth, a comfortable living, as they would animals. And, it is very stupid on the part of the producers of this wealth, that they do not at all times have the full enjoyment of it.

Of course they do not, or there would be no occasion to wish them any part of what there is to make up the commonly understood comfortable living of food and shelter.

The chattle slave enjoyed such a comfortable living in a greater degree than he has since as a wage slave, or engaged in the rough competition of the world; to such a degree that many claim that he was better off in the former than in the latter state, but such claims are based entirely on a consideration of the anmial wants and not that of the higher being.

Efforts of workingmen for better wages, and less hours of work, has often brought out the impatient remark from many: "They are never satisfied," which is the most complimentary remark that could be given them. The most satisfied parts of the race are the least progressive. But the remark, analyzed, develops much of that underlaying the whole social problem. Why should they be satisfied if they have not all human ingenuity can devise for the enjoyment of mankind? Who should take on themselves the right to say when another should be satisfied so long as they take only that they themselves have produced, or seek to produce that which they are able to do? That spirit to rule others is at the bottom of it. Just as is every form of injustice the world has experienced. There is scarcely an employer of labor but what believes he is doing his employes a great good, by the simple fact of the employment, and for which in return they should allow themselves to be ruled entirely by him, that his wish ought to be their law, that he ought to have some-

thing to say as as to where they should expend that which he has exchanged for their labor.

Many of them demonstrate their ideas of a comfortable living in their arguments regarding the amount of wages paid. "A man ought to be able to live on so much at such a place," and then numerate the prices asked for rent and the different articles of food, and if those prices have dropped, will use the fact in support of a reduction in wages, showing that a comfortable living, with him, means only animal necessities.

In fact the wage system allows nothing better as compared with those who by some chance are independent of it. Advancing wages advance the cost of those animal necessities, which are included in the "comfortable living," while the percentage of profit to the wage payers and middle men classes, allows them to regulate their living to what their desires demand, such being to them only "comfortable." Thousands of dollars for a supper, or a dress, is only "comfortable" for the "four hundred."

It is decidedly charitable (?) for them to wish workingmen a comfortable living, when they have in mind what that will be regulated by, simply that which will maintain life. They have the opportunity to be thus charitable because such a large per cent. of the race have not reached that point where they will insist on enjoying all that the labor, skill and ingenuity of man can produce to minister to the physical, intellectual and moral parts of man. Too many stop with the mere physical necessities.

A comfortable living does not mean to be enabled to supply the richest foods, or the finest garments, nor palaces of marble, if life is entirely consumed in the gaining and use of them, but when animal necessities are supplied, that there be left to us a share of our life, devoted to intellectual developments, to the improvement of our political and social relations.

A life has certainly been a poverty stricken one, that is not able to leave the world better than it found it. We have no right to waste any part of it.

A workingman has advanced his standard of living when he gains time, from that devoted to the maintenance of his animal existence, and added to that in which he may be free to use as he chooses in intellectual and social pursuit. The living standard has been improved of every person who lessens the time necessary to supply his animal wants no matter how low the standard of wants may be. The barbarian was advancing when he discovered a way to supply two days' food in one day's labor—he had one day to improve himself. Some wasted the time entirely, but all did not, or the world would not have advanced a step.

Intellectual gains raise our desire, and force us to find the way to supply them; the securing of them is only a "comfortable living;" providing the means for intellectual gains is the surest way to gain that.

SYMPATHY OR PRACTICE.

Workingmen have many among their so-called friends who are known by the "sympathy" they express for them. They sympathize with them because of hardships they see them endure, in the some way they do with a person who has met with a painful accident, as if those hardships could not be helped. In some way they always give the impression that they are free from any such danger, by tone and manner show how comfortable their life is.

We never had much faith in the sincerity of such "friends" of the masses. They rarely do anything but sympathize. They lend no aid to the removal of the causes; there is too much of the "go and do as I have done" advice about them, never considering that accident of birth and environments had more to do with their attaining a comfortable condition than anything inherent in themselves.

When a person is heard, in addressing a body of workingmen, to say: ',I am in sympathy with your efforts," he puts himself in the same position as if he said: "I know you are below me and I am sorry for you." He is not, nor can a man, feeling as his words convey the impression, be in step with the efforts being made to elevate humanity. He talks as one outside and not as a member of the race. He implies that he considers he has uo direct interest in the questions at issue. No such person is a friend of humanity, and is often to be counted as the worst of enemies.

The real friend stops not to sympathize, but seeks out and strikes at the causes of the effects he sees. He works on the principle that the bounties of mother earth and the energy in man should provide all with the necessities for comfort and happiness, that when energy is expended on those natural bounties by men, and those men do not enjoy the comforts that give happiness, that there is something wrong, and the wrong is artificial, man-made, and can be changed to give a better result; that poverty cannot exist where nature is bountiful, and men labor, when justice prevails.

The "sympathyzing friend," in a way, recognizes the injustice in the effect, as far as he is concerned would let the cause remain, and often it will be found that their comfortable condition is due to it; that they would have to persue a different course to maintain a position from which to look on with sympathy, if that cause of the misery of others did not exist.

There is such a large per cent. of those, who are controlled with this sympathetic affection, among the so-called social reforming classes, that there is no need to wonder that progress is slow; the progressive force is in the minority. The influence of such, on their less fortunate fellows, is in the direction of causing them to keep on in the hopeless struggle they have found life, or to be satisfied with the doctrine: "God saw fit to place them as they are, why seek a change?" A belief far too common, and which has always acted as a poison to progress, and which, if it had prevailed, would have kept the race still living in caves.

The one whose influence is in the opposite direction to such is doing the world some practical good. Their doctrine is: There is nothing that is good enough; all things are open to improvement; they may advance things that are a complete revolution of existing things. But, why not in our social relations, as well as in our means of transportation and communication, stick to the means of travel of generations past? If those generations were perfect in rules governing their social relations, why were they not in all things? But to reverse it, if they were not perfect in mechanical knowledge, why should they be expected to be in their social knowledge? Why do we now honor our Stevensons and Edisons, and class as cranks those who would invent a perfect social order? It is plain why it is so. To carry out the plans of the latter depends upon all; the former, with the force within themselves create and demonstrate independent of what others may think. If the creation of a tele-

phone had depended on the deliberation of the people to pass on it, it would never have been known, until after persistant generations of education. The locomotive and its inventor would have been voted into sheol, if its adoption had been left to an election. Its use demonstrated its utility.

It is those who point out the defects in our social machinery that cause every ill effect experienced, and point out how it can be remedied, that are man's greatest benefactors, whether they be so honored or not. They are not the men who stand by and sympathize. They act as a part of the race, as ones directly interested in an injury suffered by any of the race, acting as if they or theirs were liable to suffer the same injustice, no matter how far it may seem from them at that moment. And, if injustice exists, who is there safe from it?

If men are idle, who are able and willing to work, and suffering for life's necessities, it requires no philosophy to demonstrate why it is so, the very fact is sufficient to prove there is something wrong. Sympathy will not help them in the least, but to get at the root of the evil, convincing them and others of the necessity of its removal before a cure can be hoped for, will.

The evil is entirely in man; it is man made, and its maker can remove it. Sympathy tends to lead men to believe it cannot be helped, and it must be borne; its opposite is to stir up the resisting faculties and convince that it is entirely unnecessary, and it is what the world needs more of; it will not suffer if it has none of the former.

The demand for a change in the method of choosing U. S. senators has been making great headway the past month. The object lesson of our legislatures fighting over the choice, and making everything else secondary to it, has been a convincing argument for taking the election of senators out of the hands of legislature; entirely. It can be but a question of a few years now before this change will be made and then it is to be hoped that the U. S. Senate will display a different character than it has the past generation. The next move in that direction will be to abolish it as a useless and expensive invention created entirely for the interest of property as against humanity. The introduction of the initiative and referendum which must come into practice soon will remove every basis for an argument that has been used in favor of two branches in legislature. All necessary check will be put on hasty legislation, and a sure way of doing the will of the people instituted.

The preparations for needed social reform come slow, but when the way is prepared, then the change is made quick. Like the manufacture of gunpowder, the process is slow, but the final use is quick. So to-day the preparations for many radical social-political changes are being made, the seeds are sown and are growing.

With the means of intercourse and inter-communication that the present generation has, where is a citizen that has a reasonable excuse for not being posted in all social affairs and proposed improvements in them, and but what should be well prepared to express his or her wish regarding them? It matters not how "cranky" propositions seem to be, they must be guided by the standard of reason and truth, and all can if they choose be so informed regarding such questions as to express an opinion. It is only when such can be done that the introduction of a change or reform can be hoped

for. When the masses get tired of appealing to legislative bodies they will take the law making power more directly in their hands, but discussion of ways and means must be the forerunner of all reforms accompanying if not leading the realization of an absolute necessity for it. If the necessity is discovered first a make-shift is often substituted for what a previous knowledge of the need would have brought directly and permanently into practice.

A government founded one hundred years ago, could not possibly be perfect for the needs of the present age. It is hard to change what has been accustomed to, but it can be done to, though it has not often been so, without any convulsion, or taking the name or condition of a revolution.

The trial and conviction of Dempsey, at Pittsburg, on the charge of poisoning the non-union labor at Homestead illustrates fairly how strong the money power is entrenched and to what ends they will go to intimidate and crush the spirit that is arising among the masses against them. Fear is the sure ally of the oppressor. If he can but gain that position that he can bring that into play he is sure of gaining his ends. Every person struggling to obtain the necessities of life is influenced more or less in all his acts by fear of that struggle being made more severe. It prevents many a tongue from speaking in defense of justice and right, or in behalf of an oppressed fellow. It makes many votes to be cast in opposition to the conscience. Many verdicts have been influenced by it in courts of law. A lucrative position, credit and success in business, have always great weight. Given power over a *man to regulate* that and you have *control of the average* man. To make such impossible should have the deepest and most serious consideration of every lover of humanity. Freedom cannot exist where that power is possible. Not an individual is safe while it exists. It can, does and will crush, convict and make miserable the victims chosen.

The results that were to be expected by the masses from the legislatures that have been in session this winter have not come forth. There is some difference in the promising before election and the doing after. But if any number have been taught the all important lesson of doing for themselves rather than depending on "symyathizing" friends some good has been accomplished. The lines between the masses and the classes are being more distinctly drawn, and it is a necessity that such be done, that a stop be put to the milk and water business. The position of men on all the questions agitating the people must be clearly defined. An end must come to the commonly seen spectical of a man being on both sides of a question, talking and acting with the friends of, and voting with the enemies. Pretending to be with one army and when the battle comes turning their guns on those they have marched with.

Those who are seeking a better standard of citizenship that we may have better government, should be the strongest supporters of every facility for education. Education is the power for Right; ignorance is the ally of Wrong. Before the light of knowledge flees all that has kept humanity in bondage. Wherever a question of the extension of the means of spreading such light arises there should be found those supporting it who have the welfare of humanity at heart.

IGNORANCE THE CAUSE, INTELLIGENCE THE CURE.

Twenty million of armed men ready for a terrible killing match in Europe to-day, is a serious thing to think of. Add to the cost of maintaining this enormous army of legalized murderers, the cost of the necessary equipments to make them successful in their work of destruction and desolation, and we have one of the keys to the solution of the causes of poverty, crime, misery, and degradation. All the evil of societies come from ignorance. Ignorance is the parent of slavery. Liberty is the child of intelligence. Ignorance, through fear, has been governed by crowned force, while hyprocracy and tyranny have fed upon the liberties of men. The only means of escape from such conditions is intelligence.

Think of this vast machinery for the destruction of life and property in operation. Not only the cost of maintenance, but the value of the products of the labor of millions destroyed, is a loss inconceivable. Then think of the widows and orphans. Think of the mothers with wrinkles of time showing through the mask of years, who have toiled and slaved for, and nursed to manhood a family of boys for no better purpose than to have them made legalized murderers, or that monarchs who rule by divine(?) authority may sport with their lives.

Think of these mothers when they have heard of their sons, the flower and youth of the land, pierced by bullets, or torn by shell, or go with them in your imagination to the prisons of hatred and famine, and you will wonder that the mothers do not arise and avenge the people and punish the despots in what is called the civilized world.

The only battles that should be fought in this age of civilization, is by the slaves for liberty. I believe we must look to the mothers of the future and hold them responsible for giving birth to sons with any other warlike notions.

In past ages women have been the slaves of slaves, who believed their rulers were clothed with divine authority. But, to-day, they should know that those who govern and rule the world, or control our destinies, ought to be nothing but the servants of the people.

Think of the fugitives, and of the old men, women, and children driven as fugitives before these squadrons of desolation. Think of the conquerors and the conquered, all praying to the same diety, and then think of all men being created of one blood. With what eye should this creator view the hands of the victors reeking in the blood of those he created? Think of the wretches as they destroy each other,—the killings of a day—Will they not perish soon enough?

The only hope for nations ruled by despot and tyrant, is that they may become enlightened enough to become disobedient. Disobedience is one of the conditions of progress.

Those people who bear all the burdens of maintaining governments, have always been superior in numbers, therefore nothing but the lack of intelligence and courage ever prevented them from demanding a different system of government, than many now in existence, based on murder, robbery, and rapine. Wars with trading nations is as inconsistant as it would be for a merchant to have a vicious dog and set him upon his customers as they are about to enter his shop door.

It is evident that governments are not ruled by divine authority from the fact that no God would need the aid of soldiers.

Will there ever arise men enough who know they have rights, and dare maintain them? The question of their rights will never be settled by the regular schools of political economy, or by the high officials with superior (?) information in whom they have trusted in the past. It must come from their own knowledge of the true right. The worst tribunal to which these questions can be submitted is the regu-

lar schools. Did you ever know a regular school man that did not disrespect everything not to be found in his books, or that did not originate with his party? The reason society has not advanced more is because the scholars in the regular schools have been afraid to depart from the ideas whipped into their grandfathers more than a hundred years ago, for fear of drawing down upon them the ire of old-fashioned professors. If one dared depart, he would at every turn run against the flaming sword guarding the one entrance to the Eden of his desire. It is to be lamented that there are still many who believe that there are opinions which ought not to be tolerated, and who believe the free expression on subjects of importance would tend to disorganize society. Such notions have been the source of infinite mischief in all ages, and in all countries. Why should we fear the progress of human knowledge?

All argument addresses itself, never to the will, but to the understanding; there are often things presented to the mind, we do not wish to believe, and, yet the understanding decides against the will. For this reason all blame thrown upon others, because their opinions differ from our own is unjust. Others form opinions on such evidence as occur to them; we do the same.

To convince anyone that they are wrong we should not resort to abuse or punishment, because this only produces hatred and never convinces. It does not require a census to-day to note the unmistakable signs for improvement in the world of thought. All over the civilized world the unrest and disobediance of the ruled is causing a tide of improvement to flow through the world that is like a Niagara destined to sweep something before it. It will bear on its surface the good and the bad, the glory and the shame of the present age. Time that has consigned to oblivian the everchanging governments of the Old World, will as surely destroy the despotism and *tyranny of to-day.*

Americans will do well to be on their guard, lest we be cursed with a similar military despotism. The attempt to make a start in this direction and turn all the state militia into national guards so they might be manipulated by the general governments, the same as the Land Wehr of Germany, was killed by manly efforts of Tom Watson of Georgia. This will not be the last attempt. The responsibility for these changes in our government will rest with those who view with careless indifference the everchanging circumstances and with those who sneer at the social and political struggles of the poor people of this great commonwealth. H. BREITENSTEIN.

ATTENTION EMPLOYES!

Knowing the "EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE" is published in the interest of the U. P. employes specially, that it is devoted to their improvement and intellectual advancement, that its sentiment is of the highest order and based upon the principles maintained and promulgated in the preamble of the K. of L., and that it always endeavors to sustain its reputation for the strict observance of truth; I therefore claim, it should demand of its correspondents a rigid veracity in writing up the local affairs of the shop bearing upon the heads of departments, and employes generally. I have known instances where matters were submitted, statements made concerning bosses and employes with little regard for the truth, which resulted in injury to the parties concerned, created much bad feeling and were unjust accusations. Other cases where the conduct of employes outside of the shops was aired through the columns of the Magazine, and frequently allusions are made to master mechanics and those higher in authority which are sometimes in very bad taste and smack of an insinuating character which is neither honorable or manly. This is not only unjust to the individuals, but places the Magazine in a bad light and unwitting-

ly a party to misrepresentation of others.

To attempt to convert a mole-hill into a mountain by citing the insignificant offense of someone who happened to be obnoxious to the writers is contemptible. Any regular correspondent who will abuse or defile his prerogative by a variance from the truth, or submitting matters for publication which may be partially true, or pertain to personalities, should be suspended as untrustworthy and unfit for the position. Such correspondence works an injury all around, it creates discord and much friction among employes, destroys that harmony of interests which should prevail for the successful prosecution of the work and will ultimately destroy all confidence in the Magazine. Such a course antagonizes many against the K. of L., under whose auspices the Magazine is published, and injures its capacity for doing good.

There are matters concerning shop employes which need an occasional airing, and if truthfully stated much good will result. Foremen, frequently called "straw bosses," because of their general incompetency or arrogant assumption of power not delegated to them, sometimes require a check-rein upon their "spread-eagle" style and discourteous treatment of men in their charge. Some of these gentlemen (?) seem bent upon showing their authority and assumed superiority over others, thus making themselves obnoxious to all around them. They need a "jacking up" as the boys say, and sometimes deserve to be relegated to the "jacket and overalls brigade," for a review and reconsideration of their previous condition in earlier life. If these self-important individuals thought they would be called out on "dress parade" in the columns of the Magazine for a manifestation of their idiocy, they would probably forego making a "holy show" of themselves and through self-abnegation acquire common sense and wisdom sufficient to enable them to live up to an observance *of the golden* rule, "to do unto others as they would have others do unto them."

It is well known that abuses brought through a laxity of discipline retards the work, and employes will too often take advantage of it. This is manifested by a non-observance of rules, such as coming in late, talking in groups during working hours, dodging the bosses to shirk duty, washing up before whistle time, going to the rear to smoke, talk politics or kill time, a general neglect of duty, a slip-shod way of doing work, acts of insubordination to lawful authority, etc. These things are contemptible and beneath the dignity of honorable men. If all employes thought their acts would be freely criticized in the Magazine they would be more mindful of their duties, more guarded in their deportment. A body of shop-men have reached a sorry condition, when through lack of principle and honorable motives they do not live up to a performance of their duty except through fear of exposure; such a condition reflects badly upon the character and standing of those who are subject to it.

Should these remarks apply to or prick the conscience of any employe on the U. P. system, let them be considered in silence, accompanied with a resolution to be governed in action henceforth by the highest and best principles. This is only a warning of what may be done should the evils above detailed present themselves so glaringly as to demand exposure with a view to their correction.

MONITOR.

A GLIMPSE AT THE HEART OF OFFICIALDOM, BY AN ELECTORAL MESSENGER.

It is with misgivings (as to the ability of the writer to make this sketch of a trip to the capitol city, either instructive or interesting to the readers of our Magazine,) that we conclude to comply with the request of the editor or something under the above head.

Starting from the capitol of the state armed with a big official envelope containing the vote of the state for President, we were soon hastening toward the "Great White Dome." Arriving at Ogden in the a. m. we headed eastward in a bee line for Omaha. As we roll across the great plains west and east of the rockies, the dust from the road bed and fine cinders from the locomotive sift through every possible opening in the car, making it somewhat unpleasant, until we reached the city by the "Big Muddy," where we have our first experience with snow at short range. The weather, as usual in the Missouri valley in winter, was trying to see how near it could come to actually freezing people; while in the summer, it usually goes to the other extreme, and a "South Sea Island garb" is always agreeable during that season; and it has had its effect upon the inhabitants to such an extent, that it has been said, they would not make a good sized grease spot if old Sol were not cut short in his work, by the blizzards, which come, early and often, from the Dakotas. Now, we believe we can find numbers of people living in Denver, who will substantiate what we say in reference to the climate of Omaha; some of them will even go so far as to tell you they never heard of Omaha, at least, that it is very difficult to locate on the map.

We secured passage on the "Northwestern" out of Omaha, and it was not long until, by reason of a cattle train ahead of us having left the rails, we were pushed onto a side track in close proximity to a very cold and a very large Iowa snow bank, and there left to spend the night, the thermometer standing at eighteen below zero outside. To make it still more pleasant the heating apparatus of the car, like the gold money of the gold bug, failed to do its duty in the time of our greatest need, went back on us, as it were. We tried, however, to supply the needed warmth, by getting into a somewhat heated argument with an Iowa Republican manufacturer of agricultural implements, whe spent a good portion of the night in trying to explain to us the cause of the late Republican defeat. He told us in his own way, to use the expression of a drunken congressman, "where they were at on the 9th of November." This gentleman soon left us, getting off at Des Moines, the city where the hero of Hamilton Garland's story, "The Spoils of Office," had his first legisiative experience. Just here let me urge every man who toils for his bread to secure a copy of this author's book, "Main Traveled Roads," for 25 cents; the description of the struggles of farm life is so graphic, the reader will never forget it.

Chicago, the windy city, was reached, and it certainly deserves the title. We left the hotel to look for a copy of the *Arena*, we did not find the magazine, but did catch a glimpse of the Masonic Temple with its twenty-two stories, piled one on top of the other, and the weather just at that time sixteen degrees below, with the wind blowing off the lake, would lead one to believe that Chicago might be a good place to bring the Esquimaux to live. Out of Chicago on the great Pennsylvania system, the much advertised, the much overated line, was the next move.

It was an agreeable disappointment to the humble observer, verdant and fresh from the mountains of Idaho, to find the roads, on which so much printers ink has been used in describing the wonders of scenery on their lines, and magnificent equipment in connection with them, that in many respects they were far behind our own U. P. This was especially noticable in the equipment.

The rolling stock of the Pullman service was anything but first class, the Pennsylvania cars were dirty, and second rate; the engines on some of their best trains, if on the Union Pacific, we should have pronounced ready to be "shopped." The cars were antiquated, and the locomotives do not compare with the modern engines used on the Union Pacific.

When Chicago had been left some little time the occupants of the sleeper began to scratch acquaintance with one another, and soon brought out the fact that there were kindered spirits in the car. We soon discovered our friend, "Jerry Simpson," among the number, and found him to be a bright, intelligent and mentally aggressive man, and we enjoyed much his account of the situation in Kansas. It is remarkable when one thinks of it, the depth to which political hatred will go to vilify and ridicule a man of this character.

Washington was finally reached. The "Mecca" of the office seekers. Have we ever heard of one of these people refusing to accept an office under the government, because it might seem like paternalism, on the contrary will he not move heaven or earth, pull wires until they snap under the strain, in order to get a taste of paternalism, and how he will object if, after a time, the person who holds the string proposes to shut him off in order to make room for another. The coal mining, railroad and banking corporations have received the greatest amount of benefit and privileges up to the present time from a paternal government, and they are the strongest objectors when it is proposed to extend those benefits so as to take in the entire people. Ask any one of the thousands of employes of the government at Washington if they think paternalism is a bad thing and they will probably reply by asking you, if you think a good position with reasonable remuneration, short hours, and not over-worked, without anxiety for the morrow that their wages will be reduced, or that they will be thrown out of employment at a moments notice, is a bad thing?

Our first duty was to deliver the official document to the Vice-President, whose room we found with a watchman sitting on either side of the door, guarding the returns they said, while the returns were securely locked up in a safe inside the room. As we were ushered *into the room,* we found the *Vice-President, pro tem,* sitting at his table, his back toward a cheerful wood fire burning in the open grate, a wire screen fitted so as to prevent the sparks from flying onto the carpet, in addition, a large plate glass screen in a walnut frame was place so as to intercept the heat, and prevent its striking him too forcibly on the back. As we took in the surroundings it occurred to me that among the toilers of the states there were many who would, on a winter's day, have accepted that cheerful fire and would not have asked to have a plate glass screen thrown in. However, we found him a pleasant gentleman, and a few minutes later found us sitting in his private box in the Senate gallery, listening to that greatest enemy of the American people, John Sherman, while he delivered a eulogy on Ex-President Hayes, who had died that morning, he also moved that the Senate adjourn as a mark of respect. We wonder what the American people will do as a mark of respect when his turn comes?

We were afterward, while attending to some matters, through the courtesy of the representatives of the state, brought in contact with many of members of both Houses, among whom were senators Peffer, Kyle, Stewart, Cullum, Carrey and Hansborough, also speaker Crisp and others of the House.

The Capitol itself, is said to be the finest in the world. The corner stone of the original building was laid on the 18th day of September, 1793, by President Washington, just one hundred years ago. It is constructed of sand stone from quarries in Virginia, the north wing was finished in 1800 and the south wing in 1811, a wooden passageway connecting them. On the 24th of August the interior of both wings was destroyed by fire set by the British. The original building was finally completed in 1827, it cost up to that time $2,433,844.

The corner stone of the extensions was laid in 1851 by President Filmore. It was completed under the supervision of Edward Clark, the present architect of the Capitol. The material used in

the walls is white marble from the quarries of Massachusets.

The entire length of the building from north to south is seven hundred and fifty feet, and its greatest diameter from east to west, three hundred and fifty feet. The dome was originally of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. The entire weight of the iron used is 8,909,200 pounds.

The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is two hundred and eighty-five feet.

The number of employes about the building is difficult to determine. In the Senate there are forty-six messen gers, a superintendant of Senate stables, and four mounted messengers. For heating and ventilating there are one chief engineer and three assistant engineers. Three elevator conductors. Heating and ventilating the House, there is one chief engineer and two assistant engineers, also one electrician.

The Capitol Police Force, with headquarters in the building, is composed of one chief and three lieutenants and twenty-two men, together with eight watchmen.

The librarian of Congress has nineteen assistants. The Congressional library contains 590,000 volumes.

Statuary Hall contains many fine statues of prominent men. Among other interesting sights in the city are Washington monument, four hundred and twenty feet high; Treasury building; State, War and Navy building: Pension building; Smithsonian Institute, White House, and Corcoran Art Gallery.

We spent a short time in the navy yard, and there could be seen those immense life destroyers, guns for the new war ships piled up like so much cord wood.

After visiting some friends who are working hard in the cause of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, namely Lee Crandel of the *National View*, and friend Dunning of the *National Watchman*, at whose office we were pleased to again meet friend Taubeneck, Chairman of the National committee, and Secretary Turner, we turned our faces westward.

Arriving at Chicago we stopped off to look over the Columbian Fair grounds. We will not attempt to take up more pages of the Magazine in describing the greatest show to be on earth, but say, after an interesting visit to the Esquimau villege, and obtaining some of their productions, and after shaking hands with friends T. B. McGuire, of New York, and J. Kinney at Omaha, hastened home to our boarding house in the mountains among our friends. ELECTOR.

A PLEA FOR FRATERNITY.

Time is passing swiftly by and the present generation will soon make room for another, and will we leave off where we began, or will we leave this world brighter and happier than it was upon our arrival here? If so, how are those changes to be accomplished? All must agree that there is something wrong with our social system, but can a sufficient number of us agree upon what that wrong is, and then devise some permanent plan of action whereby the wrong may be righted. All reformers have their individual ideal, it will not do to say that all are right neither will it do to say that all are wrong.

Then the question arises how shall we determine what is best to do in order to harmonize the conflicting ideal? Every K. of L. has obligated themselves to study questions pertaining to reform and defend one another. Very well; then how would it do for us to commence with our own faults at first since the highest authority we have says, "no man is perfect." What! would you have all men become perfect? No, not at all, but I would have them as near perfection as possible. I would have man cast aside his predjudice and let common sense and reason rule. I would have him believe in his heart that he is only human and not any more worthy of respect than any

other man, and again I would have him believe that he was as much entitled to respect as any one else, and why should he not. I would have man consider all the human family as brothers and sisters, forgiving and forgetting; yes I would have men treat each other with due respect and not treat each other as the most contemptible wretch on earth. I have observed persons calling themselves *men*, passing a brother every day and not notice him and at the same time the trouble was unknown. Now would it not be better for them to explain themselves and bring about a friendly feeling between each other and by so doing no harm would be done while peace would be restored, and a brotherly feeling would be renewed. I do not believe in the rule or ruin theory, which predominates in the minds of some men who will oppose everything that did not originate in their minds before the new theory was even tried, for it is only by experience good points are discovered, and the man who will oppose progress is in my opinion an enemy to himself and all the world beside, and he and his kind should seek the seclusion of the dim haunts of the owl where his hosts will re-echo in his ear, and nothing but the varments that are a pest to man will be bothered with his presence or noise again.

While discussing questions of reform with a republican friend recently, I said that we had been humbugged most woefully, he said the Americans was very fond of being humbugged; I answered that it seemed that way to me since so many of them voted the old parties tickets. To use a slang phrase he tumbled for the first time. He is old but yet I have some hopes of him seeing more clearly.

Men are too prone to popularity and are not willing to connect themselves with an organization that has not a high prowess of the upper tens, yet they will agree with what I say and acknowledge the correctness of my argument, but society is a barrier between me and them. Their house is larger than mine, and the formation more costly; they have more of this worlds goods than I; fortune has smiled upon them to a greater extent than it has on me. When a man grows hungry he begins to agitate, and when his coat becomes ragged he agitates still more, but while neither of these bothers him he is not much of an agitator. With a majority of people there seems to be a great aversion to the word "agitator," yet be that as it may I would have every honorable man and woman that toils, become an agitator. Without consulting any authority I would define agitator as a dissatisfied person, discontented ones wishing to better their condition, and who is it that does not do that. Should you find such an individual you make up your mind that you have a species of the clam.

I would have agitation take hold of the minds of the toiling masses, and let it first begin at home, let each one try to detect their own faults individually and see if they cannot make some improvement in that respect.

It costs nothing to have a kindly feeling for our fellow men; at all times when you have made friends of all you will then realize it more fully. Our life is too short to be wasted in useless falsifying and abusing our neighbors, For us to imagine that we are better than our equals, does not make it so. The difference of a paltry dollar or two in wages, will not polish our rough points or make us magnetic. Fortune can soon reverse our condition and cost us adrift in the world, homeless, and friendless, then why not try to elevate the lowly while we can because fortune has smiled upon us that does not signify that it will continue, and who can tell when their turn may come Let us avoid all discord and contemptious desire of wrong, or to use a slang phrase "I'll do you," it will be just as good for us to say, I will do you no harm if I cannot do you any good.

Let us follow the example of the lowly Nazarine who showeth mercy to his greatest enemies, who, when expiring

on the agonizing cross asked his father to forgive them.

Let us hold one point in view while we live that all men must sometime pass away, and when we are gone the world will still live on; but how? That none of us can tell, as we are not gifted with the power of reading the future. But while we are here let us do what we can to pave the way for a bright and happy future and make the world bear marks of the days in which we lived. It is beyond the ordinary intellect of man to prescribe a remedy whereby all factions can be harmonized but is not beyond his power to try at least. When a man does the best he knows how he will be credited for the same, but when he does his worst he will be more thoroughly known likewise hated; yes soon we will be called away, and before that assembly every mans' good deeds will be declared and his most secret sins exposed, as no elevation of man can then procure a title to respect, and no obscurity of condition shall exclude the just from public honor, nor screen the guilty from public shame. Opulance will find itself no longer powerful; poverty will be no longer; weak birth will no longer be distinguished; meanness will no longer pass unnoticed. The rich and the poor will strangely mingle together and all the inequalities of the present life will disappear and the conqueror, and his captive, the monarch and the vassal, the lord and his subject, the statesmen and the peasent, the millionare and pauper, the philosipher and the unlettered mind shall find their distinctions to have been mere illusions.

T. EDWARDS.

THE POWER AND VALUE OF MONEY.

***Now, then, what is money worth? It is worth only that into which it can be transmuted. It is worth absolutely nothing as an end. It has a value only as a means. A man is not rich, does not possess wealth, merely because he *possesses a* lerge quantity of gold. We can easily conceive a man so situated that he should have gold lying in heaps about him, and yet be starving, be unclothed, be cold, not be protected from the weather, not be supplied with anything that is necessary to the real wants as a man. The wealth of the world; then, consists in things, its coats, its boots, its hats, its houses, its books, its musical instruments, its pictures, its statuary—all these things that comfort, that lift up a man, that satisfy the hungers, not merely of his body, but of his heart, his mind, and his soul. These things, and these only, are wealth; and money is only a convenient medium by which to help its further production or creation.

Let me now come to consider the real importance of money as related to the development of mankind. I do not at all agree wlth those who think that wealth ought to be abolished, or that there ought to be, somehow, a block or hinderance to the creation of wealth. The world needs more wealth, not less. The only thing I would hinher, If I could, would be that method of carrying on business which is merely a grabbing from the hands of one person by another of that wealth which is already created, which merely transfers money from the pocket of one man to the pocket of another, without increasing by a single iota the store of the world's well being. It would be nobler, better, in every way, if we could put an end to the kind of business. But the desire for wealth which becomes a spur to the creation of more wealth—this should stimulated and rewarded, instead of being treated as a crime.

Why do we need money? If all the men and all the women of the world were obliged to work twelve hours of of every day in order merely to keep life in the body, to get enough to eat, enouge to protect themselves from the cold, and then found themselves so tired that they must sleep, in order that the next day they might work twelve hours more,—if all the world

were in that condition, it would not take one single step above barbarism.

Money is a condition of civilization; it is the first step upward on the rounds of development which lead from the animal to God. Why? Because a man is more than a body that needs food, that needs to be covered, that needs to be protected from the weather. Man is a being with affections, with a mind, with a soul. He is a being that loves books, loves music, loves beauty, and so creates art. pictures, statues. He is a being that loves and cares for all these higher things; and it is only when you get up here that you are on the level of a man.

You must then release these men who are capable of creating these higher things from the necessity of merely earning their bread and butter, in order that they may be free, not for their own sake, but for the sake of mankind. For never yet has one grand thing that had a human value been invented or created or wrought by men that has not benefited mankind, that has not enriched the world. Suppose Shakespeare had been obliged to work for his living, so that he would have had no time or strength to write great dramas. Suppose the same of Homer or Dante, or the great discoverers and inventors of the world—all those who have added to the mental, moral and spiritual wealth of mankind—think how poor we should have been! We should be still on the level of barbarism. We need, then, wealth enough, so that men can be released from grinding toil and care, to the extent of being able to cultivate some of these higher tastes. We need wealth, so that the persons who are able to feed these higher tastes may be released from the necessity of self-support, that they may create the things that the world desires. And by as much as the mere work of feeding the necessities of the physical man can be left behind, can become automatic, by just so much can man outgrow the animal and rise into the human.

We need another thing, which is really only the other side of the same thing. The one thing we need to do to-day, so for as the laborer, the day-worker, of the world is concerned, is to devise some means by which the hours of his labor can be shortened; that is, to find out a way by which the world can get on with less drudgery, that these people may have time to become civilized. Suppose we should suddenly reduce the working hours of the world to eight. I am perfectly well aware of the fact that a great many people thus set free would waste their time. That would be nothing more than is true of a great many people who are already set free by the possession of wealth. They would have the same right to waste their time that the rest of us have had, which is—no right at all. But they must be set free, and allowed to be free, in order that by their own experience they may learn to live. That is the only way anybody ever learns. A carpenter is likely to cut himself in learning to be a carpenter, but I do not know of any way by which that risk can be avoided. If we are to have carpenters, we must take the risk of their cutting themselves in the process of learning. So, if the common laboring men of the world are to be released and set free, so that they can learn to be men, we must run the risk of their abusing their freedom, and the risk of some of them abusing their freedom all their lives long. But, as I said, that is no worse than the fact that the people are abusing it on every hand now,—those who have already won their release.

Here, then, is the good of money, the good of accumulated wealth, the capacity for creating it,—that it enables the world to climb up out of the animal into heart, into mind, into soul; and I know of no other way. Let us, then, accumulate wealth, and obtain the mastery of the forces of the world for the sake of the hope of mankind.

I wish now to note some of the dangers of wealth. Note one thing. It is not the possession of money itself; it is

the love of it, the careing for it more than for anything else. A man may be rich, and yet not come under this curse. A man may be ever so poor, and yet struggle all his life merely for money which he does not succeed in obtaining and so fall under the curse of him who loves money, and money only.

I wish to not some of the common evils. I am not saying that all rich people have fallen into these evils; but the possession of large amounts of money kept in the family, transmitted from generation to generation,—the tendency of that is to what? The tendency is to barbarize the people. To make clear what I mean, let me recall the saying of Mathew Arnold. He used to talk about the upper classes in England being thoroughly barbarized, what did he mean? Let us find out what a barbarian is. What are the characteristics of a barbarian? Idleness, having no purpose in life, no thought of working for anyone else; sensuality, having developed no higher tastes than the animal, and so living for bodily gratification; and cruelty, taking delight in those things that give pain, that hurt. These are the characteristics of a barbarian; and these are the characteristics of large numbers of the members of dominant families in the Old World to-day. * * *

What next? One of the greatest dangers that assails the rich is that of giving the world a false and unreal theory of what success in life means, of having a false standard, a false ideal. There is coming to be developed in this country a moneyed aristocracy, which is the poorest, the meanest, the most contemptible type of aristocracy that the world ever saw. * * *

I do not despise money. I do not despise wealth. I do not despise wealthy men. But if a man merely succeeds in making money, what has he succeeded in doing? He has succeeded in getting possession of certain means, certain material, that might be if well used, a help in the cultivation of manhood. But merely because he has become rich, he has not necessarily touched neve the beginning of manhood.

The acquisite faculty, the ability to make money, is no ignoble ability. If it be rightly used in the creation of wealth and in adding to the world's wealth, it is of public service. But it merely a means to as end, not an end in itself. Look abroad over the land, and see what I mean. You will remember that famous saying of Agassiz. After he had become a distinguished man, and it was known that his name was such that he would be a drawing card, a man came to him and offered him fifty thousand dollars for a course of lectures to be given uuder his management. Agassiz was busy. He was carrying out a line of study of great importance to the development of some department of science, and so for the welfare of the world. So he said, "I cannot stop to make money." He was doing something higher than the mere acquisition of money? * * *

But the one grand ideal that every true man holds in his heart as the thing to be striven for is a condition of the world something like this—a condition in which all men shall be released from such drugery as makes it impossible for sham to find time to cultivate that in them which is highest.

Let me use the figure of the body to illustrate precisely what I mean. All the necessary acts on which the life of the body depends from hour to hour have become automatic. I do not have to think whether my heart is beating or not; it takes care of itself. And so most of the necessary actions of life are automatic; they take care of themselves. We need socially and industrially to attain such a condition of the world that these lower, common, universal necessities of mankind shall be easily disposed of, become almost automatic, so that a man will not have to grind his heart out, weaty his brain, feel his soul crushed in him, by the burden of poverty, merely that he may keep soul and body together. We dream of the time—and I believe it is quite possible in which the mere sus-

tenance, the supply of the world's necessities, shall be reduced to such low terms that they shall be easily disposed of. Then, and then only, will mankind as a whole begin to live. For a man as a man does not live while he is drudging simply to get something to eat and keep from starving. He begins to live when that is behind him, and he is free to set down and think, Now, I am a man; when he is free to use his brain, free to use his affectional nature, free to climb into his soul and to commune with those things that are eternal and do not pass away. Every man, then, who has any power of heart, power of soul, power of money, power of any kind, ought to keep the ideal of the world ever in view, and note that the only grand human life is that which consecrates itself to its attainment.—*Rev. M. J. Savage in February Arena.*

APPRENTICESHIP.

While we cannot speak with so much certainty regarding other trades. we feel very certain that, so far as the mechanists' trade is concerned, there is almost or quite nothing in the cry that organizations of workingmen are preventing American boys from serving apprenticeships, and that the ranks of the skilled workmen are for this reason necessarily recruited from among foreigners.

One reason for our thinking that the effect of organization in other trades is very much overated is that we frequently see statements regarding this matter which will not bear invesiigation and comparison with other facts. For instance, recently we have seen a statement purporting to have originated with Col. Auchmuty, who is the head of the New York trade schools. The Colonel (who no doubt is doing a great work with his school) is continually lamenting the fact that American youths are prevended from learning trades by the wicked trade organizations, and the statement to which we refer gives the amount of money paid to workingmen in New York City, and the very small portion of it which is paid to men who are native born citizene, the reason for this being, of course, the obstructive efforts of the trade unions. And one who wishes to get the best possible answer to this charge has only to take a walk along Broadway and note the names on the signs over the business houses. There are so few names that are not palpably foreign that they cut a very small figure indeed, and we venture to say that the proportion of money earned as profits in business done on Broadway, that goes into the pockets of native- Americans, is smaller than the proportion of wages earned by American-born machinists in New York. And does any one pretend that trade unions are responsible for this?

New York is emphatically a cosmopolitan city, and the proportion of foreign-born men engaged in almost any pursuit that can be named is much larger in New York than in any other city in the country. There are other peculiar conditions here whlch make of it anything but a representative American city, and we think this is especially true of the mechanical trades. Yet there are men whose observation seems to be confined to the city and its vicinity, and who give evidence of knowing very little of workmen outside of it, that are continually publishing their views as to what is the matter and what the proper remedy should be.

The plain fact is that many of the men who are metaphorically weeping over the desperate position of the young American who is barred out from the opportunity to learn a trade would not have their own sons serve an apprenticeship to a trade, so long as there was anything else which they could do. And it is to be remarked that the sons usually prefer to do something else, too, if possible; and while we may condemn the choice of these fathers and sons, and point out the serious mistake they are making, to our own complete satisfaction, a little

more modisty might lead some of us to consider that these fathers and sons perhaps know what they prefer, and, in short, know their own business better than any one else can tell it to them; and the boy who has no taste for mechanics, and who would prefer to sell dress goods or to go into a commercial office, is in nine cases out of ten better off there than be would be in a machine shop, and the machine shop is better off without him than with him. It is just as true that the boy with commercial tastes is better off in a commercial occupation as that the boy with mechanical tastes is better off in a mechanical business, and, although this seems self-evident and trite, it is much too often forgotten by those who discuss these matters.

But so far as the machinists' trade is concerned the decadence of the apprentice system—so far as this has taken—is due mainly to the fact that a very large proportion of the machine shop proprietors no longer want to employ apprentices, the chief reason being that they interfere too much with the systematic arrangement of work, and tend towards a complication of the problem of the most efficient shop management. — *American Machinist.*

HELP EACH OTHER.

The more the above caption is candidly considered, the more readily the principle it contains can be applied to the members of this reform movement. If it be true that a kind Providence always "helps those who help themselves," may it not also be true that a reform organization will thrive by its members helping one another? Bound by common interests, working for a common good, and submitting to a common fate, is there any reason why we should not stand together for each other's welfare? Suppose for a single moment that each of the one and a *quarter million men who stood together at the last election would stand together in all other matters of life equally as* unselfishly and fraternally during the next two years, can any one predict the results? These men, with their families, represent fully seven million people, or more than one tenth of the entire population of the nation. These are all reading, thinking, active men, with strong convictions, based upon careful study. Some may be cranks but none are fools. Doubtless there was more real intelligence behind the ballots of the reform vote at the recent election than there was behind the vote of either one of the old parties, despite their greater number. Now, if this intelligence could be still further united in aiding each other in business affairs, the objects of the movement could be much more easily attained.

Reformers are generally poor, for the reason that poverty and want lead the thoughtful to consider the cause of their distressed condition. But as it now stands, if by chance a well-to-do person joins the ranks of reform, his wealth must be given over to the cause or many will declare that his heart is not in the movement. In other words poverty and want seems to be the necessary qualifications for a modern reformer. Now this is all wrong. If the reform movement ever succeeds it will come through one of two channels: 1st, by such extreme poverty among the people as will bring about a condition, the results of which will rival the horrors of the French revolution; or 2d, by such an intelligent, united, and manly course as will enlist the interests and efforts of the ordinary business men of the Nation. The entire future of the reform movement lies in the result of a propaganda among the common business men of the country. We have captured the country already. Future conquests are to be made in the towns, villages, and cities. One of the most effective weapons in such a contest is to "help each other." If a merchant, doctor, lawyer, or preacher espouses the cause of reform, stand by him; give him your material as well as your moral aid. If a newspaper takes

up your cause give it the support it so richly deserves. Be honest with each other, be kind to each other, and above all, help each other to get along better in the material world and thereby rid the movement of the idea that nothing but poverty and distress is eligible to membership. If this idea could be enforced for the next two years, the well known generosity of reformers would make it possible to put up a campaign that would sweep all before it. Instead of looking for new issues or cranky ideas, let us begin to help each other. *National Watchman.*

Labor organizations and strikes are coming to be looked upon by some as unmitigated evils, and it is thought by many that all that is needed to insure industrial peace and prosperity is to keep the labor agitator quiet, repress the walking delegate and stop the strikes. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is evidently among those who think is this way, and its officials are reported to have declared war on all labor unions and to be now engaged in forcing their employes either to leave the road or leave their organizations. We are very far from denying that the labor union has too frequently fallen into the hands of self seeking rogues and that the priviledge of striking has been in times past grossly abused. We do not deny that the course of these unions has been not infrequently marked by the most outrageous tyranny and abuse of the personal rights of those workingmen who did not choose to enroll in the ranks of the unions nor to let their wives and children starve at the command of labor leaders. We admit all this. What then? We can adduce from history in five minutes more damning outrages committed by Governments of all kinds than any man can adduce against labor unions in a day, but we do not therefore endorse the program of an anarchist and call for the downfall of governments. We can adduce from history more atrocites perpetrated in the name of *the churches* and contenanced by them than any one can adduce against labor unions; but we do not therefore believe in demolishing the churches and repudiating religion. No more do we believe in declaring war on labor organizations. Those who do so believe should read our special correspondence this week from St. Petersburgh, on the industrial conditions in Russia. There, labor organizations are forbidden and strikes are a crime heavily punished. But it should also be noted that 37 per cent. of the workingmen labor 12 hours out of every 24, and 25 per cent. labor from 15 to 20 hours. There, men and women in some trades begin labor at 4 o'clock in the morning and quit at 8 in the evening, and the system of fines is often administered so as to recover nearly a third of the meagre wages paid. Under the competitive wage earners have against the steady encroachments of the corporations, is in the ballot-box and the labor union. Both these remedies are abused, but they are both essential to preserve the rights of men and to ward off dangers infinitely worse.—*The Voice.*

We are frequently asked by some unfortunate person who has suffered the loss of a leg or arm, for the address of a reliable manufacturer of artificial limbs. We hesitate before assuming the responsibility of recommending any special manufacturer, as the future happiness of the wearer of one of these appliances depends almost wholly upon its proper construction and applisation. From all we can learn, however, we feel justified in stating that George R. Fuller, United States Government Manufacturer (Dept. 2), of Rochester, N. Y., is one of the best known manufacturers, and can be relied upon to do thoroughly first-class work in this line, and at extremely low prices. His business has been established for over thirty-five years, and his financial standing is such as to mske it perfectly safe to enter into a contract with him. Mr. Fuller also manufacture crutches, trusses, elastic stockings, etc., and we are assured that any who address him will receive valuable information on this subject.—Pharmaceutical Era.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

MASTER AND SERVANT—SHOPHAND — DEFECTIVE MATERIAL — ASSUMPTION.

In action to recover for personal injuries it appeared that plaintiff was employed by defendant company to operate a machine in its shops; that while so doing he was required to do very rapid work; that the material for the machine was supplied to him by other employes which were placed upon top of the machine; that it was quite necessary for the safety of the machine operator "plaintiff" that this material should be flawless, that if the helpers discovered any flaws in the material they would throw them out, and that the injury resulted from the use of a certain piece that was seriously defective.

Held: That the operator had the right to assume, without examination, that the material furnished him at the machine was free from defects. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

Carter v. O. & O. etc. Co., S. C., S. C., Sept. 26, 1892.

Note: There is some satisfaction to know that above court had the courage to break away in a degree from the fellow servant rule in this case. Ridgedly construed in accordance with the line of authorities it would have been held that if the oporator suffered injury on account of the negligence of his helpers he could not recover because they are fellow servant. The court holds that the operator had a right to presume that the helpers were sufficiently skilled to detect and throw out all defective material, and in case of their failure to do so, the operators ought not to be made to suffer thereby.

ENGINEER—CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT—EIGHT HOUR LAW.

In an action by an engineer in the defendant's car and repair shop, the court held, on appeal, that under the Act of March 6th, 1889, providing that eight hours shall constitute a legal *days work, but permitting* overwork by agreement, for an extra compensation, where one accepts a position, knowing that he will be accepted to work more than the statutory time, and continues work without objection or giving notice of an intention to charge for the extra time, his consent to his employer's requirements will be persumed, and he cannot recover for the time in excess of eight hours a day during which he worked. This act applies only to cases when the employment is by the day.

Helpenstein v. Hartig Brown etc. Car works, Ind. S. C., Sept. 27, 1892.

ASSUMPTION OF RISK—EMPLOYE—RIDING ON PILOT—KNOWLEDGE OF CROSSING.

Where a railroad employe travels severals times a day for a number of years over the line at a place where it is crossed by a public road, and does therefore know the danger of collissions with vehicles at the crossing because of freight cars obstructing the view, will be held to have assumed the the risk of a collision while riding on the pilot of the engine with a sprinkling cart, especially when he makes no complaint in regard to the crossing, and the necessity of keeping a watchman there. Judgment for plaintiff in damages reversed.

Rumsey, et. al. v. Deleware L. & W. Ry. Co., S. C. Oct. 3, 1892.

INJURY TO RAILWAY EMPLOYE—RIGHTS OF INEXPERIENCED MEN—RISK OF EMPLOYMENT.

Where the evidence in a cause of action brought to recover damages for on injury shows that plaintiff, on beginning work as brakeman on defendant's road was cautioned by the conductor not to do any coupling for a few days, but to watch the others, and learn the method. And where a fellow brakeman told him to be very careful about the deadwoods on the cars; and that on the second day of his employment plaintiff was with another brakeman while he coupled cars, but he did not observe, as he testifies, how it was done, because be was not instructed to. Later in the day, while

switching cars, plaintiff was told by the other brakeman, as the car slackened, to step in and pull the coupling-pin, and in attempting to do so his arm was caught between the deadwoods and injured.

Held: (reversing trial court judgment) that plaintiff assumed the ordinary risk of the employment, and therefore, since he was exposed to no extra hazard, nor set at work which he had not sought and engaged to do, and since the injury was caused by a danger that was apparent, and which required no special training to foresee, he could not recover.

Dyssinger v. Cincinnati S. & M. Ry. Co., Mich., S. C. Dec. 2. 1892.

Note: An inexperienced employe has a right to protection and adequate instruction. The circumstances of each case, however, where damages for injury are demanded, do not always bring them within the benefits of the statute and authority. In this case the plaintiff sought the employment voluntarily. Legal authority on the subject make a clear distinction between cases where risks are voluntarily assumed and those where his servant acts under orders or defers to the superior judgment of the master. The law and weight of authority will deny that plaintiff can say: "I sought the position with a full knowledge of my inexperience, but you knew of my inexperience, and therefore insured me against injnry. I solicited the service, but you took all the chances. You owe me a duty, but I owe none to myself. you were negligent, but, although I sought this very employment, knowing that it was a dangerous one, and that I had no previous experience in it, I am free from fault." There must be some new law made before this view of a cause can be taken. It is of interest therefore, to employes unskilled and limited in experience to know that the law makes it incumbent upon them to imform the master of such fact. and that positions on railroads are commonly regarded as a hazardous, and for any danger not concealed. apparent the employe takes the risk.

MASTER AND SERVANT—TORTS OF SERVANT—LIABILITY OF MASTER FOR AN ASSAULT BY ONE EMPLOYE UPON A SUBORDINATE.

In an action against a raiiroad company to recover damages for an assault made upon a subordinate employe by his superior, the court *held*, that when an employe of a railroad company to attend to a certain work committed to his charge is alleged to have wilfully and maliciously assaulted an assistant or subordinate employe, it is presumatively an independent tort, for which the railroad is not liable, and a bare statement of allegation that the assault was made in the course of his employment, and while in the discharge of his duty, is insufficient, by itself, to charge the master with liabiiity.

Campbell v. Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Minn., S. C. Dec. 5, 1892.

Note: It will be seen from the above ruling that a railroad company does not insure its employes against assaults made by their fellow or superior servants. This punishment is required under the criminal statutes, and personal damages may be adjudged against the assaulter. But if an employe, while in the line of duty assaults a passenger, or citizen, the company can be made to respond in damges. The passions and quick temper and unlawful assualts made bo one employe upon another is, it seems, a matter entirely outside of tee master responsibility.

It requises exquisite skill to instruct others how to work.

The successful people of to-day do not talk without reason.

Disappointment in a struggle is better than never to make an effort.

Eternal vigilance is the price of organization that amounts to anything.

Vacations that do not involve a change of thought are worse than none at all.

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An assembly of the Knights of Labor is a school of political economy, where the powers of the individual in the government should be taught, and how those powers should be applied. where every member is awakened to the necessity of taking an active part in the affairs of his state, county and town. Good government can only be assumed by all citizens doing their duty in this respect.

April 1st, a quarterly report is due from each local. Secretaries should be prompt in forwarding them.

It is on the subscriptions that the *Magazine* mainly depends for its support. Subscribers can greatly aid us by promptly handing the amount due from them to the agent in their locality, or forwarding it direct to this office.

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Bound volumes of the *Magazine* for 1892, can be obtained by sending $1.75 to this office.

If all paid dues, but none attended a meeting of the assembly, it would not be long a place to pay dues to or meet with either. It is those who attend their assembly regularly that are doing the most for it, and for those who look to it to support their interests.

A bill for an amendment to the constitution of the State of Idaho, to put in practice the Initiative and Referendum, in the making of laws in that commonwealth, has been introduced and is being pressed by Senator McPherson, of Shoshone. Such questions are coming to the front and it will not be long before such will be in practice throughout the union.

Bills for laws to prevent employers discriminating against their employes who may be nominated for public office, have been introduced in several of the western states, but have so far failed to pass in any of them. As matters stand it is generally to be considered a misfortune for a wage earner to be honored by a nomination by his fellow citizens, and in that far, must forego the exercise of that right of citizenship for the sake of the employment that will furnish him just enough for his animal existance.

D. W. F., Geo. Miller, of Ellis, was a caller at the D. A. headquarters, the past month.

District, M. W., Breitenstein, made Evanston, Wyo., assembly a visit the past month.

Increase in activity is the report that has come from many of the assemblies the past month. At several points this has been the reverse, but, from such the cry will surely come soon, "we wish now we had done our duty better."

LITERARY NOTES.

Any person can obtain literature on the subject of free coinage, by addressing the Pan American Bi-Metallic Association, Denver, Colorado.

The *Firemans' Magazine* appears in new style with its January issue. It is printed on heavier paper, and the pages are made up after the style of the leading Reviews.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO., Feb. 19, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

The coal question is still a lively topic in this locality, and it does not seem to be any nearer its solution now than it was when I wrote you my last letter a month ago.

The small coal companies here who make the pitiful plea that they are oppressed by the U. P. Railway Co. tried to have a bill passed by our State Legislature to prevent the U. P. Ry. Co. from raising freight on coal, or virtually a bill to create a railroad commission that would fix the maximum freight rate. The instigators of the bill were actuated by purely selfish motives, forgetting that they were engaging in a case of dog eat dog, and that only the fittest would survive.

Even the methods of the smaller companies were far from being honorable in connection with the U. P. as far as keeping fealty or agreement with them was concerned. It seems that the U. P. Coal Co., and these small companies made agreement to sell coal at certain places for certain prices, and it is said on good authority that the smaller companies broke faith with the U. P. and sold their coal for less than the price agreed to, thus provoking the action of the U. P. and satisfying a great many as to the justice of the U. P. in this course.

The bugaboo with which the promoters of this bill tried to scare the people of this town, was, that unless this bill should pass, the U. P. would establish a truck store here and consequently kill the town. Now the fact is that three of these companies have already in operation a truck store each, thus virtually practising the killing of the town, the great imaginary evil that they want the people to beware of the U. P. doing. What bright reformers these fellows are. They see the imaginary mote in the eye of the U. P. but they fail to see the beam in their own.

Last fall there was a political party in the field that had for its platform the needed reforms for questions such as this, but those very men who now seek redress at the hands of the legislature were the most loud-mouthed opponents of that reform party. These fellows worked tooth and nail against what would be a true reform and solve the Railway problem in the best way. Blinded with selfishness they failed to grasp the situation and now are suffering the consequences.

Our Legislature has adjourned without electing a U. S. Senator. Several other states have had such a time electing the U. S. Senators that the people are disgusted with such methods the most conclusive proof that the people should elect the U. S. Senators.

In *my opinion this is* but a small matter for I am satisfied that this great people can get along all right without a senate. The most needed governmental reform at present is the initiative and referendum or some such system that would give us direct legislation by the citizen. I will try and make this system plainer to our readers some other time, but at present will say that direct legislation by the citizen is a system of legislation that requires all laws to be referred back to the people for their approval by vote, before the laws become binding; a majority of two-thirds vote of the people to make the laws binding on all.

I would suggest that any of the magazine writers, favoring this reform, would mention it in their monthly letter.

Best wishes to all our readers and to the magazine. Yours fraternally,

R. E. FORMER.

OMAHA., Feb. 22, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

I write you after so long a period has elapsed since you heard from me, to inform all along the line of this immense railroad system that the boys at this point have their second wind so to speak, and that we intend keeping up the not over pleasant but necessary work of maintaining a standard of wages, and insisting on justice from the company to the men. and at the same time seeing to it that the company receives justice which we think of no less importance. At present the company reaps the benefits through the continued better wages, for continued better service; but be not deceived in foregoing remarks for we have a very laborious work before us.

There is perhaps no place on the line of the U. P. system at which the schedule of wages is so utterly disregarded in certain departments as here, but there is lots of trouble in the time worn saying, that "time accomplishes all things," and thus we are in hopes that a little time and a considerable quantity of manly assertion of the right, will relieve the pressure so that we can take the block out of the pop, and replace the spring which I fear is rusty from disese.

There was quite an excitement over the Omaha letter that was published in last month's issue, the parties that was hit took it very hard.

There is great dissatisfaction among the freight house men. The laying off of the men half days, some lose six and a half days in the month, and some receives done, and it is sure to be some of the new hands that escapes the lay off, and it is all the agents fault, so he had better mend his ways. This thing of friends does not look just right in showing favor, and I hope he will give all men an equal show, especially giving the old hands the preference. He must not think for a moment that he is controling the U. P. system by no means. You will here from me again.

S. S.

ARMSTRONG, KAN., Feb. 22 1893.

Editor Magazine:

This has been an abnormal cold winter here. For the last two months it was hard to tell gen-

erally what side cf the cipher the liquid in the thermometer stood, as the mercury was toying with the sphere during that time, oftentimes going down below the nether end of the weather guage thirteen degrees without paying any compliments to the figure representing the line of demarkation, The heaviest snow of the season fell on the night of February the sixteenth about six inches deep. No rain to amount to anything during the cold spell of winter, Outside. and packing-house work dull. Fair demand for mechanics of every description, but would not advise any man to leave a job to look for one here. Sometimes railroad foreman are very choice in whom they hire, even when in want of men. A young man of respectable appearance. even if he has not the experience of an old man, stands the best show of gettlng work. particularly in railroad shops. The cry is,—"no hoary headed or spectacled men wanted;" even if an old man gets work in a shop as a general thing it is through ulterior channels, and the spirit is not germain to the policy of railroad managers. I suppose this is understood by the readers of the Magazine, if not, keep your weather eye opened for a while. and you will see unmistakable evidence of it cropping out every day in your life.

Miss Jennie Smith, the railroad evangelist spoke to the shop men on two different occasions on the evils of gambling, and intemperance. She is a fluent and ardent speaker, and is doing a great deal of good amongst railroad men. A great deal of courtesy was extended to her and suite by the company.

Mr. Joe McConnell and his private secretary passed through the shops on the 27th of January, looking well, and Mr. Mertzheimer followed in his wake the day after, looking burly and pugnacious.

On Saturday, January 28th, all hands in the different departments of the shops commenced to work the same number of hours. and all hands quit at three o'clock. Wood-workers, painters, and tinsmiths and iron:workers, all are on an equality. Something I always advocated. as it was a gross injustice to favor one class of working men, to the detriment of another class. They are all of the same flesh and blood, having families of young children to raise and educate, and all have the same immortal spirit within them to save. I could not see why the company, or any member of the human family was in favor of making any distinction in regard to the working time. Time and public opinion nearly always straightens out crooked work.

The National Brotherhood of Boiler Makers Union, No. 21, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansrs, held their second annual ball, at Cassino Hall, Kansas City, Missouri, January 27th, 1893, which was a grand success in every particular. It was considered by Society people to be the best ball of the season.

On February 1st, Charles Yoeman, foreman of tho Carpenters in the Locomotive department, was let down easy, and Jesse Warfell, whom he *succeeded about a year ago*, was reinstated in his *oid position as foreman.*

Charlie Yoeman was placed at the head of a few Carpenters doing general jobbing work. On the sixth instant at noon the checking of men's time at morn and mid-day was abolished by the company. It looked to me to be a relic of slavery days, with men standing in long rows in sunshine and storm, to the dictum of one man. I suppose the old and respected time-keeper, Joe Gadd, Esq., heaved a sigh of relief when he heard of the promulgation of the above edict. Many an old grizzly mug he peered at through the little aperture in the window of his office, some of them flashing fire out of their eyes at him when late to report. When he refused to check them he was everything but a gentleman in their eyes. No wonder he is hoary headed and grey. Each and every man should consider himself a committee of one, and report to the proper authority every man found taking advantage of the present system. As a general thing it is the men themselves through their meanness that brings about strict discipline in shops.

Wheel lathe men making a good deal of overtime. Furnace men in blacksmith shop workln nine and one half hours per day for the last two weeks. Men going and coming in all departments seems to be the motto.

The shops closed down on February 22ed, in commemoratien of George Washingtons birihday. He was born February 22, 1732. in Westmoreland, Co., Virginia, died December 14, 1799, without any issue. but honored and beloved by his countrymen. His birthday should be more appropiately celebrated than it is. The wheels of commerce should cease, and the church bells should toll, every man should make the day merry and show his fidelity and reverance to the statesman and soldier.

AU BOUT DE SON

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 19, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Beautiful snow came the second time this winter and caused another blockade. The second fall seemed worse than the first; cuts were filled to the depth of twenty eight feet, and drifts from eight to fifteen feet was a frequent occurance. More snow fell this winter than was ever seen before in some parts of Oregon, but like some of our would-be railroad men it is fast depreciating.

Mr. McConnell has been with us for a week, what will be the result of his stay here, the future must determine. While being interviewed here he said, among other things that "Mr. Dickinson would not allow a grievauce to prevail when he was aware of it;" according to what I can see it took him a long time to make the discovery that part of the employes were working time than the others. Such work in the end will do no barm for it will help solve one of the great problems before the people.

Our law fakers have adjourned after squandering all the money visable. without giving us anything really beneficial. Our governor has at last put on the garb of hypocrisy, by vetoing a bill giving us a free bridge at Albina. By his actions he has shown that he is still within the

reach of the money power, and not so much in sympathy with the plundered toiler as he would have people believe. The snaky head of despotism still lingers around our halls of legislation and votes are purchased like sheep in the shambles, and friction has been stifled by demagogues who frantically cry "stop thief," only to cover up their acts of treachery. Our governor has at last been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The poor man asked him for bread, and he gave him a stone; such is the charity of this great philanthropist and man of comprehensive brain, who scorned the prayers and humble supplication of the needy poor, and catered to the beckon of the autocrat. All enemies to progress cannot hide their hideous forms, they must show their ghastly face wherever they may be. Personal motives will always come to the front and show themselves when nothing else will. But yesterday, and Pennoyer might have stood, a proud champion of the common people, but now no party can do him reverence, unless it be the republican for there are legions of his kind in its ranks. It is with deep regret I write the above but facts are stubborn, and will not down. Yet it is well that we learn no later than we have; every day we learn something be it great or small.

Work around Portland is still the same practically nothing to do. The principal places in the city have locked their doors. and everywhere you go you are confronted with the signs on the door "no men wanted." During the snow two or three hundred men found work on the streets while as many thousand was looking for work of any kind, and yet we are living in a progressive age, and a prosperous age, so we are told. But stop! ask the man who has been in search of employment for the past six months how he is progressing, and note his answer. Enquire of the woman who is willing and anxious to work, but cannot find any work at all; what her conditions are in this world of progress; and should you doubt her answer go and visit her cheerless home that is searched by every breeze, wherein dwell a number of half clad starving children with nothing to comfort them, no fire to greet them with its warming glow, no bread to appease the growing pangs of hunger and after seeing all this then say we are progressive if you can. About fifty years ago this country was a dense, howling wilderness, just as nature made her, but now mork the change, all the land stolen or monopolized, every avenue of advancement closed to the poor. Is it not time to heed the warning of Lincoln. W. A. W.

ALMY, Wyo., Feb. 23, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

In the last issue of the Magazine I noticed two letters from Scofield, Utah, and the general complaint seemed to be the truck store system, and the fact that single men are being compelled to board in the company boarding house. These are pleasant things for us freemen of the nineteenth century to think about. While I was reading about the horrors of slavery a few days ago I learned that on many of the plantations that the slaves were allowed to choose the site for the cabin in which they were to live. We certainly have degenerated considerably since that time. Just think of a man not being allowed to live where he likes. Imagine if you can a free American citizen (so-called) being told that he must live in a dirty boarding house or quit. Things are getting in such a glorious condition that I am thinking we will soon envy the lot of the slave.

But I must not devote so much time to Scofield as there are some matters here in Almy which demand our attention. The first of this year the company took charge of the store here, and all the men employed around the place were made to understand that if they wanted to retain their employment they must buy from the company store. We frequently hear managersof corporate concerns prate about their desire to do what is right. But somehow or other their theories seem to get a long way ahead of their practice. Our employers lay their labor in the market, and, of course, get the cheapest. This they say is a matter of business, perhaps it is, but some of us even doubt this statement. Supposing this buying labor where they can get it the cheapest is a correct principie. Surely they ought to allow their workmen the same right. This our employers brazenly refuse to do. It is a notorious fact that things are from five to twenty per cent. higher in the company store here than at some other stores where we might trade if we were allowed.

If the managers and stockholders of this great U. P. system have a desire to do what is right surely they will put a stop to such nefarious practices that would have brought the blush of shame to the cheeks of Jessie James in his palmiest days. In addition to our social burdens we have our political cares pressing upon us. For forty days the solons of Wyoming have been fooling away their time, and what is worse the peoples' money. It is conceded that the recent legislature was the most corrupt body that ever disgraced the legislative halls of our state. Drugging, kidnapping, bulldozing, and bribery were the order of the day. The charge has been openly made that members of that body were bought for prices ranging from two hundred to fifteen hundred dollars. The principle cause of this disgusting state of affairs was, that a United States senator was to be elected. Candidates were as numerous as the cattle on the thousand hills, and I have been told that said candidates hovered over the members of the logislature, as a carrion crow does over the putrid carcass of a dead animal, In the face of the fact that valuable time has been lost, and money spent for the purpose of corrupting the legislature. Yet there are some people who wonder why United States senators should be elected by a vote of the people.

The mines here are running about half-time and I am afraid we will hardly be able to earn enough to buy coupons. Yours truly,

MINER.

NORTH PLATTE, Feb. 22, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

We are pleased to write that the employes are taking a more active interest in the Union Pacific Magazine, our agent is a rustler, when he gets after a subscriber he don't stop until he makes him sign his name on the little book that he carries in his inside shirt pocket. We are still working eight hours a day, but some men will try to do as much in eight hours as they would in nine hours and think he stands in with the boss. While walking through the blacksmithshop one day last week we noticed a blacksmith with a heavy heat in the fire, the link man came in with a link lifter to have it drawn out, the foreman sent him to that fire to have it done, he blew up the next idle fire and done the job, kept the blast on his own fire just the same. If some of the rest of the men had done it, men that mind their own business and speak when then they are spoken to they would never hear the end of it.

We would like to know where that agreement is that went in to effect last October, the company was to pay time and a half for the time worked over schedule time. The wheel lathe was run by a union man nine hours a day for straight time. For the last week the apprentices are working nine hours a day for straight time. It is a very easy matter to make an agreement with the company, but to make them live up to it is a different thing altogether. Get your shoulder to the wheel. brothers, and try and do something for ourselves, God helps those that help themselves. Men that would rather get in the evener with the boss to get favors that he could not get any other way, I pity him hereafter, for God nor the devil, either one will have no use for liars.

MCGINTY.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 25, 1893

Editor Magazine:

The correspondence pages of the Magazine will be expected to contain something from this point whether the correspondent has any news to give or not.

There is certainly nothing of special interest going on about the shops now days. The rotine drudgery of shop life, when everything is working in the way intended, tends to deaden ones mind to the rest of the world. There is nothing about such a life to broaden ones views or thoughts. It seems to me to have a tendency to make a human being like a domestic animal. Just keep up an existance, be a part of the general machinery. The wages received, we must manage to use it so as to supply what is needed for that existance, and how hopelessly depressed most of us are when accident, sickness or discharge puts a stop to the receipt of that wage. Our life seems to be centered on making sure of it, everything else must be secondary to that, all other hopes or interests must be thus regulated and arranged in consideration of it.

Is it any wonder that a workingman's mind becomes stunted. That he has so little thought regarding his position in society, or his influence on it? Need we look further than the daily life of the average wage earner to discover the causes for his slow advancement, and his, seemingly, everlasting position as "the mudsills of society?" There is nothing about it to awaken him, while there is everything to chain him where he is. Now days he rarely has the benefit of being interested in the effectiveness of his product. He is told to do so and so, and does it. The work passes on to another, and when or where or how it is used he rarely has an opportunity to learn of. Not a generation ago it was different, a mechanic could take pride in his work, he saw it in operation, he heard it admired by others, and it had a stimulating effect, mode him feel bigger in the world, and caused him to aim higher.

Now our identity is lost in the largeness of the whole. We must get outside of our daily toil, to get that stimulant necessary to have a rising effect. It is absolutely necessary that each of us seek somethihg outside of our daily work, in which we can show an individuality, on which we can place a mark that we know is ours, that we can take pride in, that will stimulate our individual ambitions. Politics is the largest field for that, and where our influence is needed the most, but in that as well as in anything else, it takes effort to break away from the lethargy caused by our everyday environments.

All the departments of the shops work the same number of hours and get credit for the same time worked. The removal of the narrow-minded discrimination that had been practiced is having a good effect,

Our state legislature, from which so much was hoped, has done nothing yet, and as the end of the session nears it seems more improbable that anything will be done. Those sent there in the interests of the classes are in the majority hence the reason. Some of those who were supposed to be sent there in the interests of the masses, have shown that their early training has the greatest influence on them. Just as it proves often with workingmen. They seem united and in earnest against an injustice, but when it becomes time to act are found to be more in love with party than principal. That they still like to bask in the light of the party leaders, those who have the honey words and money to "set 'em up."

We have a city election soon and much that is of interest to all concerned will involved in it. City government is the most immediate that we have to deal with and the most quickly affects us.

It has been anything but what it should have been in this place, still you will find reform seekers running off with the idea that the reform can be got by acting in conjunction with the very people whose acts have made a reform necessary, seeking to purify by mixing with the filth. This is a corporation ridden city. Politics heretofore has been centred on a fight of one corporation against another. What is wanted now is the people against the whole of them. Municipal ownership of the water and electric light supply should be the first move for after that is accomplished then the ownership of the street car lines.

* * *

EVANSTON, Wyo., Feb. 23, 1893

Editor Magazine:

I will not be able to write you a long letter this month, as my eyes are rather sore from the amount of dust that has been flying around the shops the last few days.

I began to think some one was coming and sure enough a special case appeared on the 22d with some of the head officials, they stayed but a day As I did not have an invitation to the car I did not find out their business, and I felt somewhat slighted as I generally have an invitation.

We are having some very wintry weather just now—snowing nearly every day and very cold at times.

Business on the road and in the shops is rather dull as in all departments they are working eight hours a day, which makes it rather rough on a man with a large family.

One of the men here by the name of Thomas Moore got his toe mashed the other day while loading wheels, and I hope he will be able to go to work soon as he has a large family to support on eight hours a day and a man cant loose much time at this rate.

The town is rather dull in the way of amusements, though the Knights of labor gave a grand masque ball on the 21st which was a success as I heard some of the boys say,

In reading an article in your Magazine last month reminded me of what I see and hear in this place and it is this that if you are a member oi Labor organizations you are termed an agitator, especially if you are a good talker and stick up to your rights, but sooner or later they will lay for you and nothing will suit that you do, and one will be timed on his job that he does. This is not the way to get along and hope to have a better report next time.

W. G.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Feb. 21, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Another month has gone by, and we have also another pay-day; the boys are happy (?) Last night was a busy one; we all more or less took a stroll around town to see our good friends, who are very glad and pleased to see us, (this particular day in the month); but Lord! before we have made a call on all of our friends, our pockets are just about empty and we hardly realize it has been pay day; not enough to go round. We must admit, some individuals are causing it themselves by trying their luck on the wheel, before they pay their bills. But others again with a large family it is different. The baby gets sick, the mother worn out, and then a few days lost on this account brings the cheek down to a small figure and extra expenses to home besides, makes it hard for the unfortunate to meet all bills.

Garnishees are going in against employes by the wholesale, especialy by one firm H. O. Harkness and Co. I understand a boycott has been started against this firm from several labor organizations, but how true it is I cannot say, but *if reports are true in regard* to this firm they surely ought to be, and that by all honest working people. I have dealed with them for a great many dollars since they started up in this town. I am square on their book, and will stay that way never another cent of my hard earnings will they get.

Times are pretty dull at present, and no show for Pocatello to be a county seat this session of legislation. What a pity we could not have another boom here. so a few men who has thousands of dollars worth of sage brush lots could get rid of them at a good price, and the poor office seeker will have to take a turn at something else for another year or two to lead indeed, One of our city fathers has gone crazy throuh drink and gambling.

Bro. Regan of Council Bluffs was a pleasant caller at our headquarters a couple of days ago. He was enroute for Butte, Mont. Glad to see the old boy.

The K. of L. annual ball came off on the 13th, inst., with great success. Everybody enjoyed themselves to an an early hour in the morning. We all had a splendid time, and the treasury is ahead a nice little sum from the proceeds.

The K, of L. Ex. board was notified by D. M. M. Dunn that they would get the hour on Saturday eve, same as the aristocratic employees. Good for Mr. Dunn.

Our open meeting first of the month was well attended. We hope they will be productive of much good to the workingmen of Pocatello. Our regular meetings are also well attended, and new members coming in every night with the old veteran soldier, Wm. Gray at the head, we are bound to succeed; he is surely the right man in the right place.

Kind regards and best wishes to all true Knights of the order from ME.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb., 24, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

The coldest and most disagreeable season of the year is nearing its end, although in Cheyenne the winter up to date has been a remarkably mild one, dry and pleasant, with the exception of occasional high winds. Springtime with its gentle showers and balmy breezes, will soon be here, decorating the trees aed shrubs in their beautiful foliage, and the plains and hillsides will be carpeted with emerald green; the vernal bloom of flowers shall add their beauty to the scene, and many hearts will be cheered with their fragrance; and the beauties of nature to whom the arts of the unscrupulous, hypocritical knaves, who have been trusted wfth the reins of government, and proved faithless to their trust, have made the works of art, which gives comfort and pleasures to the rich, beyond the limit which the small compensatien they receive for their labor will afford.

The shops here present a dilapidated appearance. A great many of the best men have left. and their places are being filled by. men of transitory habits; who like to change from place to place,

A month ago everything was moving in a manner satisfactorily to nearly all; but a few weeks have developed many changes. A disposition seems to prevail to run the shops with cheap men, which means dear work, for it is difficult to keep good men in Cheyenne, even at good wages; for I know of no man here who has lived elsewhere, who is in love with this place.

I saw our cock robin of a recording secretary up town the other night with one of his fingers wrapped up, and handling it as if a canary bird which he feared would fly away. I asked him what had befallen him? He said nothing, only his finger had been shortened about three-fourths of an inch in the drill press; but probably a half-inch of it would grow out again. He seemed good natured over it, saying it was on his left hand, and would not prevent him from using his pen.

Our legislature has been in session for 40 days, and has merited praise from the people for the admirable patience and endurance of the members in wearing out the time in taking a few ballots for a senator whom they did not intend should be elected, and passing a few appropriation bills to be sure of being paid well for their waste of time.

Osborne had made himself quite popular by veoting the live stock commission, and other apnoxious appropriation bills, but he has undone all the good he has ever done, in appointing Beckwith for U. S. Senator, the importer of Chinese, oppressor of working men, creator and supporter of monopolies and corporations, ond Osborne's popularity has vanished into obscurity if not oblivion.

CAL.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. Feb., 20, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Having left Denver early in December for the glorious climate of New Mexieo, (which I must say is somewhat milder than Colo,) I thought it probable that a letter from this section of the country, might interest at least a few of the readers of the Magazine.

The chances for a working man to make a living are about the same here as anywhere else, and depend a great deal on circumstances. and the amount of luck he has in "striking a job."

The thing which I wish to call the attention of my readers to most particularly, is the entire absence of the K. of L. organization in this section of the country.

I find that at one time there was not only a good local assembly here, but also a cooperative store. Now I can find nothing of thie sort, and cannot even meet a member of the order on the street who is in good standing. Now I should like to know who is to blame for all this.

Business on the railroad is very good: there is plenty of work. All the other R. R. organization are in good shape here, as far as I can find out. There is plenty of good material here for K. of L. The members of district 82 should agitate the question and if possible, organize the laboring men of the Santa Fe system, and get it, in at least as good shape as the U. P. system. District 82 may well be proud, but she must not feel too secure, and should use her influence to help her neighbours. This effort should be made now, when it is merely a duty, and not when it becomes a necessity, er is too late.

I would like to hear the opinion of others on this subject, or rather. see it in the Magazine.

If I find that any of the readers of the Magazine should take the least interest in this letter, they may possibly hear from me again. Yours truly,

ROTARY.

SHOSHONE, Ida., Feb. 16, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

It is with some fear that I start fo write another letter for the Magazine, as I have heard that the gang boss, Mr. T., was quite put out over my other letter, and would have done bodily harm to your humble servant if he had known who I am. I really hope he won't find out, as I have no desire to have both eycs put out into one. I was thinking how pleased he would be to see his name mentioned in print, and to think that I had not written any more. Judge of my surprise to hear to the contrary. However, I would advise him, as he is quite young, to get what insight he can into the business, as he may never have another so good a chance to do so; unless he gets a chance to "work under instructions." I would also advise him, (if he really owns the controling interest in the road), to sell it out, as one does not want too much to look after. Then he should learn how to treat all alike.

We are still working eight hours a day, with a night gang on the machines.

Our fine weather took a back seat on the first of this month, and, while we have not had any very severe cold weather, we have had a great deal of snow and wind, which has caused the branch train some trouble.

On the 11th inst. the M. M. Mr. McConnell put in an appearance, and looked us over. Had he come a day sooner, he would have found the roundhouse and shops looking far from what a parlor should. As it was, one could not help smiling to see the energy shown that morning in cleaning up. At times here a man really is in danger of getting lost in the debris.

Bro. Munro has returned from his Washington trip, and judging by the mention that was made of him in the "*Post National Review*," and "*National Watchman*," (all of them Washington, D. C. papers), one weuld suppose he was not a common working man, but we find him the same as before he went, with jumper and overalls on, and at work in the gang. He says he had a fine trip, and was very nicely treated by our senators and M. C. On his way he took in the World's Columbian Fair Grounds." Bro. Munro has also received an appointment to the Labor Congress, to be held in Chicago, in connection with the "World's Fair," he having been recommended by senator Shoup, of Idaho.

Bro. Wm. Hughes has entered the matrimonial state, and we now find him enjoying the comforts of a home of his own. We all wish him much joy.

Dr. Baugh, of Mountain Home, has decided to settle here, taking Dr. Ross's plsce. Dr. Baugh comes highly recommended, both as a physician and citizen.

Bro. J. H. McPherson is still attending the legislature, and says it is very hard for labor measures to receive recognition. He has introduced bills to prepare the way for the "initiative and referendum," and we are in hopes Idaho will be the first state to put it into practice. Four years ago, Bro. Chas, McPherson, introduced a bill for the Austrlian system of voting, and had the bill become a law, then Idaho would have been the second state in the union to adopt it. Two years ago it was adopted. If the son does as well as his father, we shall expect to see the "initiative and referendum," in full force here two years hence

Engine 931 was turned out on the 9tn inst., and ought to do good service. The painting had that finish which resembles a "pebble goat shoe." Engine 902 has come into the shops, and been stripped for general repairs. Engine 599 is nearly ready to run out. Engine 1033 was to have been pushed along, but we understand there has been r mistake of two inches, in her new wheels, and axles, they being too short, or the cylinders too wide. and so will have to wait for either new cylinders or wheels. There have been men discharged from the shops for less mistakes than these.

On the 6th instant there was a bad wreck at Old's Ferry on the O. S. L.. One young girl was killed, and about 20 other persons injured. From the papers we see the coroners verdict was;—Cause:—"Defective material at this point; that the ties and super-structures at said point were not in proper condition for ordinary railway traffic, and that said Union Pacific railwoy company are liable for said accident." Moral:—does it pay to keep so few section men, and ask decent white labor to compete with dagoes, Chinese and Japs on sections?

Yesterday there were five machinists aud four helpers discharged, or transferred from here to reduce expenses, and yet I see the night gang is still on the machines. Here brothers, you have the practical working of the agreement of the unions with the company. On the last Saturday in January we only worked half a day, and the next time Mr. Dunn was here, a committee from the I. A. of M. waited upon him, claiming their agreement had been violated in not working Saturday afternoon. I understand Mr. Dunn told them it would not happen again. so, as there had to be a reduction in expenses, there was no other way except to reduce the force. The logical conclusion is, that the union is directly responsible for the laying off of the men at this point, and we place it to their credit. I noticed one man got caught, who was a signer of the petition to the company. for this way of reducing expenses. I do not think he relished it; I think it would have been more human and shown more brotherly love, to have reduced the hours and given all a chance to earn their bread, as the middle of the winter is not a very good time in which to take a tramp. Here you see men, claiming to be brothers, who are so selfish that they are not willing to give a half days' work to save a brothers' job.

We heard it whispered on the streets, that our artist "got left" by the table girl at his eating house. Now George, you should not have been offended, because, I presume you can remember a long time ago. when you were in "politics." You thought the "brainy" men were those who were succesful politicians, and the coming man should receive special attention. I suppose that was what she thought.

The report is, that the man who runs the town, is to take the M. M., and Supt. Bancroft, to the Shoshone falls, when Mr. McConnell returns from the west. I suppose he will try again to have the officials "pull the chestnuts out of the fire" for him, but I do not think he can work them.

T.

LARAMIE, WYO., Feb. 26, 1893

Editor Magazine:

Still working eight hours. Geo, Harrls is in charge of shop work, in the absence of Harry Osborne, who is at the Rolling Mill doing some work, preparing for more and heavier work: when machinery is placed in position, and everything is complete.

1466 and 1288 will soon be ready for the road again. 817 fast mail Engine was put in first-class condition for the mail service. 1807 has received round house repairs. 1800 and 1305 going through same process; will soon be ready for service again. Engine 1701 is in passenger service on the hill, with 1700, and doing first rate work.

Quite a number of cases of scarlet fever, and a few deaths among children, is the record from here this winter.

S. J, Titus an old time resident, died a short time ago. Mrs. H. Nottage is in a critical condition, and Mrs. S. Barrow, wife of one of our old time machinists, is also dangerously ill. More sickness than usual this winter, seems to be the complaint. A long hard winter; seems to be nearly as hasd as the coal dealer on the poor people.

Our legislature adjourned on the 18th; about thirty bills out of a hundred and seventy five in both houses were passed. No senator was elected. Appropriations were nearly all knocked out, the governor vetoing the appropriation of $12,000 for stock commission that some of the democrats voted for, who promised their constituents they were going to down Warren, and the Cheyenne Ring. To retaliate, the Republican senate would not confirm the governors' appointments, except the Miners' Hospital commission at Rock Springs. As we have already too many laws, this was a No. 1 legislature; few laws, and no money voted away for the tax payers to fret over. A. C. Beck.

with the richest man in the state, has since been appointed United States Senator from Wyoming, by Governor Osborne.

Our governor is in much the same position as the head of our state government, that our Mayor has been the past few years; a democratic governor, surrounded by all the old republican officers, who hold over since no appointments were confirmed, and ex-governor Barber, as secretary of states' term of office, expires two years from now

How those women with babies in their arms, who applauded those eloquent(?) speeches made by the fusion democrats when they said they were going to down the Cheyenne ring will rejoice.

Their joy will be increased when they learn that the way they downed the ring, or the stock growers association, was by voting them $12,000 to continue their nefarious work.

The way of the lying politician is mysterious. Provide the suckers, and you will always find a bait that will catch them.

LXXXII

BARNEY McDONALD.

Alda's the name of the station, sir,
Where a train was wrecked in ninety-two,
And Barney McDonald proved to the world
That every drop of his blood was true.

"What did he do?" He gave up his life,
Barney McDonald looked death in the face,
Full three score souls were saved by his hand
while he rode straight to its cold embrace,

"How did it happen?" An open switch
A side tracked freight with its waitin crew,
A flash of light on the fatal curve,
A hideous crash—was all they knew.

"Barney McDonald killed merely by chance!"
No Sir! Duty and death stood hand in hand.
He had ample time to save his life,
But he chose to die a true, brave man.

True to his duty as engineer,
Swift to see to do and to dare.
Man, that if human, could do no more,
Yet he read his fate by the headlight's glare.

The switch is open! Great God for time.
To reverse the engine, set the brake!
Ten seconds will cover the distance there!
Ten seconds to save the human freight;

————A thrill like pain
Shot from the engine along the train
As Barney McDonald. with iron nerve,
Cut off her speed, 'ere she reached the curve.

Ten seconds to save the souls on board!
Five seconds!—two! Great God it is done,
But with the engines terrible crash
Barney McDonald finished his run.

What soul that was spared will dare to say
A nobler man lives, than perished that day.

MRS. E. N. BOHNE,

Grand Island, Neb.

WORTH WHILE.

It is easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows by like a song;
But the man worth while is the one who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong;
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes wich the years,
And the smile that is worth the praises of earth
Is the smile that shines through tears.

It is easy enough to be prudent
When nothing tempts yon to stray,
When without or within no voice of sin
Is luring your soul away.
But it is only a negative virtue
Until it is tried by fire;
And the life that is worth the honor of earth
Is the one that resists desire.

But the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
Who had no strength for the strife,
The world's highway is cumbered to-day;
They make up the item of life.
But the virtue that conquers passion,
And the sorrow that hides in a smile,
It is these that are worth the homage of earth
For we find them but once in a while.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

"How unfortunate it is that everything we get a living from at once becomes work."

"Charity requires us to believe that a large number of people talk mechanically."

"Grotesque language and expressions bear a closer relationship to insanity than to humor."

"You can do the world and yourself more good by going to sleep than by doing slouchy work."

"Where one person will try and keep a fool from folly, a dozen will be found anxious to help it along."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J, CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO,, Toledo. O.

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EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION.

To hear the possibility of revolution suggested brings a feeling of horror to the peace and home loving citizen. It brings to mind a picture of man driven to madness; a time when reason is unthroned; when force is resorted to; lives lost and homes made desolate; results which make the average man conservative; to believe that it is better to endure some evils rather than to allow complaint and discontent to raise such a whirlwind.

It is such that are the most direct cause and promoters of mob violence and revolutionary methods. They are like added weights to a safety valve, placed there to prevent the noise of escaping steam, they accomplish the intended object temporarily, but makes the final explosion possible with all its attended evils.

Revolutions are never planned; they are an effect that none can be directly held responsible for; they are the bursting of dams that some in good faith have erected, often with a view of preventing the result alone made possible by them.

Evolution is the bringing of results through the giving of free play to natural law. Freedom of thought, freedom of action. It is the method nature intended all things to follow. Revolutions are but the effects arising from violations of nature's laws, suppression of truth somewhere. Truth is but natural law, it must finally assert itself, even though it cause suffering and misery.

Whatever, therefore, retardies truth, and keeps men in ignorance, is making possible revolution, for it is done in opposition to that intended by the All Powerful. Whatever seeks for truth in all things, aids freedom of thought, by which truth is alone ascertained, is aiding evolution.

With these abstract truths before us we may each of us judge whether we are aiding evolution or revolution.

All the forces of nature are at work; man is but a part of the whole but he is endowed with reasoning faculties, and can guide his actions for or against his personal welfare. It matters not how narrow his environments; how seemingly small a part of the whole, he has an influence on results.

Society to-day is being shaken by agitation to its center. Classes are clashing with classes; government that was intended to give justice to each, is declared by some a failure; others wish to strengthen it without giving attention to the cry of injustice, are adding weights to the safety valve, believing thus to create peace.

A census shows that one half the total accumulations of the

labor of 64,000,000 people, of a century of accumulation of a nation has centralized into the hands of 32,000 people. Our executive, and judiciary departments are in the hands of men placed there by a small per cent. of these 32,000 people, exercising their will through corporations. That water, light and transportation companies dictate the affairs of our municipalities. That the political party in power, to remain in power, must consult the wish of the managers of such corporations, or in other words a monarch of many rules a supposed republic.

Not a thinking citizen but what is aware of that truth; not an honest man (and there are more honest than dishonest) but what would like to see it different, but how few have the courage of their convictions, they hold their peace because they fear it might cause a little trouble, add fuel to the flame, and by their act are but doing the reverse of what they intend making possible a final convulsion in which they themselves will be the leading spirits. How much longer can the centralization of wealth and power go on in America and a republic even in form exist? How many are there even among the ultro-conservative classes that would not object, that would not perfer to die in the struggles of a revolution. Why than should not such be constantly vigilant, and do each day that little that is neccessary to prevent such a result? They and they alone can prevent themselves or children from experiencing the horrors consequent to a revolution. They can each day aid evolutionary means by aiding truth to be supreme, by clearing every obstacle from her pathway.

We as a rule take great interest in national political affairs. Seek then to cast our ballot where we conscientiously believe it is for the general welfare, but results are not satisfactory, we forget that the nation is made up of minor parts, that the whole can be no better than its parts make it. We look to the great evils we see nationally while the lesser evils that are close at hand around us, in our countries, towns, and municipalities are overlooked. Such are the places where the roots of the greater evils lay and grow, the sustenance that supports them. Such are the places where our first, our greatest and most conservative work should be done; make honesty and fidelity to principle rule there and we can rest assured it will do so in state and national affairs, "take care of the pennies and the pounds will be safe," is a true maxim. Take care that justice and truth rules in our cities and towns and we can be sure it will in the state and nation, we wish a nation to be governed by a principle; we are making it possible only when we make it apply at home. We are making the labor of the morrow less only when we do what we can of it today. We are preventing revolution only when we are evoluting and aiding a change for the better constantly and quietly in our every day surroundings.

Progress is all that man has to live for, to be engaged in something progressive is all that man has worth living for. Evolution is progress made day by day. Revolution is the sudden rush that comes when the progressive gains sufficient to burst that which has been confining it. When we try to suppress free speech, free thought; when we seek by law to compell men, when we seek to crush their hopes, when we seek to rule men because of their necessity when we take advantage of them because we have control of their necessities; when we seek to keep them in ignorance, we are but penning up forces that will in time

break forth and overcome us for we are dealing with those that are invincible. When forces from without seek to control him they but cause those within to grow. "A man convinced against his will is most certainly to be of the same opinion still." Every true patriot is an evolutionist. He is a believer that perfection has not been obtained. That nationally as well as individualily, we learn as we live, as we grow older. That we should apply improvements as they are discovered, should seek them when found necessary. That love for country can be best displayed by doing well our duty to those parts nearest home. That we save her most from the dangers of revolutions by preventing injustice in the smallest parts, not by conservatism, but by progressiveism, not by confining, but by setting free.

WILL WE EVER PRACTICE WHAT WE LEARN?

The power of capital and the weakness of labor is demonstrated daily, in every nook and corner of the civilized world, Capital made powerful, and labor made weak, entirely through political means. In the United States equally as bad as under more despotic forms of government; yet, with the capitalist and laborer, constitutionally political equals, it does not seem possible that labor would remain weak, with such a means of power at hand, especially after so many contests in which they came out second best.

Reason seems to say the lesson learned would be practised, but as yet there has been but slight indications of it. Labor keeps on treading the same old paths, snapping at the stick that strikes, never thinking that the power that weilds it is their own, foolishly loaned to another. Homestead and Pennsylvania workmen at election, is a sufficient illustration.

Of what practical benefit has the right of suffrage, of constitutional citizen sovereignty, been to the working classes of the United States in the past? When or where have they utilized it to make their conditions in life one whit better? When have they failed to array themselves in opposing forces under the leadership of men from the ranks of capital? Would they not have been practically as well off as at present, if they never had had the right of equal voice in the government?

When will they learn the tremendous secret of the ballot box? When will they practice the lessons the experience of the past has given them. Must a new and more enlightened generation of them arise before it can be hoped for; and will they not by that time have lost the constitutional rights they now have, and be obliged to resort to force, to revolutionary means, to re-establish them?

Strikes, and rumors of strikes are the principal news of the day. The damand for labor is light, and the labor market is overstocked. Private individuals, made powerful by incorporation laws, rule the market, dictate the terms, and laugh at the idea of resistance by a strike,—a refusal to work. Plenty that are forced by stress of circumstances, are ready to accept any terms offered.

As long as individuals are allowed to remain in such powerful position, what hope has labor got through individual or organized resistance. Why not leave that part alone, and utilize their political power and at once disarm the foe? Is it because they do not know enough; that does not seem to be exclusively true. Enough do know to make a showing of their real power, if there was not some in-

fluence more powerful than their reason over them. Personal predjudice, craft, nationality and creed predjudices wield the greatest influence. Personal predjudice prevents some from moving in a direction their conscience tells them is right, because some person whom they dislike is moving in the same direction. National and creed predjudices are the worst; rather than advance a person of a different nationality or belief they would prefer to remain with those same persons in common bondage; as if the common welfare of humanity was of less importance than some imaginary geographical line or some misty dogma.

It is the following of such ideas and paying no attention to the political powers that make labor weak in the battle of life. It is because the capitalist utilizes the political power he has, and multiplies it through the indifference of the masses, that he is powerful. It is the reason wealth influences courts. The power, (and power is always respected) of wealth is stamped on them. It is made up of those who are the friends of wealth, put there by them.

If labor would but follow the example, how short a time it would be before it too could be considered favorably. It is just what labor must do if it ever has an honorable footing, and it must begin it in the smallest political divisions, precincts, towns, countries. in the state and nation.

The corporation, the capitalist, seeking to establish political power, does always just that; it fortifies its friends in the smallest political position first, using them as the bases to gain larger. The laborers do nothing of the kind, they are worsted consequently at every turn. It is seen when it is too late, and forgotten; when the opportunity to start right again offers, will it ever be so?

RAILROADMEN AS PRODUCERS.

In the production of a coat, hat, shoe, house, hay or grain, or any other article of use, railroadmen are not generally considered as a factor in their production. All articles of manufacture are said to be "made" when they leave the factory, but is that strictly true? Is any article really produced until it is in the hands of the consumer? What use are shoes, manufactured at Lynn, and left in the city? But comparatively few of them could be used by the inhabitants. Likewise with every other product of labor. The work of every person who necessarily handles an article to place it in the hands of the consumer enters into the cost of its production, is a part of it.

Consequently every railroad employe is a factor in the production of every article of utility, and is as necessary to it in the present age as the man who manufactures a machine or sows the grain.

Our civilization has grown so complex that it is difficult to trace the extent of anyones labor or the value thereof. Railroadmen can be classed as an important part of the army of producers, yet, no particular thing can be named as an article of their production. Railroads have been made the object for the lances of the manufacturer at one end and the consumer at the other. Any cause for complaint as to the price between the two has been laid at the door of the transporters, yet they are a necessity. The manufacturer in the east says he has shoes that his labor has produced, the man in the west wants them, but when laid down at his door an addition is placed on the cost, he complains because he believes too much is added, rarely that the manufacturer's price was too high, yet has not the producer by transportation the

same right to set his price as has the manufaeturer? Reason certainly says he has. Yet injustice apparantly remains, and it lays entirely in the fact that railroads exist on what is public, and what is necessary for society, are general elements in production, and should consequently be owned by all the elements of first productions for the common use of exchange, adding only to the original cost the expense for labor thus incurred.

Railroad workmen are producers in part of everything they handle, and ought therefore to be the employes of the combined elements of production, or in other words the nation. In no other way is it possible to settle the complaints of consumer and manufacturer, and no surer way of settling the disputes between the owners of railroads and the men who manipulate them.

CLASHES BETWEEN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Men unite in labor orpanizations for the purpose of bringing good to themselves. It matters not how many different sets of such combinations there may be they have a similar object. Theoretically, there should be impossible any clash between them, all following the same general course, but, clashes have come, and it indicates that in the theory on which they are based andthe practice they follow there is a difference and to eliminate this difference should be the effort of every believer in their utility. There effectiveness for good is not present while that remains.

It matters not how much of all the present structures must be torn down to accomplish the result wanted. It should be done, and must be done if mankind is to reap any permanent benefit from them. They must be arranged with sole view of accomplishing the object wanted. "Equal rights to all" must be considered as the basic principle to rule them.

Because of the selfishness of men, labor organizations are a necessity. Selfishness leds man to seek gain by oppression of their fellowmen. It is selfishness that causes employers to reduce wages, to refuse to listen to the appeals of men; to take from widows and orphans their all; to offer a bear pittance as wages to men on the verge of starvation for the want of employment; it is fear that such advantage over men will be taken from them, that causes opposition to organized effort on the part of the oppressed; and for the same reason the cry of "agitator" "disturber" is raised againt those who appeal to their fellowmen to unite in their own behalf; and which often brings onto them extra suffering; and it is selfishness that causes those same fellowmen, in whose behalf they had spoken to see that suffering and not raise a finger or utter a word in their behalf.

And is it not that same evil breeder that causes clashes between organizations of men, formed sole ly because of its existence? Can anything else be expected when the gain to be sought is intended for only the few. Do they not become propogators in another form of that same evil that has made a necessity for their existance. Therefore should not labor, contending as it has through all history for an honored place in civilization, start its work of elevation on a foundation broad enough to stand all on without in any way injuring any of its parts. It is not the prestige of a particular plan that is needed, but a prestige given to right principles.

When clashes arise between men or combinations of men engaged in a work pointing to the good of men we can be certain that an element

foreign to their intention has entered into their composition; which will grow and finally destroy all the good they may have accomplished. That such exist is made evident every time one body of men aids defeat of another; every time one body of men takes the place of another who have struck to sustain what they believe is right. Retaliation does not improve either, but will as often result in good as otherwise, for it brings or tends to bring all back to where they started from, and destroys both, and as well for mankind, for both were corrupted with the same disease, that disease so prevalent in humanity, and which is the source of the differences between our organizations.

"Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," must rule every organized attempt on the part of labor to advance itself, or sooner or later a clash will come with others, and the responsibility for it hard to place.

ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON.

Labor has run against another obstruction in its efforts to accomplish relief by organization; when they apply effectively the force thus created it is being discovered that they had no right, legally, to do so. The decision of the federal court, in the Ann Arbor strike, and also in the decision of the federal court at New Orleans in the injunction case against members of the federation of labor in that city, illustrate. If such is to hold, it is an utter waste of time and energy to continue to support organization for soley defensive and offensive uses. Different tactics will have to be pursued, and it all points to but one thing, the exercise of duties as sovereign citizens, and in changing the field of operation from the social-industrial field to the political. Labor is certainly in the majority, and the majority can alter governmental conditions to suit itself, it has that power.

T. V. Powderly, in referring to the Ann Arbor trouble uses the following words that there can be no mistaking the meaning of.

"This order of the federal courts is another object lesson for the people. It teaches that if the federal government has the right to step in on the side of capital it has also a right to interfere on behalf of labor. It may be all right to say to the workingman: 'You must not quit work except at stated times.' but if so it is fully as equitable for that same power to say to the employer: 'You shall not discharge the employe except at stated times.' It is somewhat remarkable that a judge should hold himself in readiness to obey the commands of a railroad official. In the dispatches to-day, I see that E. D. Potter, counsel for the Lake Shore road, wired Judge Ricks to come at once and a Lake Shore special train brought him from Cleveland."

"It is gradually dawning upon the minds of the people that the railroads are public property. Every disturbance in labor circles calls for the interference of the courts. If the courts have a right to interfere when no violence or wrong is done other than to stop work, it is becouse the right of the government to control the railroads is admitted. Those who are managing the affairs of the railroads are administering public trusts. The public is swindled by overcharges, the issue of watered stock and in the violations of statutes, state and national. When a railroad corporation perverts the authority with which it is clothed it should be as much the duty of the federal courts to interfere as when the workers of railroad strikes, cease work or boycott."

"If we are to believe that a railroad is a part of the civil government then it is quite proper for a judge to hold himself in readiness to act on a moment's notice in its interest. The conductor and employer of that train should be summoned into court to show whether Judge Ricks rode upon a paid-for ticket or a pass. If the latter, he should be disqualified from sitting on that case, for a pass can be regarded in no other light than a bribe. Some time ago it was admitted that men had a right to stop work when they pleased, but they had no right to interfere with others taking their places. This action

of federal courts puts the matter in a new light and adds the men employed on the road to the assets of the company. They are permitted to stop where they please, but must await the pleasure of a corporation. That decision may hold for a time, but it will give way, for it is not founded on equity."

"The one cheering thing about this affair is that it may open the eyes of Mr. Arthur and our friends on the railroads to the fact that until the roads are owned and managed by the government there will be no independence either of thought or action allowed, for our corporations dictate who shall be judge, and he is a mighty poor creature who will not in some way or other serve his creator. If the railroads are not taken possession of by the government and decisions of court are to aim constantly at the existance of labor organizations of the present, we will soon find ourselves living under the reign of a secret anarchist group that will owe no allegiance to any person or thing. Then we will witness secret assaults upon persons and property, and matters will be far worse than if they gave heed to the just demands of the labor organizations of to-day.

This argument is true in every difficulty that arises between the capitalist and laborer, in every branch of industry that is in such proportions as to effect any large portion of a community or state.

A person who makes a profit of 50 cents from the daily labor of another, has an advantage over that other, but in such small proportions as not to endanger the rights of that other; but when that person makes a profit of 50 cents per day from a thousand, his accumulations at once give him a power that makes him a dangerous factor in society, and it is when such exists, that society, under a free government, must seek restraint for its own protection. It is there the laborer has his means of safety, though the use of his political power as a part of society. His interests are those of the majority and properly used, can accomplish all that is wanted. When divided against itself it makes possible present conditions.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

A number of states have had bills introduced in there legislatures to submit (refer) to a vote of the people an amendment to their constitutions to embody the "iniative and referendum" in that document, many questions have since been asked, what is this "iniative and referendum."

J. W. Sullivan in the Twentieth Century answers the question in the most simple manner, therefore I will allow him to use his own language.

"The word "initiative" has acquired in politics a special meaning. In this special meaning "initiative" signifies the proposing of a law, by those who have the legal right to do so, to the body which may accept or reject the law. When the citizens themselves so propose a law they exercise the "initiative." In this latter case the term initiative designates the act of a citizen, or a certain proportion of the citizens, in proposing a law through the legislature to the whole body of citizens.

Referring a law to a vote of all the citizens is "the referendum." By the referendum the majority accepts or rejects a law. Wherever the referendum is employed the veto rests with a majority of the citizens only.

"Direct legislation" signifies the exercise of the initiative and referendum together. Where both initiative and referendum are practiced, law-making is directly in the hands of the citizens. No lonaer is law, then made indirectly by the power of the citizens, transferred tn representatives in a legislature. Hence the term "direct" legislation.

Where direct legislation is practiced, the whole body of citizens becomes a legislative body, in perpetual deliberative session. Its votes, however, are taken only at stated times, usually, about twice a year."

This places the veto power in the hands of the people, instead of placing it in the hands of the executive. There are to-day many who honestly believe that politics in the United States have reached the lowest stage to which they may safely go. The "initiative and referendum," if adopted would prove a true savior of our Demo-

cratic institutions as they were framed by our forefathers.

It would go farther, our representative system practically endows the legislator, for this system the "initiative and referendum" would substitute a government based upon business principles, displaying ability, stability, simplicity and economy. It would prove fatal to the lobby and bribe giver, for who would bribe a legislator when the people could veto a bill?

The political history of the United States clearly shows that with our present system of corruption, some of the best talent of the nation in course of time, yields the political field to adventurers, who only have in view the keeping of certain partizans in power. The "initiative and referendum" would not relieve us from paying our legislators. But it would relieve us from the enormous burdens they impose upon us, beside which their salaries would fade in insignificance. Without the safeguard we may guard nine legislatures, but if the corporation secures the tenth, the franchise or special privilege asked for would be granted, and the people bound for ever, for the courts rule; the United States constitu- plainly says,—"No State shall pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts." With the "Initiative and Referendum," voters would be compelled to investigate bills sudmitted to them.

Under these circumstances legislature would be treated on its merits, and in addition it would prove a most potent educator, and invest the sovereign citizen with a new dignity, of which the representative system practically deprives him.

Direct legislation is opposed only by those who are opposed to a popular form of government. Millions of dollars could be anually saved of the peoples money. It wonld make the legislator the servant instead the master of the people. It is the only effectual way to control monopolies, trusts, and other gigantic corporations. The "Initiative and Referendum" would prevent class legislation, subsidies, land grants, credit mobiliers, special privileges, and fat contracts for proffessional office holders. It would make the producer, and not the parasite the capitalist. It would do all this and more; it would bring the government close to the people.

Kings are opposed to the "Initiative and Refendum," for it means an end to their monopoly of government. Rum ssllers will oppose it because it will end their importance in ward and other politics. Corrupt aldermen and legislators will oppose it, because it will end lobbying and corruption. Occasionally some one objects that the voters cannot be expected to know enough to vote on seperate measures. But if the voter cannot vote wisely on one measure, how can he tell whether to vote for or against the re-election of a candidate. The honor for having discovered the best political problem of all ages, "how to enable great masses of people to govern themselves," will always remain with Swiss statesmanship. It is no experiment; the "Referendnm" is said to have been used 300 years ago, and since then its application has been continuallly extended. With the "Initiative and Referendum" the campaigns will be campaigns of measures, and not of men.

The educational value would make the money spent in elections as wisely invested as that which we now spend on the public schools. And at times a chance to use the "Referendum" would be worth the cost of a score of elections. Through this greatest instrument

of a peoples government if properly applied it would abolish one American house of lords. The people would constitute a second house in which every bill must find its final verdict. The national wealth of the United States taken from reliable statistics, is estimated at $66,000,000,000. Other reliable statistics show that taxes are paid on only $17,000,000,000, and $14,000,000,000 of this tax is paid by the agricultural producers. The problem to-day is not how to increase the national wealth, but how to prevent its concentration in the hands of a few. The representative system has been tried for more than a century. Patrick Henry once said;—"the only way of judging the future is by the past." If we make this application to this system, taking its history for the past thirty years, the producers of wealth have no reason to hope for anything from it.

The Swiss people are still progressing In 1891 they accepted an amendment to the Federal constitution which introduces the principles of the "Initiative and Referendum" into that document. And in 1893 the social democratic party of Switzerland issued a manifesto declaring that to relieve the unemployed it will be necessary to amend the constitution to the end that the hours of labor may be reduced by law; that workmen must be protected from arbitrary dismissal; that the unemployed must be assisted by the authorities; and that production must be organized and regulated by the government.

There is no use denying the fact that we have nothing to expect in the interests of the industrial classes from our law makers. Look over the list of congressmen and senators and study there occupations, learn who they are, then ask yourself the question; do men strive to remove burdens they have never felt? Think about it brethern in all parties.

"The strike of the future must be a strike for the rule of the people." The assumptions that the people rule, will hardly bear examination with our present plan of government, when we assume that the laws are made by the people, we are merely trying to spread the American Eagle over more ground than he can cover. When we become politicians in the true sense of that word, we need no longer be slaves of politicians.

When we become law makers we will not need to be law breakers. The people will approve the "initiative and referendum" for it means at last Abraham Lincoln's government "of the people, by the people and for the people" is to be fully realized.

H. BREITENSTEIN.

NOW.

If you have a kind word—say it,
Throbbing hearts soon sink to rest:
If you owe a kindness—pay it,
Life's sun hurries to the west.

Can you do a kind deed—do it,
From despair some soul to save;
Bless each day as you pass through it,
Marching onward to the grave.

If some grand thing for to-morrow
You are dreaming—do it now;
From the future do not borrow;
Frost soon gathers on the brow.

Speak thy word, perform thy duty,
Night is coming deep with rest;
Star will gleam in fadeless beauty.
Grasses whisper o'er thy breast.

Days for deeds are few, my brother,
Then, to-day fulfill thy vow;
If you mean to help another,
Do not dream it—do it now.

ANON.

WHY IS IT TRUE?

The writer once heard a person who had devoted much of his life urging his fellow workingmen to take a deeper interest in their own welfare, in spreading education on economic questions say:—"A man gets the most abuse, and the least reward for energy spent in trying to do for workingmen, than in any other line of humanitarian work, and it always comes from those you are seeking to aid." It was not the first time I had heard the remark, or words covering the same meaning, but struck me more forcibly than usual, and seems to me to be a subject that ought to have more discussion in our labor and economic publications. If each of us will consider the subject a moment we will be convinced that it is true, that the facts history presents to us from the earliest times are all in support of it. Christ, whose whole teachings was for the elevation of the lowly, the building up of a brotherhood of men, who taught at a time when he who soiled his hands by labor was considered by the ruling classes no higher than the domestic animals, was crucified.

Such is the effect seen; can we not find the cause, and it being found greater progress made? "Misery likes company" is an old and true adage; is it not true for the same reason that the complaint we refer to above is true? Do not men abuse those who would aid them to have a broader and brighter life, for the reason that the opening pointed out is available to all, and the ones who abuse the teacher, are alone those who fear some of their fellows will avail themselves of it, and they will be left alone in their misery. It appears so, and from observations I have made I have failed yet to find oue among those who are chronic kickers at those who were urging and teaching men to do more for themselves, but what was a natural born mendicant, or one whom nature had dealt very poorly with in the qualities necessary for *cultivation to make a better man.* It is an absolute impossibility for man to make something out of nothing. It may be too severe to class such among the "incurable," but is true such cannot be cured in one or two generations; they can be started on the way, and their posterity thus have a better start. Man aiding such cannot expect to be honored or rewarded; the result of the work done will only be seen generations after he is in the grave. The noblest of mankind were not the result of one life, but a succession of noble lives. From a pair of scrub, illbred domestic animals, one need not expect a high bred offspring and it is equally true among men.

The cause of complaint I have referred to above arises from influences concurrent with the work undertaken, a mixture of different grades of men, all forced under common conditions by a power that scorches them all: then those who have the qualities to rise with, are held down by those who have not, for "misery likes company."

In my study of economic questions, of the conditions of the masses, I have reached the conclusion that no sudden change for the better need be expected, that no act on the part of the masses that has been suggested by any economic thinker could make any perceptible improvement in at least a generation. If a man has not the seeds of progress born in him he will not rise, and he will rise only in proportion as he inherits those seeds.

The slowness of the masses in availing themselves of opportunities at hand for education, for self-development, is severely commented on at times, as well as the cry that the average working man is not able to buy books and papers necessary as means to such development, and the latter often answered by the remark, "they can afford to spend many times as much in the saloon, or gambling, or in attempts to find a short road to fortune." A man who had a new gambling devise that would readily catch the quarters of workingmen if it was allowed to be used openly, lately made a proposition

to a prominent publisher and circulator of reform literature, who was complaining of the lack of interest the masses showed in their own welfare, and their not being able to pay for the low cost of production of reform and educational literature, that he had a plan whereby the workingmen could be supplied at their own expense. Just get the authorities to allow him to run his gambling devise; workingmen would put in their money, and he would agree to give one half the net receipts to pay for books and papers, and by that means every one of these men and their families could be supplied. It was a novel plan, but there is no doubt but what it would work though very expensive to the men, still they would not know it. Novel as such a plan is, yet, is not that same class bled of their hard earnings equally as bad in a hundred other ways, and the benefits returned not half so great?

CRITIC.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE.

The year 1893 is here and the great Columbian Exposition will soon be opened to the world, particularly that portion who are fortunate enough to be able to attend. For a few years past all labor organizations connected with railroading, seemed to have treasured up their grievances and was eagerly awaiting the arrival of the present time, and vowing vengeance on their employers who they imagined would be compelled to submit to every demand that would be made upon them. The heart of the average railroader beat with joy as in his minds eye he saw his wages advance to a fabulous figure and he built castles in the air over his long sought victory, when all wrongs would be righted, and existing grievances would be a thing of the past, and the remainder of his life should be spent in luxury and ease. But the hour has come and what are they doing or going to do? It seems evident that their contemplated victory has vanished at the first move they made. They did not stop to think that the courts would be called upon to suppress them, while they forbade the discussion of political questions in lodge rooms; and they shouted in derision at the organization that warned them of the impending danger. They are like the silly fly that listened to the spider, and at length they find themselves within the web, from which there is no possible escape but in humiliation, and utter defeat, and I may say a total dismemberment of their mis-called labor organizations. There is truth in the adage that "it is a miracle to make the blind to see and the deaf to hear," yet it is possible that the present environments may open the eyes and ears of those poor misguided isolated people.

The striking engineers on the Toledo Ann Arbor, and West Michigan find themselves in a precarious condition and whether it was a pre-arranged plan or not, their wily chief is powerless to act, but the men who followed his decutory leadership in that strike will soon repent of their folly when the remorseless pangs of hunger gnaw at their vitals, and they become homeless wanderers in a land made corrupt by the stupidity of their voting. The Chicago switchmen displayed good judgement when they did not strike as was expected they would, they seem to remember Buffalo. But what the future may bring forth no man can tell, yet from all appearances there is a stormy time ahead of us all. Class organizations have outlived their usefulness and must give way to something else; whether that be K. of L. or whatever it may be, the ground work and plan of action of the old method, must, and will be changed and at no distant day. It seems to me the height of folly for men to plod along in the old rut which has brought to them nothing but adversity. A dog is supposed to be inferior to man, yet animal instinct teaches him to shun the place where there is danger. The word labor seems degrading to the toiler who is not an actual laborer. Albeit the task may be

as tiresome and laborious as the scavenger or the sewer digger, consequently a name more appropriate must be selected to sail under, and each craft must ride in their own boat no matter how troubled the water may be, but before the haven is reached they all find themselves floundering in a heavy sea, against which their disorganized efforts are powerless, and at length they are all lost, save possibly the grand master, who has been shipwrecked ashore and can live on the salary he has received while leading his followers to destruction. Any broken down scrap heap can slip on the rail and make a noise, but it takes a first class engine to take a heavy train over a fifty foot grade. So it is with our present system of organization; they make plenty of noise and nothing more, for they have proven false to each other and now they are reaping the benefit; one is afraid of the other and dare not move lest they fail to rise no more: corporations have them in their grasp.

It must be a pleasing sight for corporations to witness their employes engage in mortal combat until their is not enough left to make a meal for a mountain grasshopper. But such is the case, however, and men are as blind and stupid that nothing can change their erroneous opinion. I sometimes arrive at the conclusion that it is useless to try to do anything with the average man, but then that would only make bad matters worse; and would undo all the good that has been accomplished, then we would have to begin anew. It has been said of late by an employer of labor that a silver dollar laid on the shelf for a year would be a dollar still, but a man laid away for the same time would be a skeleton.

The above assertion coming from the source it does should forever put an end to strikes, and teach labor a lesson that would be a lasting benefit.

The year just closed has been a disastrous one to labor, but in the end should be otherwise. One thing has been clearly demonstrated, that labor has everything to loose and but little to gain by a strike. Corporations have combined, and are prepared for any and all emergencies, and working men stand idly by while plans are consumated for their enslavement. It has been said that working men do not know what they want, and if they did know, that they have not the brains to unite to obtain it, but be that as it may the time is at hand when prompt action is imperative, and all contending factions must unite in one common brotherhood for the good of all, regardless of what has transpired. Hero worship must be flung to the wind, and those officials of labor organizations who affix the word "grand" to their autograph, must, and will make some alterations in their station in life.

How ennobling it may seem to be at the head of a few men that can be routed at the first charge of the enemy can be imagined by the way they strut around when they have an opportunity to show how weak they are in every particular. Where is there anything that can be called "grand," in taxing a few hundred men, who are seldom above want, for the support of a commander who, if successful, will find his success very brief. All reasonable men are willing to admit that there is not an organization in existance to-day that can win a fight on the old tactics, then why remain in this precarious condition longer. Throw off this mask of hypocrisy, those that have the interest of labor at heart; tear down the barriers that divide you and your fellow men, if you are sincere. Wipe out class distinction and array yourself on the side of truth and justice if you are *men* in all that the word implies; if you are a representative of labor, represent the common interest of all the toilers in the land. When the soldier went forth to battle in the late war, he fought to preserve the Union and not any particular portion of it. So must we fight for all labor in common, and not any particular craft or calling, if we expect to win.

THOMAS EDWARDS.

THE KANSAS WAR.

I feel called upon to make an appeal to my brother workers in behalf of mankind. In the present condition of affairs our children are growing up under these unholy conditions struggling for their bare existance. My heart bleeds for them; I can only place my grievances before you for relief. It has been said that relief would have to come through the ballot box, or bullets. The present situation in Kansas has demonstrated that it will have to come through bullets. Justice does not prevail. On February 28th, the Populists answered to roll call for the first time in the illegal Douglas house. Mr. Dunsmore of the legal house arose and said the following:—"Mr. Speaker this is the first time I have addressed you by that name." He then referred the republicans to their own Journal which would show that the names of the Populist members had been called daily, and to the threats to vacate their seats, as contained in Scaton's resolution as proof that they were members of the house and entitled to participate in the proceedings. The protest was then handed to the clerk and ordered read: it was as follows:—"Believing that county clerks and other clerical officers of our election machinery have neither right nor power to subvert the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and believing that no legislature canvassing board or judicial authority has the power to enact laws, or the right to enforce rulings legalizing the use of lotteries in deciding election contests when the constitution expressly prohibits lotteries, and believing that no supreme court has the right or power to make members of the legislature out of men whom the constitution expressly states are not proper to be chosen or qualified to be elected, and beleiving that no man who by his statement established his legal residence outside the state subsequent to his election, has any right in law or justice to act as a member of the legislature, and that no supreme court or other body has the power to make him a member; and believing that the supreme court is only a co-ordinate branch of the state government and that no co-ordinate branch has any jurisdiction over another, or legal power to coerce it: and believing further that no partisan court or other body has the power to make a legal or constitutional house of representatives out of illegal or unconstitional members. We desire to enter our solemn and emphatic protest against the unsurpation of power by the courts, the anarchistic, revolutionary and treasonable actions of the corporations and their devoted friend and ally, the republican party. and we appeal to that court of last resort, the people of the state of Kansas to right the wrongs imposed upon them by their enemies and oppressors by the use of the most powerful weapon known to mankind, the ballot."

The campaign of 1892 is one long to be remembered. We have found from experience that the Militia of Kansas is controled by monopoly and the old parties. Notice how they refused to obey the command of the governor when he called on them in the name of the people to protect their property and rights. Then notice in other places how they are hung by the thumbs when they refuse to protect monopoly or even open their mouth. Should the laboring masses elect and fill every seat in congress, and elect president and vice-president, it would be bullets any way. Don't the militia belong to the government, and don't our government belong to capitalists, and does capital ever lower its arm to protect the common people? Let me go one step further and say that I don't believe any man can vote for either of the old parties and be a christian, because they know they are in the wrong, they know they uphold wrong doings. They know they have given and sold to foreign syndicates, over two hundred and thirty million acres of our land, which the Lord has forbidden. He said "thou shalt not sell the land, it is mine.', Now when a christian will vote for a

party of this kind is he not worse than the ones that violate this command I feel it my duty to tell him he is a hypocrite when I see him do so.

The war between capital and labor is inevitable and let it come. It is vain to extenuate the matter. Some may cry peace, but there is no peace the war is begun, some of onr brothers are already in the field, why stand we here idle when there is so much at stake? What is it the people want? Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of slavery? Forbid it Almighty God. "I know not what course others may take, but as for me give me liberty or give me death."

KANSAS.

DANGEROUS OCCUPATIONS.

My lady, delicately tracing embroidery upon fine linen, knows nothing, and cares less, about the men who fashioned the needle she holds in her tapering fingers. But those men shortened their lives in the making of it. Perhaps by the infinitesimal fraction of a second for that particular needle; when they ground it and polished it they inhaled into their lungs the invisible particles of steel that flew from the whirring stone. Consumption is a very common disease among needle-makers.

Human life is the cheapest thing on earth. "How many lives will it cost?,' is a question that enters into the calcu lation of architect, bridge builder, manufacturer—or any one who supplies the necessities of the world, forwards its progress or adds to its comforts. Human life is the one raw material of which crop never fails, in producing which there are no strikes. And while there are a vast number of trades and manufactures in their very nature dangerous to life, you cannot induce the men who work at them to take up other occupations. Not even the offer of higher wages will tempt them. Which goes to shows that a man has as little regard for his own life *as anyone else* has for it.

No need to mould lead into bullets to make it deadly. Workers of lead, house painters, artists, gilders; calico printers, type-founders and type-setters, shot founders, potters and braziers will tell you that. So will the workmen who handle vulcanized rubber, those who wrap goods in tin-foil, even the fishmongers who handle lead counters covered with brine. Lead poisoning next to alcoholic poisoning, is perhaps the commonest toxic condition.

And "alcoholic poisoning" is vulgarly known as a "jag," so it is easy to judge of the frequency of chronic lead poisonidg. "Lead colic" is almost as prevailant as that other colic that rouses the happy father and sets him to pacing the floor with his squalling son and heir.

When a man suffers from chronic lead poisoning his digestion is disturbed. He has no appetite, and his face usually takes on a peculiar yellow hue. His gums show a characteristic blue line, which is sulphate of lead deposited there. He has pains in his joints and oft times paralysis. This paralysis usually affects the extensor muscles of the hands and fingers, and so produces what is popularly called "drop wrist." Once in a while lead poisoning affects the brain. A case is recorded where a painter suffering from it thought he saw "wind bags blown up to look like men," and other apparations which made remarks to him and caused him a great deal of anxiety. With all due deference to the medical faculty, it would seem doubtful whether talk about "wind bags blown up to look like men" should be taken as evidence of insanity. There surely are such things in real life.

Workmen employed at extracting gold from its ores, those who silver mirrors, makers of barometers and thermometers have, of course, to live in an atmosphere more or less impregnated with mercury. So do those who etch, who color the finer sorts of wools and felt hats. In these later occupations the mercury is in the form of its nitrate. Mercury is the delight of

every chemist whose heart is in his work. Too much of it salivates a man and makes his teeth drop, so that a mirror silverer is extremely apt to go numbling, toothless, through life like a "lean and slippered pantaloon." Photographers, makers of hair dyes and of marking ink handle a great deal of silver. That lot might seem very enviable, but in those cases the silver is the nitrate or one of its various other compounds. It is extremely liable to change the color of the man who handles it, particularly that much of him as is exposed to the light. First his nails and fingers, then his hands and face turn from white to greyish blue and then to black. That must be extremely annoying. Such a man like the prince of Morocco in "The Merchant of Venice," would be "misliked for his complexion." Besides, he would suffer from all sorts of constitutional effects very much like those that follow lead poisoning.

Copper is another metal that is mighty dangerous to handle habitually. It breaks down the health of those who work in it. Copper enters into the composition of any number of alloys, into the common bronzing processes, into the lilac and purples fires of the pyrotechnist and into many pigments. A green line appears on the gums of the unfortunate poisoned by copper. So that if one has a desire to ornament his gums he has at least the choice of his colors—blue with lead, green with copper. Antimony is another health destroyer, at least so far as men are concerned. "Kermes mineral" contains antimonious acid. It is used in vulcanizing rubber. Type founders are also exposed to deleterious effects of antimony.

But however unhealthfully antimony acts on men there has long prevailed an idea, the truth of which is doubtful, that antimony given to animals improves their condition. Says one old author: "A horse that is lean and scrubby, and not to be fatted by any means, will become fat on taking a dose of antimony for two months together. A boar fed for bacon, and having an ounce of antimony given him every morning, will become fat a fortnight sooner than others put into the sty at the same time and fed in the same manner, but without the antimony.

It is an undoubtful fact that in Brunswick the breeders of fat geese add a small quantity of antimony to the geese's food as a trational custom.

Matchmakers—by which is not meant fortune-seeking mothers, whose pursuit is, however, sufficiently hazardous—are engaged in a most dangerous occupation. So, of course are those who make phosphorous itself. The fumes of phosphorous have a peculiar tendency. They cause necrosis of the bones of the face, particularly the lower jaw. When a match-maker is poisoned by phosphorus, he might as well make up his mind to live, if he lives at all, on liquid food. His lower jaw bone loses all vitality and his teeth decay and fall out. Besides, the most profound constitutional symptoms manifest themselves. Chronic phosphorous poisoning is sometimes suddenly fatal. Turner and Oliver relate the case of a girl, 14 years old, who, after working four years in a phosphorous factory, was suddenly affected and died comatose.

Arsenic, so deadly in acute poisoning, is also greatly dangerous to those who use it in their daily work. Much cheap wall paper is colored with arsenic. Chronic poisoning by it, in its earliest stages, is particularly disagreeable. The eyes, nose, and throat are inflamed so that the patient continually complains of having a cold in the head. A cold in the head was not one of the ten plagues inflicted upon the Egyptains—probably because they had done nothing to deserves such a terrible infliction. As arsenical poisoning progresses the person suffering it is salivated. He shows nervous symptons, his limbs may be numb, or, on the other hand, painfully awake to the slighest sensation. He faints, he has convulsions, he dies of exhaustion.

commercial nations of Europe, and partially by the United States also, thus intensifying the evil by narrowing the base by which the value of the monetary unit is established.

It is a move in the wrong direction. Safety lies the other way.

Making gold the only money standard of value is standing the pyramid on its apex with its base in the air. Nothing but props can keep it from toppling over; and as the pyramid is constantly growing by the accretion of exchangeable products, these props will, ere long. prove unequal to the stress upon them, and the whole vast structure will come tumbling down in a mighty ruin, crushing all those who are trying to maintain this unnatural condition caused by the special legislation in favor of gold and silver.

Equal privileges for all and special privileges for none, is a good device for all parties to place upon their banners; and this should apply to commodities as well as to people.

If a true republic and prosperity are to be maintained by the people of the United States, then legislation for the abrogation of all special privileges to persons or things must be had, and it should begin at once; and a good beginning would be to repeal the special legislation in favor of gold and silver.

Congress should appoint a committee to select the articles that shall constitute the MULTIPLE STANDARD of value of the DOLLAR. and to ascertain their average price in the city of New York for the past fifty years, and at the earliest practical moment gold and silver should be demonetized, and the multiple standard of value for the money unit be adopted.

The government should issue all the money needed for use by the people in the transaction of their business, and loan it to them upon approved securities. which should include its own bonds, at a rate of interest not exceeding *two per cent per annum*, save such limited amount as is now represented by the greenbacks outstanding, and such further sum as might be paid out by the government in the construction of permanent public works that would produce an income, or prevent an annual outlay.

The people should have the privilege of repaying their loans in whole or in part at any time, thus stopping the interest charge, and thus giving to the quantity of money in circulation that elasticity and adaptabibility to the needs of commerce that is needful for the maintenance of an unchanging value of the money unit; for if payment to the government by borrowers could be made at any time, and in any sum of one hundred dollars or its multiple. then whenever and as often as the volume of money in circulation became so great as to carry its loaning rate below two *per cent*, it would flow back into the treasury of the government, to be called out again as soon as the demands of business would pay a slightly higher rate of interest for its use.

With such a standard of value for the money unit, and such money so issued to the people, a money panic would be an impossibility, and without a money panic there are no business panics.

The rate of interest throughout the land would be from two to two and a half *per cent*, and there would never be either a scarcity or plethory of money in circulation, as it would ever be self-regulating.

The interest charge would constitute a perfect governor to regulate the volume of money in circulation to the actual needs of business, that would respond as quickly to any change in the interest rate as does the governor on a steam engine to any change in its speed.—*John F. Clark, in March Arena.*

THE ART OF MAN-KILLING.

The art of man-killing is, at the present date, ahead of all others. In efficiency it has no rival. Its work is rapid and its business wholesale. What there is of the barbarian in modern life is revived by nitro-glycerine and dynamite, and what there may be left

of Christianity has to stand in a corner and hear its counterfeits praise the Lord for such eminent blessings as a Gatling gun and a Whitehead torpedo. It is a horrible combination of the Nazarene and the Corsican, with preachers by the hundred and people by the thousand who hesitate to lift a protesting hand against the greatest curse that ever blighted a world or damned a soul. The Christ of to-day is not a peace maker, but a jingo, and will continue to be so till the latter gentlemen, like Jonah in the stomach of the whale, compels a vomit. Look where we may, up or down, or around the planet, and the machinery of war is being grouped along the mountain lines, on crags that shadow the sea, and in camps of observation where the leopards of war are only waiting the cutting of the leash to let them loose to redden their paws with human blood. The Afghan vidette watches the Cossack; the Moslem crouches along the Bosphorus; the British bayonet sparkles at the base of the Pyramids; the Maygar patrols the frontiers of the Muscovite; the German Uhlan is in line for the French chasseur, and on this side of the Atlantic we are getting ready for something or some one, of which as yet nobody knows anything but the astute and diplomatic wire pullers of a foreign policy. On all such the Lord have mercy, for neither man nor history will have any to spare when once the ball opens and the fools of the world meet at tho next Armageddan.

This year the French army has risen to 2,500,000, the German to 2,417,000, the Russian to 2,417,000, the Austrian to 1,050,000,the Itallian to 1,514,000, the Swiss to 212,000, and the Belgian to 128,000. The military estimates of Russia, Germany, Itally, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Roumania had more than double since 1869. Europe now devotes nearly £200,000,000 to her military and naval expenditure, and will have 22,000,000 of men under arms.

This drain on national finances and constant menace to peace and prosperity is at the root of anarchy, poverty and righteous discontent, the end of which it requires no prophet to forecast. The preparations, in fact, are of so formidable a nature that the world pauses ere it opens what will be the greatest tragedy in human history. It will no longer be a matter of courage, but of chemicals. Its heroes will not be of the old manly stamp, but of the office clerk type, probably crouching with a vibrating spine and chattering jaws in an iron box, with his limp, white diget on an electric button, and the man who would hesitate to declare hostiles with a goose will be the coming recipient of what we fools call glory; but wiser men in the future will stigmatize it as crime. The land torpedo will spring its trap on a battalion and decrimate a brigade; the war balloon will serenely ignore our fortifications and drop gernades where we manufacture artillery or make shoes; bombs that can sink an ironclad without striking it, and the dynamite gun, with its charge of 100 pounds of explosive gelatine, that can annihilate any floating fortress, and the nitrate of a anyl grenade that can suffocate an army—all these infernal devices will be at the disposition of man in the next war. Truly the prospect of the twentieth century citizen is not to be envied, while as to pension rolls and wooden legs, heaven help the people—*Fred Woodrow in Age of Steel.*

THE BLACK FLAG.

It must be apparent to every candid thinking individual that unless a change or better conditions among the people, is immediately forthcoming, the black flag of reprisal will be raised by the masses as against the classes. History is known to repeat itself and the course of every republic seems to have run parallel. Our own is fast taking on those conditions which in the past have marked the downfall of all others.

With a clear conception of the economic situation of this nation, the methods by which its laws are made, inter-

preted and administered, no man can truthfully say that popular self-government in this country is a success. Disguise it as we may, deprecate it as we will and deplore it as we should, the plain, naked truth remains that a "government of the people, for the people and by the people" no longer remains in this country. The heritage we received, the liberties we were granted and the happy prosperous conditions we are entitled to have been taken from us, and the plutocrat, the alien and the boodling scoundrel rules all, owns all, and enjoys all. Vice flourishes while virtue dies. Corruption succeeds while honesty fails, and labor starves while idleness and folly fattens and thrives. All branches of the government are made to conserve the rich and powerful. Open offences, rank injustice, and foul conspiracies against both individuals and government go unpunished, and the only crime recognized is that of poverty. The smaller the offense, the greater the punishment, has become an axiom in American jurisprudence. The tramp who steals a loaf of bread to keep from starving is sent to prison, while the man who steals a railroad is sent to the United States Senate. Society, because of this is rapidly taking sides, and the day of accounting is drawing near. The muttering thunders of discontent are heard in every section of the country, which, unless quieted, will burst ere long with destructive force and paralyze or destroy the nation. This language is strong, perhaps too strong for many, but it is, nevertheless, a truthful presentment of present conditions. Let the thoughtless, the heedless, and those who rely on their purse and position for future security think and act as they may, but the candid, far-seeing and thoughtful, should bend their energies and concentrate their efforts toward radical and immediate reforms, or all is lost. They should drop their conservatism, lay aside their diffidence, and stand boldly in the front and warn the powers that be of this impending danger. Congress has refused to grant any relief and basely betrayed the people. The administration has been a willing tool of plutocracy and joined the crusade against the rights and privileges of the common citizen. The courts have become persecutors instead of judges, and their decisions have become mere matters of merchandise. Bribery and betrayal, corruption and infamy, are the passports to success and emoluments, while truth and integrity, honesty and business virtue have become the mile-posts that mark the path to the poor-house or the potters field. This condition cannot long endure; there must be some relief, and that soon, or the black flag will be seen floating from every hill top in the nation.—*National Watchman.*

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

In the development of operative railroading which is now going on, it is apparent that the position of the locomotive engineer is undergoing a considerable change. The tendency seems to be toward making him less a mechanic, to relieve him of the care of mechanical matters connected with the machine he operates, and to concentrate his attention upon simply getting the desired or the best possible results from its use while on the road. His services in respect to the implement he uses have, in fact, been likened to those of a soldier who is not required to know anything of the construction or repair of the gun he uses. but only how to shoot it. So with locomotive engineers; there are those who claim they should have little to do with the machine except to drive it over the road, and that the knowledge of signals, running rules, and of the science of the management of the machine is all that ought to be required or expected of one man.

In fact, there are those who go so far as to claim that a machinist is disqualified from becoming a good locomotive engineer, chiefly because his knowledge of and interest in the mechanism

of the engine leads him to think too much of his machine, and too little of getting it over the road, and keeping out of others' way.

If this view is to prevail, however, and universal practice becomes in accordance with it, there may be some difficulty in securing good material for master mechanics and superintendents of motive power, who should, we think, be practical and thorough mechanics, as the first and most important requisite; after which, if they have had experience on the road, so much the better.

We do not think that in these days of scientific railroading a knowledge of the machinists' business makes a man a competent locomotive engineer, any more than being a good engineer makes a man also a machinist, but we think that the possession of either art does not prevent a man from acquiring the other, if he is otherwise qualified to do so; and while we recognize the fact that there have been and are some successful master mechanics and superintendents of motive power lacking either the running or the shop experience, we think every one of these would have been still better if experienced in both, and that for the majority such all-round experience is necessary, with the preference for the shop experience, if only one branch can be acquired.—*American Machinist.*

STANDING AROUND CORNERS.

There is an element in all unions who transact their union business on street corners or strung along fences. Such parties can argue in a shed till doomsday, but in a meeting are mum or else "kicking;" and when they do take the trouble to climb the stairs into a hall, they are such strangers that they do not know what has been done during their absence, and so put extra work on a secretary to search up and read over for their edification, minutes of meetings which they should have attended and kept posted with as they came along; they consider that they are of a superior nature to their fellow craftsmen, and everybody ought to allow them to do and say just what they have a mind to; everybody else is wrong; but they can always see the way to avoid a strike—after it has started; they can always tell what ought to be done, but never help to do it; they shirk responsibility on committees or as officers, but are rare hands to kick against those who work hard early and late to benefit them. If a committee-man or an officer does ninety and nine things right to suit them, and misses on the one hundredth, it is just as well he had not done the ninety and nine, as that one miss will always be thrown at him. They reverse the motto, and with them it reads, with malice towards all, and charity towards none; they stick on the corner during the meeting hours, or somewhere else, where, after a fashion of their own, they enjoy their peculiar pleasure, and the next morning want to know what was done at the meeting last night. It is too much to say that of such material the ranks of the scabs are recruited from. Experience teaches that such characters are the first to seize upon any excuse to go in on a strike and scab it; and yet, if anyone doubts their unionism they are most indignant. The test of a good union man is his attendance at meetings, and his actions speaking louder than works. We have in mind a fellow who was suspected in a strike of being weak, and he asked the branch to show whether it believed he was. The branch by an unanimous vote showed it had confidence in him. Yet in three days afterwards he went and scabbed himself. Save us from our professed friends, for when we see such actions whose words can we believe? Those who find it too cold in winter to leave home for one evening a month, and too hot in summer to be confined in a hall, are not to be relied on unless "the mighty dollar" is ready to buy them in times of trouble. Attend your me

ings, take interest in the welfare of the union, and don't kick if the majority don't jump as you want them to.—*Granite Cutters' Journal.*

"The fifth volume of the "Columbian Historical Novels" is a delightful book beautifully illustrated. It brings us to one of the most interesting periods of our history, and takes us into the New England of 1620 to 1644—the New England of the Pilgrims, the New England of self-sacrifice, heroism, and religious fervor. It may not be possible to state how much America owes to the New England of that time, the period at which the New England colonies formed their first confederation for mutual protection. Our children may have some confused notions of the grand men and women of that day, of the deeds of valor and acts of abnegation of the religious, political, and social conditions of the people, but, probabiy no very clear-cut conception of the New England of the Pilgrims. Here, in this volume, the author takes us back into the scenes of those interesting times, rivets the attention by vividness of description, holds the reader's interest by calling the men and women back from their graves that they may tell us of themselves. We see them, not only historical personages, but real men and women, living and acting again in the New Fngland of the Pilgrims.

In order that the reader may have a better idea of the pilgrims and their peculiar persecutions, the story opens with their flight into Holland. Just a glimpse of their life in Leyden is given, and they are hastened on board the *Mayflower*, where will be found a full and accurate account of their memorable voyage. Though the Pilgrims and the Colony of Massachussets form the main features of the story, it embraces the history of North America from the time at which the novel "Pocahontas" left off, to the year when the colonies were united.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Publishers, Price, Cloth, $1.50. New York.

"The law of supply and demand does not effect trade as much as most people suppose. Let money be plenty and the demand is greater. When a man hasn't money enough to buy pie, he buys bread. A prosperous people demands much. The demands of tramps are small, and it doesu't take much to supply them."

"With plenty of money in circulation trade booms. Everybody recognizes the present Rothschilds gold basis scheme means scarce money, continued currency contraction. That means no demand and little effort to supply it."

"Stick to your old party. Don't read, don't think, don't do anything that might be looked upon by your wealthy neighbor as "cranky." Take your medicine if yon are poor and conform to all demands pleasantly, and by and by you you will have to secure a permit to breathe God's fresh air."

"Laboring men who go out on strikes in order to raise or maintain wages and then vote the old party tickets in order to reduce their wages, remind us very much of the man who sets fire to his own house and tries to quench it by pouring coal oil upon it."—*The Road.*

"Dilatory people quiet their conscience with the thought that they would do better at another kind of business."

"People who let their feelings control them, generally meet somebody who knows how to work those feelings up."

"Men who do not make business paramount to everything else, should keep out of business, if they have anything to lose."

"If a person becomes violently friendly without apparent reason, figure upon his wanting to borrow in the near future."

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

MONEY PAID TO RAILROAD—REPRESENTATION OF AGENT—SHORTAGE—RATIFICATION.

1. Where the auditor of the defendant railroad company examined the books of a station agent, and represented to plaintiff that his shortage was only $600, and that on payment of that sum he would be retained in the companys' employ, and on the strength of that representation advanced money to replace the shortage, which was paid to the company, while the agent did nothing, or said nothing concerning the payment. The money was paid, not for the benefit of the station agent, but for the benefit of the company, and it was bound by the representation of the auditor.

2. Where, in such case, the agents' shortage was afterwards discovered to be double the amount represented, and he was discharged by the company; plaintiff is entitled to recover the money paid on the false representation, though the auditor believed it to be true at the time he made it.

Burke, et. al. v. Milwaukee L. S. & W. Ry. Co., Wis., D. C., Nov. 15, 1892.

Note: It is a source of satisfaction to know that courts will not sanction a plan of collecting shortages from employes on promises of retention in service and subsequently discharge the employe, and also retain the money so obtained by reason of such representation.

NEGLIGENCE OF VICE PRINCIPAL—PERSONAL INJURY.

In a suit to recover for personal injuries alledged to have been occasioned by reason of negligence. *Held*, that an assistant road master, in control of a gang of men, and with power to direct their work and discharge any of them, is a superior servant, for whose negligent acts the master is liable.

Palmer v. Mich. Cent. Ry. Co., Nov. 27, 1892.

DEATH BY WRONGFUL ACT OF RAILWAY CO.—RIGHTS OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1. Where the general statutes provide that whenever death shall be caused by the wrongful act of another in such manner as to have entitled deceased to recover for the injury had he survived, then the wrong doer shall be liable, notwithstanding the death of the person injured. *Held*, that the right of action against a railroad company to the personal representatives of the deceased employe, whether his death was instantaneous, or whether he lingered for a time after the injury.

2. Where such injury resulted from the derailment on a spur track to a "Y" line and the spur being left open, an alligation that death resulted from the careless and negligent leaving open and unfastened at a time certain the two switches, was a sufficient averment of negligence.

Reed v. North Eastern Ry Co., S. C., S. B., Nov. 22, 92.

Note. In this case substantial judgment was obtained, but on account of errors the court reversed the judgment and remands the cause for a new trial.

INJURY TO CAR INSPECTOR — EXCESSIVE DAMAGES—NEW TRIAL.

Where plaintiff, while employed as car inspector, and while examining the wheels of a coach, had his hand crushed. The trial court gave him a verdict for $2,400. On motion for a new trial was overruled and the defendant company appealed.

The evidence showed that plaintiff was under the car looking, by the aid of a flambeau light, for flats, chips, etc. on the wheels; that while making such examination as is usual, the pusher struck and carried his hand under.

Held. 1. That there being evidence to authorize the verdict of the jury, and the trial judge being satisfied therewith, this court will not interfere with his discretion in refusing a new trial.

2. Under the evidence, the verdict of $2,400 was not so excessive as to show bias or predjudice in the jury.

Savannah F. & W. Ry. Co., v. Howard, Ga., S. C., Nov. 25, 1892.

NEGLIGENCE OF FELLOW SERVANT —OMISSION OF DUTY.

Where a car inspector, while performing his duty, stepped between two cars standing on a track on which other cars were shunted by other employes of defendent; and when a competent brakeman was present, who neglected his duty to be on such shunted cars and they collided with a car being inspected, causing the death of the inspector. *Held*, that the failure of the brakeman to be on the shunted car was the negligence of a co-servant and hence, no recovery can be had.

Potter v. New York Central R. R. Co., N. Y. C. of App., Nov. 29, 1892.

Note: It would appear that the co-servant law works great hardship against a class of careful and trusting employes. So apparent have become the avenues of escape of liability through its protective elements that present legislatures in many states are introducing bills for the relief of injured employes at the hands of fellow employes. It is believed that the influence of organized labor in several states will be sufficient to effect wholesome legislation in the line of dividing the risk of employment between the employe and co-employe, to render railroad companies liable for injury to an employe occasioned by the fault or negligence of a fellow employe, without extending the law to every department of labor (farm labor included) would be class legislation and consequently unconstitutional. It will be observed therefore, whatever law is enacted in this behalf must necessarily be broad in order to avail the purposes so much desired.

INJURY TO SERVANT—NEGLIGENCE OF MASTER.

1. Where oil was seen to escape from a pipe in a palace car, and catching fire, a servant in charge went off to give the alarm, and then returned to attempt to save his master's property, *and in so doing he* was injured because a stop-cock in the oil pipe had been negligently removed, and because a fellow servant did not, as directed, turn off the oil at another stop-cock. *Held*, that, since such an occurrence could not reasonably have been anticipated, he was not guilty of contributory negligence in returning to the point of danger in the car.

2. A Master whose negligence in failing to provide safe appliances causes injury to his servants, is not relieved of liability therefor by the fact that the negligence of a fellow servant was a concurring cause of the accident.

Pullman Palace Co. v. Laack, Ills., S. C., Oct. 31, 1892.

RIGHTS OF EMPLOYE—DISMISSAL—DAMAGES.

In an action to recover damages and salary brought by an employe against the employer where it appeared from the evidence that plaintiff had been employed a year by a verbal contract, but previous to its expiration the employers informed him that he was no longer needed in their employ. It further appeared that no cause was assigned, further than what afterwards transpired that it was to make room for a relative of one of the stockholders.

The court charged that an employer damages the business character of his employe by summarily discharging or dismissing him without cause, as it created a suspicion of incompetency that made it more difficult for him to secure another job. The special jury therefore, held under instructions that plaintiff was entitled to judgment for damages and salary after his discharge during the remaining month of the year in the sum of $2,984.

Boland v. Glendale Q. etc. Co., St. Louis Supr. Court, Jan. 10 1893.

LABOR UNIONS—RECEIVER—ORDER OF COURT.

In an action brought by members of a labor organization against the receiver of a railroad company, the U. S. District Judge, for Maryland, held that a receiver could not legally discharge an employe because he belonged to a labor union; and ordered the receiver to reinstate as many as be could provide with places without disturbing or discharging other employes to do so.

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Local Secretaries should have their reports in by the 15th of the month.

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The present should be a time of great activity in organizations, especially among railroad employes. Every indication points to a storm in social-labor affairs; that the powers which are in opposition to organized labor are preparing for a general outslaught on them when there are so many idle men. The signs are anything but favorable for employment this summer, and large employers are showing anything but fairness in dealing with their workmen. Putting the screws down harder may bring on a crisis. Labor has everything to gain and nothing to lose, but all ought to be intelligent enough now to read the signs of the times and be prepared.

Labor has little to thank the legislatures that have been in session the last winter for, while corporations and plutocracy have generally got all they asked for. Yet wage-earners are in the majority at every election, who have they to blame but themselves. When they have chosen men from their cwn ranks, such as Representative Hynes and Senator Armstrong in the Colorado General Assembly, they have not been betrayed. They were elected, not on the Democratic or Republican tickets, but on the Peoples ticket. The cry that men chosen from the ranks of labor most often prove as bad as others, is only true when they are elected as candidates of those parties owned and controlled by the enemies of labor. Association there would polute anything.

LITERARY NOTES.

The National Populist is the name of the new weekly started at Denver to advance the principles of the Peoples Party. It is under the editorial management of H. H. Harris, late editor of *The Sun* of Tacoma, Wash. It starts into the field red hot and gives the populists three weekly papers at Denver. *The Road* so well known by its caustic defense of the masses, as against the classes, and the *Exponent* published in the interest of the colored citizens, being the other two.

"There are people so enthusiastically lazy that they will work hard to invent excuses for doing nothing."

" Over-exertion of a physical nature seldom does harm beyond exciting one's appetite to an expensive pitch."

"People who are looking for faults lose lots of time that they could employ more comfortably for themselves."

"There is nothing like the possession of wealth to convince us that the poor ought to be helped by somebody else.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., Mar. 20, 1892.

Editor Magazine:

After having looked in vain for sometime for something from this department, I now take the liberty to write a few lines. I write for information mostly and therefore will begin by asking one or two questions. First, are there any rules which govern the employes in the Union Pacific shops, and, if so, are they intended for the labor alone or do they also apply to that article who wears a white shirt and a stiff hat and signs himself Foreman of the blank department.

Second. Is it not one of the established rules of the company, that no foreman shall, under any circumstances, have any pets or favorites among men under him, but shall treat them all as men and not as dogs.

I say, fellow laborers, that it is hard when we have to take off our hats and bow down to our overseers in order to hold our positions, that our families shall not want for bread. God made men all alike. He did not sort out the material and make some of poorer stuff than others, although it looks that way sometimes. But the fact is that the good material is sometimes all run out leaving nothing but the offall and such men are sometimes brought to our attention by being placed as they call in a superior position to ourselves.

We do not ask for favor or to be pittied; all we want is a fair field and no favors. Shall we have it? The answer came "yes." Then let us be up and doing while it is yet day and loose no time to bring the day when every man shall be a man as long as he deports himself as such,

ONE OF MANY.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. Mar. 20, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Now for a few lines from the sand hills of New Mexico. There being nothing here to write about that comes directly under the head of organized labor, I will tell a few things I have observed in this country, Here is a place where suffering humanity truly suffers, but I believe they do not realize it, as we would, and, "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." The editorial in the March Magazine entitled "What Constitutes a Comfortable Living" brings to my mind the following observance. A few days ago I visited a point on the Rio Grande river near this city, where an irrigating ditch of considerable size was was being connected with the river. from which it was to get its supply.

About one hundred Mexicans and two or three slave drivers, "straw bosses," were employed on *the work. The men stood* and shoveled in the cold water, with their legs bare up to the knees. You can imagine the hardness and meanness of their work. I asked one of the men as to the wages paid, He said they had their choice of a dollar a day and board, or a dollar and twenty-five cents and board themselves. Every man preferred the dollar and twenty-five cents because he knew he could live on twenty-five cents and make money by doing it, for he had lived on less for many and many a day. You must remember that the cost of living in this country for an American is very high. Also that all these Mexicans I speak of have families. The girls get married anywhere from 13 years of age up, and the boys, the first chance they get. The way they manage to live so cheap can be easily seen by visiting their houses. They don't really *live*, they merely exist. Their adobe house will be of one or two rooms with a fireplace, one or two chairs, a bed, sometimes a table, and a very few cooking utensils. The floor will have a skin of an animal, or pelt, here and there. on which the women and children prefer to sit instead of chairs. What they eat consists principally of red pepper and beans, which they always raise in the garden, in sufficient quantity. Smallpox, and other diseases are prevalent among them, but when it comes and carries off their children, they say it is the hand of a just, but somewhat cruel God, and seem quite contented with the thought. The fact is, that they are naturally a hardy people, and that their diseases are caused by the way they live. Ignorance of the rankest kind is the cause of it all. They spend most all of the day of Sunday at Church, and as much time during the week as they can spare. They go to no public school, but get a religious training from the cradle to the grave, all of which seems to have left them in precisely the same condition that they were centuries ago. I visited a family consisting of a man, his wife, and a daughter of 18 years. As they seemed quite intelligent, I asked the girl if she could read, or write English. She said no, and the mother explained that she had never been to school owing to the objections of the father. The father, hearing the conversation; laughed and said, "Yo no quire escuelas por mi ija," which is Spanish for, "I want no schools for my daughter." The young lady was intelligent, neat, and fairly good looking, but she could neither read, nor write a word, in English, Spanish, or any other language. I felt like kicking the old man out of the house. He lives within a block or two of a school, in the center of town, and is comparitively well off; owns his property and does not have to work for other people. His ignorance is to be seen by the fact that he did not know the distance to a town ten miles up the river, although he has lived in Albuquerque for over forty years. You see to what an extent the human mind can be degraded for want of education, and in what an uncivilized state man would remain.

Organization, other than the church, is unknown to these people. In your part of the country my readers, you have the labor organizations for the men, and women, and the little American institution, the public school, for your children.

Do not forget for a minute to support these great educators, on which are based the freedom and liberties of your posterity. Keep up your dues, attend your lodge, and learn your children how to read, and that they can never read too much. It is necessary that the people of this country do some thinking for themselves.

In reply to R. E. Former, of Rock Springs, Wyo., I will say that, like him I am heartily in favor of the Initiative and Refendum, and always have been; and of the election of the Senators, and all others, directly by the people, and no other way,

It would be a good thing if a good many people would read and think over, the first editorial in the March Magazine. Fraternally yours,

ROTARY.

SHOSHONE, Ida., Mar. 16, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Once more the year has rolled around, and it is time for our monthly letter, so we will try to give you a few lines from here, to let you know that 3810 is alive and gaining members. We have very interesting meetings, and the members are discussing the leading question of the day in a manner that shows they have studied them.

Our library committee have ordered some new books, amongst them, will be some of "Hamlin Galands" works. The library has been of great benefit to our members and outsiders. We have over four hundred volumes and can suit the different tastes of all the readers: We have received many compliments from people who have looked it over, for our selections.

Winter still continues to stay with us; while we have not had much snow or cold weather here. it has been necessary to run the rotary snow plow several times, on the branch in order to open it.

Our legislature has adjourned, and as usual, the rancher and laborer have received but very little attention. The Irrigation Bill, the bill to prohibit truck stores, an employers liability bill. the initiative and referendum, and the bill to prevent individuals, or corporations; from discharging men for accepting a nomination for office, were all killed. A bill for the leasing of the convicts; one, making it a felony to obstruct railroad trains; one to prevent persons carrying a switch key without permission, and a bill creating a state board, to assess the railroads and telegraphs, have passed. We have gained an employees lien law; free text books for public schools; defeated an appropriation for the Militia, and strengthened the Anti-Pinkerton law. Also have a law to prevent individuals or corporations from discharging employees for belonging to a labor organization.

The governor has vetoed a license bill, which was intended to catch every one selling liquor and reduce the license from five hundred to three hundred dollars. As it is now, any store can sell whiskey provided it is by the bottle or gallon, instead of the glass. It is reported that the governor has four stores which handle liquor. and under the new bill. would require a licence of three hundred dollars each. As to the truth of the above, I do not know, but as the governor is not a populist, I suppose no one will think he had any personal interest in the bill, We have the names of the members in the legislature who were against us, and shall keep them for future use, and hope every labor organization in the state will do the same. A good many of our legislators, as far as talk goes, have great sympathy for the working man, but when it comes to a vote, they have an excuse to vote against the measure. They claim it unconstitutional, or have some other excuse. The working man has but one show, and that is. to elect legislators from among their own people.

Since our last letter. A. Dunmead, boss boiler maker, and another boiler maker, have quit, All were sorry to see Mr, Dunmead leave, as he was a good shopmate, and one of the best workmen on the system, Mr. Wm. Walsh is the new boss of the boiler shop.

Engine 751 was put into the shop on the 2nd of the month, but from appearance is not to receive much work,

Engine 599 went out on the 3rd, and if brass acorns will make her run, she will be a flyer, for they were on every place possible, even in the flag stands; we were quite sorry to see the brass stands taken out from under the headlight, as they looked so pretty. When the woodwork is to be finished in the grain, we think it looks better just to oil it. before varnishing it than to use black paint.

Engine 1033 is again coming to the front, the mistake on the wheels has been overcome, by pressing off the pair that were on, and turning a new axle for them, also taking an inch off from the outside of all the wheels, only leaving a five inch bearing, and which when pressed on were left away from the shoulder on the axle; this is not the kind of work they used to do here. While the men are working hard, they realize that they are not turning out as much, nor as good quality of work as they should; but it is not their fault. To accomplish much it is necessary to have a gang boss to direct their labors to advantage, which Mr. T. does not do. He is continually shifting men from one job to another and a man rarely ever finishes the job he was first set to work upon. About the time a man gets his tools around, and has a job partly laid out, or done, he is shifted to another job and another man put in his place. One advantage is while it causes many mistakes, there are so many different men on the same job, that they do not know whom to blame for them. Formerly, there was a man to oil the shafting, look after the belts, and help the machinery men when they wanted a helper. Now this man is kept on the pit side, out of doors. etc., so much that he has no time to do his own work; so the shafting is oiled when he can get a chance. Quite often a broken belt will lay an hour or two, and machines lay idle the same, waiting for help to put in, or change, heavy work. And yet the machines are so much behind, a night gang is run on them.

Quality seems to cut no figure, quantity is all that is wanted. Instead of giving the man who looks after the tenders, the height he wants for them, he usually waits until he gets the engine out of the back shop, and goes to couple up; then if it is not the right height, he can see it, and sometimes a day or so is spent in raising the frame, getting the tender trucks out, changing springs or putting in blocks under the bearings etc.

Since February pay car, one of the machine men has been off nearly two weeks with rheumatism, it was said "in his hair." The machine was idle most of the time, only when the night man or gang boss run it. Men are hindered for material of the most common kind, like ⅞ round iron, etc. I saw the carpenters putting up running boards, without the iron bands around them; suppose they will take the engine over to the blackmith shop, or the blacksmith shop over to the engine, to fit them on afterwards. This is the way material has been furnished; and this the class of gang bosses, to preside over the back shop. Mr. Dunn has furnished our foremen ever since he has been Div. M. M, here. Is it, we ask, a plan to bring odium on these shops?

We are glad to see that Bro. Ogden is getting himself up a fine "turn out." All he lacks now is the carriage.

Mr. O. G. Thayer. a prominent G. A. R. and J. A. of M. man, and who for a number of years has had charge of the tool room here, has been sent to the insane asylum at Blackfoot.

I was glad to see by the Magazine, that our brothers in Pocatello, have been given the hour Saturday the same as the rest; but think the credit should be given to Mr. McConnell, as he said the men should all be used the same in regard to hours worked. Fraternally yours,

T.

SCOFIELD, UTAH, Mar. 17, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

When reading your Magazine for last month, I noticed a letter from Almy, touching upon the truck system, and boarding house scheme at this place. The miner from Almy is quite right; the slaves of old had more freedom, than the supposed free Americans of to day,

The Superintendent of this place is a kind of a peculiar man. On the 1st of this month he made a draw out of about sixteen men. Among these he had some of the oldest hands in the mine; some that had worked from 5 to 10 years in the mine, never been away from here, and now before the 17th of the month he is hiring men back again. Some of the men he's hired, have never been in camp before

The way this place is run at present is ridiculous. The men is drawn out here if they don't act as straight as a B. line. The store don't get the trade they would if he left the men alone; but there, they don't want much trade at the Co. store, because they have all they can do to attend to the post office, and the little trade they have. *I would like to see some of* the higher officials looking into matters at this place. A recommend from the constable will get you a job in the mine.

You may hear more next time.

MUSHROOM.

LARAMIE, WYO.. Mar. 25, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Things have changed very little in the shops since last month, still working eight hours.

Wm. Allen, of Evanston, came here the 20th and was placed in charge of the boiler shops, Joe. Nichols resigned.

March has been the worst month, so far, that we have had this winter. The Rolling Mill has new machinery about all in shape and others put in better repair, so all will be ready to start on heavy work soon. The small mill has been going right along. The engines that were on blocks last month are all out and four others in their place. All passenger engines are being equipped with steam heaters as fast as they come in for repairs. Nearly all coaches have been similarly equipped. More improvements are being added, and this means more work, but the same force seems to manage it on short time. Our Assembly is in good condition and have adopted the plan to have open meetings once a month to discuss such questions as may be decided upon. Our first meeting is held the 28th of March and promises to be interesting as many have shown a willingness to meet together for mutual improvement.

Our municipal election will be held April 4th. The Democrats and Republicans have already a ticket in the field and the Populists will put one up Monday the 27th, so we will once more have a three cornered fight in municipal politics. The present administration is Democratic and last year licensed gambling and now have placed an anti-gambling ticket in the field, since they believe the sentiment has changed; they could repeal the gambling ordinance, but that is not the way they do things. The Republicans have come out with a platform that says, "they are opposed to free and unrestricted gambling." The Democrats last year were opposed to the same thing and therefore restricted gambling with license.

The Populists need not express themselves on this subject in municipal government, as they are on record since the St. Louis Industrial convention met, as opposed to gambling on a large scale, and the worst kind of gambling in the necessities of life. But, the Democrats and Republicans in Congress knock them out on the anti-option bill.

The newspapers are again busy writing editorials telling lies about each other and calling each other names, and trying to deceive the people. After the election is over, and the weather gets a little mild it will again be in order to abuse the bad roads to the mining camps, this they always do without fear of loosing a single subscriber.

We elect county commissioners who promise to give those interested in these camps better roads, and finally they build the roads themselves. or go without,

We have no bonds to vote for to bond the earth for anything this year. But our servants (?) may vote to issue the $100,000 water bonds voted for two years ago, when one fourth of this amount would be sufficient to improve our water service for necessary purpose or present need.

LXXXII.

PORTLAND, Ore., Mar. 19, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

A few months ago the idea was conceived by a few thoughtful men on the road that matters should be regulated in a manner different from what they have been in the past. Plans were at length formulated and the new theory seemingly put in operation, long and lusty was the triumphant shouts that echoed and re-echoed from the throats of those of those who claimed a wonderful victory for labor over their achievement, We have been waiting eagerly for the dawning of the promised millinium and we are still in the same percarious condition that we was at the advent of the new arrangement. It is poor policy to be always finding fault with things we are not capable of improving, and it is worse still when we try to amend matters and make them chaotic as we find them now.

On the evening of the 16th notice was posted up in the usual places that the shop would be closed on the 17th, 18th, and 19th. This being a direct violiation of the new testament, those personally interested flew around the shop from one to another, their eyes starting from the sockets and faces resembling an ordinary telegraph pole.

"And there was meeting in hot haste
And gathering clans a trembling in distress,
With weary cheeks as white as waste
And hearts that longed to be caressed.

Each one availed themselves of the opportunity to display their courage by making all the noise possible, vainly endeavoring to hide their remorse. but their anger could not be concealed. We could have sympathised with them (and did for their folly) had they not entertained such avowed antipathy for non-believers in the antiquated doctrine. With these few passing remarks we will now leave them to mourn their fate hoping that they will soon learn that antideluvian cogitations availeth nothing.

The new divine Julius Ceaser is quite an oddity in his ways; he surely is in the wrong place while he has charge of men. I would advise the man who appointed him to the position, to remove him, and hire him to some hunter to chase jack rabbits as he is very fleety with his feet, but not much of an artist with the gloves,

Any person desirous of procuring a job on the P. F. D. should apply at the Albina Hotel. The reqsisites are:—board at the place mentioned, and wear NO. 2 shoe, hat cuts no figure; this is reform promised two years ago. Those who are in the habit of slipping out during working for a eye opener had better lay off a day or two and drink their fill as they cannot do justice to work and drink at the same time.

Some men think because they are boss, they should give all relatives jobs whether they are capable men or not. They remind one of Cleveland's cabinet etc.

Everything points to a reduction of the force here in a short time. The coaches will be cleaned on the other side of the river by the U. P. Terminal Co.; repairs also.

Business on the road is the poorest in years and continues to grow worse; it is cheaper to ship by water and that is what's being done.

Prospects for railroad men in this locality is very poor. Men are being laid off whenever possible, and you cannot expect to catch any extra while working here, unless you doff your hat to the powers that be. This can be applied to several of the departments here.

There is considerable comment on two men here who are prominent in labor circles because they seem to frequent the office of the M. M. continually; one of them in particular. The query I hear is, why is this done. There may be nothing out of the way, but the old saying is,—"you know men by the company they keep," and that is why there seems to be something rotten in Denmark. Gentleman! you cannot serve two masters, you cannot serve God and mammon, neither can you serve your own and the company's interest at the same time. Your interest is to get all you can for your labor, and the company's interest is to get you as cheap as possible.

MOX MOX.

DENVER, Colo., Mar. 25, 1893

Editor Magazine:

Since our last letter short time has become the order in the shops here. I understand that it is the order all over the U. P. system. It is far better than -o send any of us to join that great army of idle men now met with in every populated center.

Politics is the absorbing question at this writing. We are on the eve of a city election. The tickets in the field are the Peoples Party, Republican, and Democratic. The lines are well drawn. The peoples party on a platform embodying the principles underlaying the social labor agitation, is pitted against the two old parties of monopoly and corruption. The peoples party emblem, the cottage home, is significant of its character. It is in the field as the defender of the cottage homes, as against the spirit that enmates from the palaces. It expects its support from the cottagers, from the producing masses- Such are in the majority if they stand to their interests there is no question of what the result may be.

The *Rocky Mountain News*, that last fall so ably spoke in behalf of the masses, has gone back to its first love, plutocracy, Its proprietor has lost the opportunity of his life. The time is ripe for a political revolution in which the masses of America assert their sovereign powers once more. Had he shown that he had conscientiously espoused their cause he could have had the greatest honor to be confered by a free people. His change of front has forever removed the possi-

bility of his being considered honest, no matter what he may attempt in the future.

The *News*, however, lately said a truth that should be considered by workingmen. It said the day following the Peoples Party convention, "It has nominated good, clean, honest and capable men, fully representing the people's movement," and classed it as of the workingmen. In a subsequent issue it said in refering to the Peoples ticket, "Workingmen have the opportunity of their life, let them make good use of it or forever hold their peace." Yes, let them show their power in the cities and towns first and they can apply it more surely and effectively to the affairs of the State and nation. In truth it is the way they must begin.

I wish to congratulate you Mr. Editor on being honored with the nomination of the Peoples Party for City Clerk. A party whose principles you have advocated so long through our *Magazine*, may you be one of the first to apply them in the management of our city affairs, there is evidently need for it in every department.

A relative of your opponent on one of the plutocratic tickets made the attempt the past week to injure you by starting the report in the shop that you intended, the last day before election, to announce that you had withdrawn in his favor. It must be a very simple minded person that would believe, for an instant, such a report, but then there are a few simple minded, and workingmen have often shown a weakness for believing anything circulated about one of their own number.

L. A. 3218 has appointed a committee to arrange for the celebration of the Assembly's Ninth Anniversary in May, and a pleasant event may be looked forward to.

The Amalgamated Engineers gave a ball the past week in honor of the 42d anniversary of their organization, the first that the local lodge at Denver has given. It proved a success in every particular.

Everything is moving along smoothly in the shops. A room over one end of the pits in the machine shop is being put in for a tool room, and we will soon have to be going upstairs to reach he ttool room. * * *

I wish to thank the Denver correspondent for his kind reference to my candidacy on the Peoples ticket, and wish to say that under no circumstance will I withdraw in favor of any person or persons. That I never have been guilty of desertion of principles, and any report that has or may be made of my withdrawal from any source whatever are and will be lies out of whole cloth. I would rather have the honor of being a defeated candidate of the party, of and in behalf of humanity than the successful candidate of either of the parties tainted and controlled by the hand of plutocrocy. The Peoples Party however is in the field to win.

EDITOR

ARMSTRONG, KAN., March, 23, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

The cold weather is extending itself away into the spring; business on the road fair to good. Work brisk in every department. It is the same old story, men coming and going in every department. The short hour work is not appreciated by the workingmen, as it brings in a small amount of money an pay day. To most of the men it means going in debt, as the necessaries of life at this time of the year is abnormally high. Nearly every person working for the company would be satisfied with a nine hour days work, and the company could keep good men in their employ, but in the present state of affairs it is getting an inferior class of men so far as ability is concerned in all departments. While lathes are running full time night and day for the last three weeks, for the last week there was two planers worked in the night shift of ten hours per night getting eleven hours pay for the same.

Samuel J. Ness formerly of Omaha, Nebraska, master car builder at this point died on March 1st after a brief spell of sickness. His remains were shipped to his former home. Peace to his ashes. He was well liked by those under his immediate charge. Bates Dunlavery chief clerk in the master mechanics office succeeds him. Bates see that the same good words can be said about you when retiring from the same position.

The elevated railroad running between the two Kansas Cities has changed the propelling power of its trains to electricity,

Steam with its capacious power is the favorite of the two. All advantages and disadvantages included.

ABOUT DE SON.

RESOLUTIONS FROM EVANSTON, WYO.

At a meeting of Wasatch Assembly No. 3274, K. of L., held Monday evening, March 6th, 1893, a committee of five, consisting of Lyman Huggins, John F. Larson, John Townson. T. E. Moore and Joseph Freestone, were appointed to draft resolutions respecting the appointment by Gov. Osborne, of our fellow citizen, Hon, A. C. Beckwith, as United States Senator from Wyoming. The action was prompted by the uncalled for and undeserved attacks upon Gov. Osborne and Senator Beckwith, by the Cheyenne *Leader* and the Laramie *Boomerang*.

The committee reported the following on last Monday evening, and the same were unanimously adopted by the Assembly.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Wyoming failed to elect a United States Senator and the duty of appointing one devolved upon Gov. Osborne, and

WHEREAS, Governor Osborne selected and appointed, to that honorable position, our esteemed fellow citizen Hon. A. C. Beckwith, therefore be it

Resolved, By Wasatch Assembly No. 3274, K. of L., that we highly commend and endorse the action of Governor Osborne in the appointment

he has made, recognizing in the appointee all the attributes of representative citizenship and we fully believe that he will make a representative in Congress that the State of Wyoming and its citizens, from the highest to the lowest, will be proud of. And the members of this Assembly, residing at the home of Senator Beckwith, and being personally acquainted with him, know him to be the friend of honest and industrious laboring men, and that his friendship has been proven on many occasions; and be it further

Resolved, That this Assembly condemns, in unmeasurable terms, the unjust and uncalled for attacks by the Cheyenne *Leader* and the Laramie *Boomerang*, upon Senator Beckwith and Governor Osborne, each of whom we hold to be above such malicious slander, as these newspapers have circulated, and be it further

Resolved. That a certified copy of these resolutions and the action of this Assembly in connection therewith be sent to every paper in the State, with the request that the same be published.

LYMAN HUGGINS.
JOHN F. LARSON,
JOHN TOWNSOE,
THOS. E. MOORE,
JOSEPH FREESTONE,
Committee.

"People who never whine save themselves a vast amount of useless worry."

"A man is very poor when he cannot raise money to pay for amusement."

"A well appointed summer girl looks like a section broken off from paradise."

"Motives which are not more or less selfish seldom keep people hard at work."

"It generally requires more nerve to try than to accomplish an unexpected task."

"Sentiment and gush are mistaken for each other about as often as brass passes for gold."

"The continual desire for something new amounts to almost a curse on the human race."

"How many people there are who want to shoot from the brush, and run away when they miss."

"That tired feeling seldom attacks people who do not try to count there wages before they are earned."

"Always suspect people who hint at something mysterious in their past lives; they are on the make."

"People who expecc that promotion will follow toading generally find that that insures present degradation."

"The world cares but little for the reasons why you failed to do something—what it wants is success, not excuses."

"There are a large number of human beings who never take an active interest in doing anything they are paid for."

"What a pity it is that so many officials fancy that the public elected them to office to give greater scope to their private spites."

"Young people who desire to acquire a reputation as humorists should begin by carefully concealing any attempt to be funny."

"The world is full of people who will persist in turning to the left, and then wonder why they meet obstinate crowds on the road."

"Women are often called designing when their only real fault is that they allowed a man full latitude to make a fool of himself with respect to them."

"Nothing would tend to make married life more universally miserable than absolute confidence about past and present between the woman aud her husband."

WANTED.

Wanted: Men,
Not systems fit and wise,
Not faiths with rigid eyes,
Not wealth in mountain piles,
Not even the potent pen;
Wanted: Men.

Wanted: Deeds,
Not words of winning notes,
Not thoughts of life remote,
Not fond religious airs,
Not sweetly languid prayers,
Not love of scent and creeds;
Wanted: Deeds

Men and Deeds,
Men that can dare and do,
Not longings for the new,
Not pratings of the old;
Good life, and action bold—
These the occasion needs;
Men and Deed.

—*The Christian Commonwealth.*

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely disarrange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, ceacting dritly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

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Napoleon Bonaparte.

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Main-Traveled Roads, Six Mississippi Valley Stories. By Hamlin Garland, author of Jason Edwards, etc. These stories give the most vivid pictures of Western life among the farmers ever written. Cloth, $1.00, paper, 50c., with the Magazine $1.50 and $1.25.

Lessons Learned From Other Lives. By B. O. Flower, editor of the Arena, with portrait of the author. This volume contains short biographical sketches of fourteen eminent personages, written especially for the young, in a manner as fascinating as fiction, while necessarily proving very instructive. Cloth $1.00, paper 50c., with the Magazine $1.50 and $1.25.

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SEND ORDERS TO

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

DENVER, COLORADO.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII. MAY, 1893. No. 4.

WHAT WAS THE STRIKE FOR?

A peculiar feature of the strike of shopmen on the Union Pacific is the diversity of opinion of the strikers themselves as to what it was for, and this has been shown in the newspaper accounts of it. It has been everything, from a violation of an agreement to a demand for an increase in wages.

One prominent spokesman of the strikers made the main issue the refusal of the company to give two passes a year to the interested parties and those dependent upon them. The most common cause given in the newspapers was that it was in support of a demand for a nine-hour day. But notices were posted in the shops a week before the strike began that such would be the time worked after May 1st. Another reason was the recognition of unions; but such a recognition was already in force, and has not been abrogated by the company.

Another reason was that the company refused to agree not to employ new men under any circumstances while working short time. If they had agreed to it, who would be benefited by it, and on a railroad how could any such an arrangement be carried into practice? It is no object to have their machinery idle. The fixed charges of many a shop are the same at eight hours work per day as nine. The only object men could have in preventing the employment of men would be to sooner increase the working time, and would not he prefer to do that at the moment circumstances justified him in it? Is it not one of the greatest safeguards to labor to keep the number of idle men as few as possible? Is not every man idle a menace to every man at work? Again, it was charged the company had agreed to this, but had violated the agreement by hiring men. They had agreed to hire new men when working short time only when necessary. Yet what company hires a man except when it is necessary? Yet there were 125 less men on the shop rolls in March than in January, when short time was commenced. So the complaint had little foundation, even if it was a just one.

Another cause offered was that it was to prevent helpers doing mechanics' work. If the helper is able to do mechanics' work, he is certainly equal to the mechanic. But who gives the helpers the work to do, and who will say that if he is able to do it he should not have the pay, and if able to do it in part he should not be paid accordingly? Many of the "mechanics" on strike helped the writer in the shops of the Union Pacific less than ten years ago, and it is nothing to their discredit that they were once classed as helpers, but where would

they have been now if such a rule had been enforced on them?

The average man on strike was free to admit he did not know what it was for, and most people, after due consideration, would come to the same conclusion.

A set of rules were in force that any employe could find protection under. There had been heard no general murmuring or complaint among the men. A scale of wages covering all classes were in force as a standard, higher than on any other system. No claim is made from the strikers' standpoint that it was not lived up to.

Not a cause was given that had the least gain for labor in it, or taken singly, any sensible man would justify a strike for, has been offered. Still, some very enthusiastic "friends"(?) of labor condemn the organization this MAGAZINE represents for not taking part in it. The *Journal*, of Rawlins, hits at us with these words:

"No matter how good the reasons for their action, their fellow workmen who are out on strike have a grievance, and it is extremely probable that with the aid of the Knights of Labor the strike could be settled favorably to the men in a very short time."

But nowhere in their dose of advice do they state what the "grievance" is or what was to be settled. This office has received any amount of letters of advice from "friends of labor," politicians, clergymen, labor leaders, *et al.*, but in no case was any knowledge of what was at issue displayed, and none had any advice to give as to what should be done when what has been admitted as equitable and just was recognized as in force, in fact, just what the organization sought for. No advice as to what we should do when what we considered as right was assailed, or any reason why we should help defeat a party to an understanding that we had asked for, other than that party would turn and do us next time, but no rule of ethics was stated that would justify us in doing wrong because some one else might, or what advantage is to be given to the work of labor organizations by forfeiting a claim established for honorable dealing, simply to satisfy a sentimental demand.

Too much of that kind of advice has been followed in the past, too little regard has been given to the need of establishing a reputation for honor and integrity to organizations. They have been used too much to satisfy some one's whim of the moment, and for temporary advantage rather than to the steady upbuilding of labor's interests. Too few that have spoken for them have had the courage to stand to principle, no matter in which direction it led. But if labor is not to be benefited by standing to principle, then it is sure not to be by an opposite course.

If the ideas the Rawlins *Journal* advances are the correct ones, then any set of irresponsible men can organize, call themselves a labor organization, make any demands they choose, no matter how unreasonable, and all must come to their support or be called "scabs." What nonsense such a course would be! Yet the present is a parallel case.

Let all consider these facts. District Assembly 82 was organized by Union Pacific employes, and has been looking after their interests nearly nine years. That while it has not followed all the old formulas that were panaceas of labor troubles, it will compare for results, wages and treatment of Union Pacific employes with any in the world. That this existed before the organizations who ordered this strike were heard of, and when many connected with the strike were working for a dollar, and more for less, in wages, and

did not know what good treatment was. One of that kind at Denver went on strike because he said he would not work under an agreement made by laborers, coalheavers, *et al.*

It would be information of great value to labor interests in the West, if some one authorized would give the reasons for this strike, what was sought for, and in what way the gaining of it would benefit labor.

It would also be of great benefit to have determined who is the proper authority to judge another a scab, and the rules by which such judgment should be rendered.

The strike has ended, and no one is as yet wiser as to what the real issue was. All have been allowed to return to work, which was very liberal on the part of the company. The rule that was in existence—that time should not be reduced below eight hours, or new men employed while working the short time, except when the Supt. of machinery deems it necessary, has been re-affirmed, and no one will have any objections to that should a reduction come that will cause men to be laid off, then those laid off will surely complain, but during the past eight years there has been practically no such event occurred, as a general effect.

One great lesson has been demonstrated, that one class can never enlist the sympathies of others for any demands that are not equitable to all, and the only way to learn when such is the case is to have all questions mutually considered, and organization to be such that it will practically provide for it.

Some of the wise (?) advisers of workingmen teach a different idea; they would have every class look out for themselves, and unite when they are in trouble, forgetting that in looking out for themselves they are quite apt to infringe on the rights of others, and it comes a question then, should a conflict come over their demands, whether those whom they expect support from have not more at stake for themselves in resisting them than in taking the opposite course, and if so they are certainly justified in doing it if the others have the same right for themselves.

Unless there is a humanitarian principle at stake a strike is not justifiable, no more than a war between nations is without it. If reason cannot win on anything of less importance, then time should be taken for education. It will be got quicker than any other way.

While there are found no justifiable reasons for the present strike, no injury has been caused anyone.

Some say it has caused a division of the employes, which the corporation will take the advantage of. That is not true; if there was any division it was before the strike, and if the company went back on the principles of justice that have been practiced and known as right, there would be very little division found to exist. It would forfeit any claim it now has for respect; corporations have no souls, but their managers have. If any event comes that forfeits the respect now due, it will be time then to deal with the question. Labor can afford to do what it believes is right, whether its natural opponents will or not.

WHY THE STRIKE WAS OPPOSED.

Among many, the fact that a body of workingmen are on a strike, has only to be stated to enlist their support. It is taken for granted that they are justified in the action taken, and no inquiry into the causes is made, and most often they will be right. Another, and perhaps larger class, will in the same manner condemn, and

most often they will be wrong, but it is most certain that neither are right all the time. To judge that, each case must be considered separate. The questions at issue must be brought out and weighed carefully, not so much as to whether it is expedient or not, for if a principle is at stake one man is justified in striking for it, though his effort be infinitesimal, it would be in the right direction, but whether it is just and in support of principles that can stand the closest scrutiny, that in practice can inflict no injury on any one.

During the month of April a labor strike was inaugurated on the Union Pacific Railway system. What is rarely seen in event of strikes, a powerful labor organization on the same system did not only not assist, but opposed it. For that there must be a reason to offer, for such a step would scarcely be expected to come by chance, and it is the purpose of this article to give the reason, and state it so plainly that the least versed in the ethics of the labor movement can understand.

During the past nine years the Union Pacific system has had the reputation oi maintaining the most equitable conditions in pay and treatment of any system of railroads in the country In face of labor's conditions in general, no thinking person will say that it was a result of chance, or that it was the work of a day or a month. There was a cause for it, and that cause was organized effort, but more to the line that effort was directed in than the mere effort. For other systems with quite as much, or more, organized effort expended on it, saw no such results. The circumstances under which it started, and the direction those circumstances gave, perhaps had as much to do with the result as the wisdom that directed its course. Still, it will be admitted to be wisdom to continue a course that has proven superior to that followed by similar efforts in other directions, and oppose any attempt to change it to what has invariably proven a failure.

Organized effort on the part of the employes started May 1, 1884, when a reduction of from ten to fifteen per cent. in wages was ordered made. It is not a necessary question to ask why this was done, or who was responsible for it. It is certain it was done to put more money in some persons' pockets and take it from the workman. It has been demonstrated since that it was not a move for the life of the company, for it has lived right along since and prospered; consequently, the successful resistance of the employes was not an injury to the company, but was a benefit to them. All employes were alike affected, skilled and unskilled, young and old, high and low paid. The cause at issue was a common one, and at no time were a body of men so thoroughly united. Their effort was an organized one, yet without rules or laws for its guidance, or anything to bind them together but a common affliction commonly seen; being "commonly seen" being the uniting quantity.

It requires no philosopher to prove to every workman the power of united efforts; and but little argument was necessary to convince the vast majority that organization was necessary to maintain that unity of action they had demonstrated as possible, and that an organization that made "an injury to one the concern of all," would come the nearest to carry out their needs and be in line with what they had begun.

Profiting by the experience that organized labor efforts of the past had given the world, a course was adopted of gaining and maintain-

ing what was sought by right reasoning rather than by a display of force; that knowledge, properly used, was the power that gave men their rights and liberties; that between employer and employe there must be established confidence first, thus making it possible that every difference that might arise could be presented and mutually considered fearlessly, and adjusting it solely on the basis of right and justice to all. That no one can claim as a right that which in any way, directly or indirectly, inflicts a wrong on another, or infringes on the equal rights of another, and such a principle allows nothing to be asked of an employer that would cause him to discriminate against any person in his employ.

Labor, through organization, taking the initiative in gaining for labor its rights, should take the lead in all things necessary to establish confidential and honorable relations; it gives the arguments presented in its own behalf double weight, and will cause it to command respect and attention whether the opposition desire to or not, as tradition and the power of their position often causes them to not.

The result of such organized effort on the Union Pacific was the steady maintenance of wages and a gradual improvement in the treatment of workmen; and the gains came so gradual and with so little clash or disturbance of any kind, many would hardly realize there were gains if they did not compare the present period with one some years back.

After several years an understanding was reached with the representatives of the company in the form of an agreement as to rules that should govern the relations of the company and the employes, that experience demonstrated was necessary. A scale of wages was provided, that every man might know what he was entitled to in any line of work, and that foremen might know the rate they should employ a person at. This agreement has been fairly lived up to; not by any means perfectly, but as nearly so as anything of the kind has been, and the imperfections were due to the imperfections of men, as governments of men in a political sense also show. The imperfections cannot be driven out, they must be outgrown.

This set of rules, regulating the relations of employer and employe, gave no class of workmen any special recognition. It left merit in men as the classifying element. It left every man free to rise by acquiring it, and in no way curtailed the opportunities that existed for acquiring it. In nothing did they give encouragement to anything that would disunite men or build up prejudice between each other, to be brought out to their mutual disadvantage at any future time. The cry that workingmen should stand together was met with the practical means of bringing them together.

Such conditions were evidently not satisfactory to an element that came on to the Union Pacific, or they were led to believe they were not. They wanted special recognition of class, and hindrances put in the way of fellow-workmen rising, by the acquirement of skill and ability, to a higher paid class. They were opposed to existing rules that made reductions in pay roll equitable to all, by a reduction of time. They wanted men discharged, showing the selfishness that was at the bottom of their whole move.

They arranged an agreement with the company, after much opposition, as to the advisability of changing the policy that had proven fairly satisfactory, that recognized classes and curtailed

blacksmith's, moulder's or patternmaker's work under any circumstances whatever.

Any apprentice having served a legal apprenticeship as machinist, boilermaker, blacksmith, moulder or patternmaker, shall within three months after the expiration of his apprenticeship receive the standard journeyman's wages of the shop in which he is employed.

Hereafter no person shall be engaged as an apprentice who is under sixteen (16) years of age or over twenty-one (21) years of age.

WHAT PREVENTS AND AIDS ADVANCEMENT.

The economic questions that have agitated the world, while divided into social, moral and industrial, have been brought forth by one common impulse, *i. e.*, the desire of men to rise to a high or better condition in life, or, in other words, to have more of what can be drawn from nature and the association of men. There is no definite point to reach, no maximum amount to gain; comparisons with what is at present is the only guide. Comparisons with the past indicate to us only the permanent gains. It is hope and the future we live by.

Economic questions cover all humanity; no part can be left out, or estimated as having no weight. Whatever is advanced as a benefit must include all, the humblest as well as the highest; the poor as well as the rich; the weak, mentally and physically, as well as the strong. Right and justice cannot be regulated by degrees. What is right for one must be equally right for all, and if the claims of one are found to infringe on the rights of another, they must be unjust.

Men and associations of men seek to advance their interests. They seek every avenue of advantage to attain the object sought. It is common to forget that others exist and have like interests. With associations as well as individuals, self is the first consideration. If it was otherwise, human conflicts, social, industrial or political, would be at an end.

Just as much would certainly exist in the world for the use of men, and more, for the time consumed in conflicts would be used in production either of material things, or in the filling of our storehouses of knowledge.

Consequently, whatever economic improvement is introduced, to stand the test, must lay in that direction which reduces the selfishness in men. Whatever association is formed for the advancement of men, to be worthy of consideration and respect, must show that those aided were not advanced at the expense of any other person or persons. Any association that is otherwise, is not only not worthy of respect, but society as a whole, in the just protection of all its parts, should condemn and abolish them.

If we would be just to our fellow men, we should consider well every undertaking we enter into, and learn whether, in any of its operations, any person will be injured in immediate or prospective rights, and if so found, our sense of justice, that we each demand for ourselves, should cause us to stop such a course and consider, or seek for one that such unjust conditions were eliminated from.

The labor question is, in fact, but the question of human advancement. Not one thing has been gained by the labor agitation where it sought only the benefit of a class, or where its method in any form tended to keep others back. It is as useless to attempt to rise by such methods as to start to pump the ocean dry. Those who are outside of the practical, everyday bread-winning question, but who are recognized as in "sympathy" with the labor movement,

are often heard to wonder why workingmen are not more united, and give the advice that they should be. How can such be expected when everything a person sees from childhood up are actions directed to benefit some class, or set of persons, as against some other set of human beings? It is found in our social, religious, commercial and industrial organization. The motive underlying nearly every one of them is to seek an advantage over other human beings. It is not to seek benefits by drawing more from nature, or to increase the product of human ingenuity in gains from nature's storehouse, but to direct what is gained toward this particular set or that. In form they are conspiracies—even as to the proper route to reach the "pearly gates."

Everything encourages a division of men, and it must necessarily show in practice. It will be true of the laboring side of humanity until all are forced on to a more common level; until all feel a common force from one direction. It is seen from too many directions now for mutual action against it.

It is practically impossible to map out a proper course to pursue without going back in our imagination at least to an original state, and from that point map a course for humanity to pursue that will give to every person equal rights and opportunities, and make it impossible for one to take advantage of another. Otherwise, in attempting to straighten out the existing snarls in human relations, we are more than apt to transfer an injury to one to an injury to another, and map a course beneficial only to our own limited environments or social circle, or run afoul of some one else's course.

Look over the vast field of our labor unions. Analyze the objects of each, and it will be found to be for the benefit of its members, and said benefits to come from some other person. They invariably seek to restrict the number that can reach that particular class. Suppose every branch of particular knowledge, skill or strength should bring about iron-clad regulations, what else could be done than to enact that all the surplus be put to death?

It is certain that any plan of that kind would not benefit humanity or solve any of the difficulties that humanity is combating to-day. Yet it is such teachings that are surrounding every person born into the world. Can we expect anything else but man against man?

The Knights of Labor were organized on principles that work on a different plan than that, and when lived up to bring results. The organization has not always been able to follow it because of its contamination with its surroundings; still, it has made greater advances in its comparative short life than centuries of the opposite method.

Those who would benefit humanity should teach the equality of human rights, not only teach it, but practice it. In a generation or two results would begin to be seen. Such persons should consider the methods of every association they are connected with that has for its object the benefit of any portion of society, and if those gains are to be reached by restricting or infringing on the rights or opportunities of any other person, or teach the superiority of any particular breed or sect of men, drop them at once as a curse rather than a benefit to humanity. What is right needs nothing but its demonstration to uphold it. If it cannot stand on that it is not worthy of consideration. And all are justified in following right, no matter where it may lead.

The decision of Judge Ricks has added one more argument to the many for the government ownership of railroads. If the relations of railroad companies and their employes are now so much subject to law or court decisions, how can it be expected to be equitable until government becomes the employer? Every labor trouble on railroads is adding weight to the arguments for the government ownership of railroads.

The workmen of Belgium have gained a foothold so that they can make themselves felt. The only question is, Will they use the right of franchise they have obtained or will they follow the example of American workmen and unwittingly use it to give greater power to their masters? Will they divide themselves between two machines, that back of the scenes are controlled by the same class? We do not believe they will for a generation at least. What they have gained cost them a struggle, and consequently they will value it accordingly. The right of citizenship cost the present generation of men nothing; it is valued accordingly. If it could be taken from them for a few years, it would be the best possible thing that could come to them. "We never miss the water till the well runs dry."

A struggle to regain it would unite all; once gained, at great cost, it would be appreciated and used as it was intended it should be.

Just think of it, American workmen who have been complaining, your brothers in Belgium considered they have opened the way to freedom by gaining a right of voice in the government, the law-making power. You have it and use it not. Beware lest those foreigners outstrip you, and Americans seek other countries to enjoy the blessings of freedom. They boast of having captured the weapon by which freedom can be gained and maintained; you have always had it, and yet what good use can you say you have put it to?

It is not in the having but in the using that gives value to what we have, with the possession goes the duty to use. If it is not used it should be taken from us, and given to those who will. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Constant use of the means to maintain it is the price of its possession.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Great men and little men,
  Short men and tall;
Great men have great minds,
  And small mem, small;
Great minds rob little minds,
  All to make a name;
So great minds get greatest minds—
  And this is fame.

Rich men and poor men;
  Rags at Riches' door;
Rich men have rich friends,
  And poor men, poor;
Rich men live by poverty,
  Poor men live by stealth;
So rich men get richest men—
  And this is wealth.

Pretty maids and plain maids;
  Maidens altogether;
Pretty maids have pretty ways
  To keep mankind in tether,
For maids are weak, and men are strong,
  Till cupid flits above;
Then men are weak, and maids are strong—
  And this is love.

—*Cornhill Magazine.*

"The pleasanter days of life are when we are too young or too old to care how things go."

"There is not a person on earth that is not looked on as either better or worse than they really are."

"Few of us are worthy of attracting attention until we have grown wise enough to be inclined to shrink from it."

WHAT SHALL IT BE? TRADE, OR LABOR ORGANIZATION?

Since 1884 we have maintained an organization of railroad employes on the Union Pacific system, based on principles that conform to the Declara- of Independence. In fact, it was the declaration of independence for the Union Pacific employes. This organization has been known as the Union Pacific employes. In March, 1885, it was placed under the jurisdiction of District Assembly 82, Knights of Labor. At that time there was a union established on this system worthy of the name. At that time men did not exhibit the selfish feeling of superiority because of their occupations. At that time they did not consider those in humble occupations as inferiors, and the only reason some men do not associate with their inferiors to-day, is because they never meet with any.

In 1884, all were united to defend themselves against all oppression. A certain Scythian king ingenuously demonstrated the strength of such a union on his death-bed, when he called his children to him and asked one of them to break the bundle of arrows.

While those disunited, abandoned each to his own personal strength, fall into all the inconveniences attendant on an insulated state and individual weakness, those who made it possible to divide this "bundle" on this system into numerous other organizations, made it possible in that ratio that ten is to one, for a great corporation to break each bundle separately if it was deemed to be to the interest of the corporation. From the very beginning of the Union Pacific employes' organization, or more especially since it has been under the jurisdiction of District Assembly 82, Knights of Labor, we have insisted that there are reciprocal duties between employer and employe. These duties consist in the practice of actions that are respectively and justly useful to both; the rule and measure of these respective actions is the equilibrium or equality between the service and the recompense, between what the one returns and the other gives. This should be the fundamental basis of all society.

Through the strict adherence to these principles, we have not only gained the confidence of the highest Union Pacific officials, but we have gained the respect of all sensible people who have taken the trouble to investigate our principles or examine the foundation on which our organization rests. Since February, 1886, we commenced the publication of the UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE, in which these principles have been advanced to the best of our ability. Our motto has been: "Your light shines none the less by shining for others."

Equal rights for all must be recognized by organized labor, to be of lasting benefit.

Trade unions can only thrive where a selfish feeling of superiority reigns supreme.

Mechanics who can be drawn into them with the worn-out argument of centuries past, are mostly those whose zeal outstrips their judgment.

Too often they are individuals who are continually aching to be at the head of some trade union and be recognized as leaders. Any one who has studied the history of craft guilds and trade unions can see that many of these labor leaders are never content unless they are forming some new society with the understanding that they are to be the leading officers. In this way some of the oldest organizations extant, clothed with a new name, are still being utilized for the advancement of selfish interests.

If the real object is to educate the people in the true principles of organized labor, why did these men who came here since not co-operate with those who had made possible the conditions existing here?

The reasons they could not thrive here was because the best soil for the cultivation of true principles had been pre-empted. Their seeds were sown on stony ground.

We predicted from the beginning that the time between seed-time and harvest would be too short to suit the railway officials.

In August, 1892, when the petition was circulated for a separate agreement between the unions and the company, we circulated a counter-petition, securing four signatures to their one for the maintenance of General Order No. 61. Before the fact could be made known, the union committee at Omaha succeeded in having their agreement signed; the company being aware that a vote was then being taken whether or not to strike if the agreement was not signed. They now claim one clause in particular has been most flagrantly violated, because men were employed while eight hours was being worked. To convince those who are not informed, I copy that portion of Article 2, in their agreement relating to this, and which reads as follows: "The force shall not be increased while the time is below the standard, *except* when absolutely necessary to carry on the work to an advantage." The emphasis on the word "except" is mine.

Does a corporation ever employ men unless absolutely necessary to carry on their work to an advantage? How long would a master mechanic hold his "job" if he followed a contrary course?

Finding that they had failed in their wisdom of framing an agreement, and encouraged by their former success, another agreement was drawn up a little more than six months later, so strong that it could almost walk alone, and on the company officials refusing to sign it they resort to the same method that would have been resorted to six months ago if the first one had not been signed. Hence the strike that was inaugurated April 17th. In another part of this copy of the magazine will be found a copy of General Order No. 61, and also a copy of the last demands of the union committee. Any further comment is unnecessary. All the strikes of the past six months with the present system of organization are demonstrating the uselessness of so many labor leaders; some must be relegated to their former stations in life to stop the useless expense of their maintenance, and to stop the continual flow of the wage-earner's surplus being treated like the present flow of gold into Wall street, New York, said to be like pouring water into a rat hole.

I am glad to see that such men as Eugene Debs, just lately elected president to a railway employes' organization, sees the necessity of different methods, and hope they will see the further necessity of adopting principles that will admit something besides the wage question; something that will make it a school for the advancement of economic principles; something that will increase the educational qualifications of its members. We are being taught some valuable lessons by the consolidation of capital, for this reason the vast army of wage-workers are commencing to be opposed to maintaining a host of leaders in numerous organizations. They know that the business of the whole can be done by one organization at much less cost of maintenance. It matters not what you call the organization so long as it is founded on justice to all. A story is told of the meeting of three men, a locomotive engineer, a locomotive fireman and a railroad official. While dining together the first-named said: "Let each of us propose a toast." The engineer rose, and in the tone of the boldest of his craft, said: "Here's to the B. of L. E., whose sun gives light to all other crafts." The fireman was almost knocked out on the first round, but finally proposed: "Here's to the B. of L. F., the moon of organized crafts, whose magic rays move the tide of all the rest."

Then arose the railroad magnate, and with an air of quaint modesty, said: "Here's to the C. B. & Q., the Joshua of railway corporations, who commanded the sun and moon to stand still—and they stood still." These two organizations, the strongest, it has been claimed, in the country, with the moral

aid and financial support of many others, failed. Is it not folly to longer attempt such methods?

H. BREITENSTEIN.

MONEY.

Perhaps there is no subject within the sphere of political economy to which more study has been devoted, and is less understood, than money.

"Necessity," it is said, "is the mother of Invention," but in money and the banking systems it has engendered for its wise and economical circulation, in a manner that it cannot be profitably hoarded, but kept in the channels of trade; it can scarcely be said to come under the head of inventions, but was born into existence by necessity, nevertheless, as the natural evolution of changed conditions and environments. But, however, this thing called money constitutes one of the most important and responsible factors in National economy. Money in gold and silver is a measure of value, a standard of value, having an intrinsic value, therefore the best medium of exchange. In the early and rude stages of civilization, when the human race consisted of wandering tribes, and the will of the chief was the law which inspired obedience, a medium of exchange was unthought of, and unnecessary, and exchange of commodities by the rule of barter was sufficient for the age; but as time rolled on and communities became established and organized, and agriculture was added to the primitive arts of hunting, fishing and tending of flocks and herds, the cultivation of crops and the need of requisite implements and other appurtenances put new life into their affairs, so that trading in the way of barter began to perplex transactions, and it became apparent it (barter) had outlived its usefulness, and something as a medium of exchange was first introduced.

In those times different materials had been used as money, in accordance with the convenience and necessity of the communities, not excepting human beings as slaves.

As the onward march of progress continued and mankind was ever advancing to a higher civilization, the institution and offices of governments were increased in number, the variety and complications of trade were multiplied; capital began to accumulate, and it sometimes became necessary to pay over large amounts of the article used as the medium of exchange, which was found to be cumbrous and troublesome when in the form of salt, tobacco, grain, etc., and the inconvenience suggested to their minds a material of rarer value, and silver and gold were adopted.

These metals, silver and gold, with copper or other substances for convenience as aliquot parts of the gold or silver unit, when fractional parts of these metals were too small for convenience, have proved the best adapted and most satisfactory materials for money from time immemorial to the present. We trace the use of silver as money through the grandest and most glorious period of Roman history, when the legions of Rome were crowned with victory and glory on every battlefield, and their achievements were believed inimitable. We read of it being squandered lavishly by Constantine and his successors, in the building of the most magnificent of cities, Constantinople, with its gorgeous palaces and artistic adornments, until its surrender to the conquering arms of Mohamet II, in 1543. The same money was in use throughout the Dark Ages—those centuries of darkest ignorance and superstition, the ages of chivalry and feudalism—and has stood the test of the crushing extravagance of despots and tyrannical aristocracies, who lavished in luxuries the most licentious and dissipated; and it paid the cost for several centuries of almost incessant wars.

At different epocs within the past two centuries, agitators of an exclusive paper currency, to be issued by the government, have advanced theories

arranged into theoretical systems, to be profitably and successfully utilized in lieu of the precious metals, and those theories (like every new division which have dissented from the prevailing doctrines of the church, of which they were formerly a port) have found admirers and advocates, but in every instance where the schemes have been put into practice it has resulted in the greatest financial disaster with the poverty, wretchedness and distress to the masses of the people incident thereto to which the nations which made the schemes their's by adoption were ever subjected.

The celebrated scheme of John Law in France, in the year 1705, provided that a commission be appointed by government to coin notes to be received as payments, legal tender, and loaned to landowners at one-half or two-thirds the real value of the land. Everybody who had a foot of land wanted a loan on it. Money became superfluous and soon began to depreciate, confidence in the scheme was gone, and a financial crash was the consequence.

The assignats of the French Revolution represented land assigned on the confiscated estates of the church; they depreciated until they were worthless; mandats were issued on what was believed an infallible basis, but the same result overtook them.

If paper money proved worthless as a medium of exchange then, what shadow of a sign is there that it would be available now, under the existing complex social and industrial condition?

Since the power of steam has been applied to give increased power and rapidity to the industrial world, the faculty of invention has been inspired and quickened with increased ambition.

The crooked stick to which an ox was hitched, being tied to a knot on the end and made fast to the horns, has given place to the steel plow drawn by a brisk span of Morgans or Normans. *The spinning* jennie has displaced our grandmothers' spinning wheel, and industries have multiplied until the variety are almost innumerable. Commerce, through the means of rapid transportation and communication, and the facile and systematic management of such complex business has increased, and the nations of the earth have been drawn, as it were, closer together, until the commercial intercourse between them has become part of their very existence.

To the United States, as an agricultural and manufacturing nation, a money having no real value in itself, whether issued on the credit of the government or any other foundation of quicksand, would prove a nuisance in the channels of trade, and a curse to any country with such extensive and diversified interests.

Money must be of such a nature that it will adapt itself to the requirements of trade. If crops are abundant and trade brisk and prosperous, a country with a paper money alone can only be supplied with the requisite increase in circulation by a decree of government, and if this increase of the circulating medium be put afloat, and trade relapse into dullness, the currency becomes excessive, therefore depreciates in value. Jevons says: Not even the best informed government department can be trusted to judge wisely and impartially when more money is wanted. Currency must be supplied like all other commodities, according to the free action of the laws of supply and demand. With the free coinage of gold and silver an ample sufficiency of money will be supplied in accordance with the laws of supply and demand, by which they will flow into the channels of trade when wanted, and out again when a smaller supply is sufficient, thus steadying the markets, restraining the fluctuation in prices, which would otherwise be disastrous to trade.

There is scarcely a civilized or semi-civilized nation, but has at some period of its history suffered from the crushing effects of a paper money.

Although we are better informed on the fallacious character of paper money and paper money theories, and their perverse results within the past two centuries, we can go back three times two and prove that the same results have followed from the same fallacy. In China, in the middle of the 13th century, a paper money was found in circulation, composed of the inner bark of a tree, beaten up and made into paper. Square pieces were signed and sealed with great formality. The notes were made legal tender, and the use of gold and silver prohibited. Death was the penalty imposed upon counterfeiters and those who refused to receive the notes. The value of the paper fell so low that one metallic cash was worth 1,000 paper cash; the result was a collapse. In San Domingo the paper money is almost worthless; Russia has had a depreciated currency for more than a century; Austria, Italy, Germany and others have suffered from its consequences. The history of the Colonies before they formed the United States, since they have been a nation, have been brought to the brink of ruin from the evil consequence of a paper currency. The greatest statesmen of our country have warned us of these facts, and Daniel Webster's opinion should not be thoughtlessly cast aside. He said: "We have suffered more from this cause than from every other cause or calamity. It has killed more men, pervaded and corrupted the choicest interests of our country more, and done more injustice than even the arms and artifices of our enemies."

Another thorn in the path of an exclusive paper money, is that our commercial intercourse and large business transactions with foreign nations compels us to have a supply of gold and silver at hand, as they are the mediums by which balances of indebtedness must be paid, and serious consequences may arise from any disproportion between the amount of transactions and the basis upon which they are settled.

Whenever our imports exceed in value our exports, as they frequently have done for several years in succession, then there remains a balance against us which must be paid in gold, but if paper money issued by the government to exceed the amount of gold in circulation prior to the issue, is put in circulation as legal tender, the country will be drained of its gold, and when we go to buy gold with paper, we find our paper lowered in value.

The rule has been proved infallible, that paper money drives coin out of circulation.

Our paper money doctors tell us that all money should be coined and issued by the government, which is nothing new, but is as old as the idea of a paper money itself, and that idea is as old as the manufacture of paper, and that the government could loan that money at two per cent., which would certainly prove a profitable scheme for debtors, and curtail considerably the ill-gotten gains of money lenders, for I presume the government decree would also provide for the immediate liquidation of all outstanding debts on the issuance of the first money. This would certainly be a cheap money, but would be a very ludicrous experiment in the face of the innumerable precedents proving the fallacy of the reasoning in support of it, especially in a country of so rich and abundant resources.

It would be a legal tender for all debts public and private, and should be received in payment of all taxes, including duties on imports.

As it was in France when Law's scheme went into effect, so would it be in this country; there would be a great scrambling for loans. Farmers who had never placed a mortgage on their farms before, would mortgage them to the government, and on these securities the issues of money would be made.

On the solidity and security of a nation's financial basis rests much of the courtesy and esteem vouchsafed to it by other nations. It has been the rule, without a single exception, with the civilized nations of the globe, to accumulate and hoard gold when fearing or preparing for war with other

twenty-first centuries he who can do something, he who has a skilled hand and a trained eye will be honored. The industrial age is coming. The domination of priest, warrior and merchant will give way to the domination of the enlightened craftsman. He who can toil and direct toil to the benefit of the toiler, will be the king of men; him we will honor with songs of praise and thanksgiving.

Business men must yet learn to enlarge the bounds of their business theories and find business methods to alleviate the sufferings of the innocent, letting the law which brings agony for misdeeds alone have its full sway. Of course, you will smile, some of you, and say, "There must be something wrong with people who are so unfortunate." Of course there is; the same kind of thing is the matter with them that has been the matter with every one of us more than once in our lives, and might have been the matter with us to-day if somebody had not given us a lift at the right time and in the right way. Of course something is wrong. Some one has sinned, some one has blundered, but he is a bold man who dares try to put his finger on the spot where the responsibility rests; he is a daring accountant who will venture to post these books of human lives. It is not our business to pass judgment on other people's blunders, but it is our business to take cognizance of the misery of the world and to do what we can to soften it. It is everybody's business to recognize the mal-adjustments of life, heightened as they are by the very triumphs of the age, and to do everything possible to secure a truer adjustment. It is our business to be uneasy in our clothing as long as a single stitch in it has been taken by one breathing vitiated air and suffering from underpay. It is our business to make the pampered bed of luxury, bought by ill-gotten and untimely gains, a bed of nettles to him who lies thereon. It is our business to call things by their right names. Extortion and greed are as despicable in the millionaire as they are in the peddler. It is our business to recognize that larceny, whether petit or grand, is stealing, and that stealing is not honest. Legitimate business should have no secrets. The books of the honest tradesman ought to be open for inspection. It is our business to have a care for the souls and bodies of those who serve us, whose labor we may direct and whose toil ought to be for our mutual profit. Thus may we help to usher in that industrial age, the age of equity and of democracy, the age when a trained hand will serve an enlightened brain. May it not be the Columbian age, America's true triumphant and overwhelming gift to the world?—*Unity.*

STRIKE AND BOYCOTT.

The Toledo decisions are of such importance that it cannot be amiss to consider them with the utmost care. They are based primarily on the interstate law; yet, if we are not at fault, substantially the same conclusion could have been reached by the court by the application of common law principles. Certain it is that in New York and some of the New England States (perhaps also in other States) the illegality of the boycott has been recognized by the courts, and relief has been granted to the persons against whom boycotts were directed.

The boycott, as enjoined by Rule 12 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is essentially different from a strike. Let us make this point clear. To be concrete, take the Ann Arbor case. The engineers on the Ann Arbor road were dissatisfied with the terms of their employment. They presented their grievances to their employers and demanded an increase of pay. That was a right and proper step. When men are not contented with their conditions, they should seek to improve them in the simple, sensible and direct way. The employers refused to accede to the demand of the men. The men thereupon decided to quit work in a

body, that is, to strike. They had a perfect right to do this, not being under a time contract. They did not really want to lose their employment; they believed that their stopping as they did would induce the managers of the road to grant their demand rather than suffer interruption of traffic and other inconveniences.

But a strike is a two-edged sword. If it does not cut the one at whom it is aimed, it is sure to cut the one who wields it. Men are not forced to work for a certain employer; an employer is not forced to employ certain men. If employes quit work because they are dissatisfied with wages or other conditions, stating terms on which they will resume the places abandoned, the employer is not shut up to coming to an arrangement with them, any more than they are shut up to resuming work for him. He may, if he choose, refuse their terms, and seek to fill the vacated places in the open labor market. Men, in striking, always believe that their places can not be filled on more advantageous terms than they offer, or than the compromises that they suppose will at least be secured. Otherwise, if they really prefer their places at the old wages to permanently leaving the service, they would not strike. Employers in refusing the demands of their men, either before or after the strike, believe that they can fill the places at the terms they are willing to offer. Both parties in this, it seems to us, are acting entirely within their rights, and their rights are fundamental and primary.

Now, in the case in question the Ann Arbor road continued in its refusal to grant the terms demanded by the men after they had struck. Efforts at compromise failed. The road proceeded to fill the places of the men who had quit work. The men had wielded the two-edged sword, expecting to win. They had lost. The road had found other men to accept its terms.

There was the strike, and that was the end thereof. But the small body of strikers belonged to a vast organization whose members were on all the great roads of the country. This organization approved the wisdom of the strike, and gave the strikers money assistance. Further than this, it attempted, by directing through its executive head obedience to one of its rules, indirectly to force the Ann Arbor road to re-employ the strikers at their terms. And here comes in the boycott. Now, what is that? The brotherhood engineers on the connecting roads refused to handle traffic from or for the Ann Arbor road. In other words, they assume the right of directing what business their employers shall do, what freight and what passengers they shall handle. They have no fault to find with the terms of their employment; they are satisfied with the wages; they have no grievances. But in order indirectly to hurt the business of a road which has refused to grant the terms demanded by striking members of their brotherhood, they propose directly to injure the business of thetr own employers with whom they are on the best of terms! Their employers handle traffic from and for the Ann Arbor road, because it is profitable to do so. Is it right, or just, or equitable, that their employes should have the power to injure their business because of a quarrel between the Ann Arbor road and its employes, with which they had absolutely nothing to do?

Moreover, the law of the United States directly forbids a railway to refuse to handle traffic from or for a connecting railway. It must obey this law or suffer the penalty. It has no choice in the matter—and should have none, else great injustice would arise. It can only obey the law through its employes. It would be intolerable if the rule of a brotherhood should be allowed to nullify a law of the land. This is quite apart from the inequity above urged. Neither on moral nor legal grounds can we see justification for the boycott. It is an essentially different thing from the strike. The railway strike is of men aggrieved against the party aggrieving. The railway boycott is of men without a

[illegible] say, but that many of the peculiar conditions involved in the case are not recognized or understood by those who are discussing the matter, is quite evident.

Judge Ricks, in speaking of the right of railroad men to quit work, said, "You cannot always choose your own time and place for terminating the relations. If you were permitted to do so you might quit your work at a time and under circumstances which would involve irreparable damage to your employer, and jeopardize the lives of the traveling public." Now so far as jeopardizing the lives of the traveling public is concerned, it is evident that this point has much force, but as to the irreparable injury feature of the case: let us see how the ordinary machine shop proprietor protects himself in this respect when dealing with other individuals.

Castings are usually a necessity in a machine shop, and sometimes it happens that a failure to furnish certain expected castings at the time expected works irreparable injury to to the machine shop. The proprietor protects himself so far as possible against this by having a contract with the foundrymen to deliver the castings according to specifications. In the absence of any such contract, he knows that the foundryman cannot be held responsible for irreparable or any other kind of injury which may result from a failure to deliver, and the contract when made is binding upon both the machinist and the foundryman. That is to say, if the foundryman is bound by the contract to furnish certain castings at certain times within a given period, the machinist is also bound to accept them at such times, and for the given period. It would not be a legal or an enforceable contract unless it applied equally to both parties. Applying this principle to the engineers and the railroad companies, it would seem that if the men cannot quit work when they like, neither can the companies discharge them when they like. Chief Arthur says the men will be willing to agree to

[illegible] now [illegible] have [illegible] wages [illegible] and [illegible] with the [illegible] more in- [illegible] than the [illegible] else than [illegible] affected, [illegible] this feature [illegible] very much [illegible] have been [illegible] the difficulty, [illegible] been suggested [illegible] and the evil, [illegible] and men, [illegible] nigh unbear- [illegible] must be done. [illegible] be it is hard

anything in this regard, which is to be made equally binding upon the company; he might have added that nothing else will in the end probably be required by the courts, nor by any other authority.

But if employment on railroads is made semi-military, as some propose, there will still be difficulties in the way. Suppose, for instance, that orders come from Wall street to reduce wages, or to reduce the working force and make the remainder do all the work. The men refuse to accept the new conditions, and give notice that they will quit as soon as the legal limit of time has passed. Then during this time the company will, of course, be gathering up new men to take the place of those who are to quit. The new men must receive some instructions, and be given some opportunity to become acquainted with their new duties previous to assuming them. Who is to give this instruction, and how is it to be given, so long as the old men remain in their places? There is no doubt, however, that under such an arrangement the roads would have decidedly the advantage, and where is the public's assurance that the net result will not be a very material lowering of the personnel of railroad service? The public is vitally interested in having efficient men employed on railroads; security of life and limb depends largely upon this, and always will. Much of the trouble with employes has been caused by dictation from Wall street—orders given there which the railroad officials knew to be wrong, and calculated to bring on trouble. If the public's rights are to be protected, this also must be looked into. It is to be remembered that railroad officials and stockowners are also human, and that it is absurd to suggest that men entering the employ of a railroad shall be sworn to do various things, among them to abide by and enforce the rules made by a railroad company, so long as those rules may be anything that may be dictated by the cupidity or ignorance of a Wall street operator or his official tool.

If the public through its courts or legislatures is to interfere in this matter to protect itself, it must go about it thoroughly, and see that every regulation imposed bears equally upon all concerned, including the Wall street owners of railroads, who know practically nothing about managing them, and usually have little interest in either the roads, the employes, or the rights of the public. The government may make laws controlling railroad employes especially, but these laws must bear equally upon all, or they will not be sustained by the people; nor will the people sanction any delegation of the law-making power of the government to irresponsible railroad officials.

"Let us consider the reason of the case. For nothing is law that is not reason."—*American Machinist.*

DANGER TO THE REPUBLIC.

This government of ours is founded primarily upon the rule of the majority, and such rule should be based upon the intelligence of the people. The first cannot really exist without the aid of the latter, because an ignorant and bigoted majority has always proven the worst enemy of civilized progress. Such a majority is always led by cunning, designing men, who continually strive to supplement ignorance with prejudice and partisan zeal. When this is once effected all efforts toward a propaganda of truth and progress is difficult in the extreme. It is met at the threshold with inflammatory appeals to the baser passions of prejudice and hate, instead of a justification through argument or intelligent research. Thousands will listen kindly to the first where dozens will take into consideration the second. This, if long continued, will inevitably lead to the elimination of a desire for further progress and begin an era of retrogression fatal alike to the liberties of the people and the life of the nation. A republic, if stable, must be founded upon true economics,

which are only true when they mirror the conditions of the current times. As it stands to-day, the old economic dogmas of Adam Smith and his immediate contemporaries, supplemented by prejudice, partisanship, and animosities, constitute the political economy of this nation. In other words, the line of action as laid by men who never saw a steamship or a railroad, never thought of a telegraph or a telephone, who never conceived of the vast improvements of the present time in methods of production and distribution, is made the guide even now. Is it right that the horizon of the people should be confined to the narrow limits of their judgments based upon the conditions with which they are environed? The idea is repugnant and at variance with modern thought and intelligence. And yet, judged by the methods through which the ruling majorities are obtained, intelligent consideration is at a discount and modern civilization cuts no figure. How long can the semblance of a republic remain under such conditions or the rights of free citizenship escape the hand of the ignorant oppressor? Such a course will result in the immediate future in the formation of two classes acting in political unison, the wealthy aristocrat and the ignorant, vile, and poor. The one serving the othor for the opportunities of mercenary gain which it affords. Between these two forces stand the honest, well-meaning and deserving class whose efforts are more than often neutralized by fraud, trickery, and open violation of law. This situation already obtains in this country and is the one standing menace to its perpetuity. The suppression of a free ballot is followed by the larceny of an unfair count, and both are preceded by a wicked perversion of the truth and a violent and persistant appeal to the baser passions of humanity. When the different political divisions of the nation will go before the people and explain, defend, and discuss their principles in a fair, intelligent and truthful *manner, and when done*, submit to the verdict of the people, freely given and honestly declared, then, and not until then, will the future of this great nation assume a brighter prospect.—*National Watchman.*

MAN AND BEAST.

During his march to conquer the world, Alexander, the Macedonian, came to a people in Africa who dwelt in a remote and secluded corner in peaceful huts, and knew neither war nor conquerer. They led him to the hut of their chief, who received him hospitably, and placed before him golden dates, golden figs and bread of gold.

"Do you eat gold in this country?" said Alexander.

"I took it for granted," replied the chief, "that you were able to find eatable food in thine own country. For what reason, then, art thou come among us?"

"Your gold has not tempted me hither," said Alexander, "but I would willingly become acquainted with your manners and customs."

"So be it," rejoined the other; "sojourn among us as long as it pleaseth thee."

At the close of this conversation two citizens entered, as into their court of justice. The plaintiff said: "I bought of this man a piece of land, and, as I was making a deep drain through, I found a treasure. This is not mine, for I only bargained for the land, and not for any treasure that might be concealed beneath it; and yet the former owner of the land will not receive it."

The defendant answered: "I hope I have a conscience as well as my fellow-citizen. I sold him the land with all the contingent as well as existing advantages, and consequently the treasure inclusive."

The chief, who was at the same time their supreme judge, recapitulated their words, in order that the parties might see whether or no he understood them aright. Then, after some reflection, he

said: "Thou hast a son, friend, I believe?" "Yes." "And thou," addressing the other, "a daughter?" "Yes." "Well, then, let thy son marry thy daughter, and bestow the treasure on the young couple for their marriage portion."

Alexander seemed surprised and perplexed. "Think you my sentence unjust?" the chief asked him.

"Oh, no," replied Alexander, "but it astonishes me."

"And how, then," rejoined the chief, "would the case have been decided in your country?"

"To confess the truth," said Alexander, "we should have taken both parties into custody and have seized the treasure for the king's use."

"For the king's use!" exclaimed the chief, now in his turn astonished.

"Does the sun shine on that country?"

"Oh, yes."

"Does it rain there?"

"Most assuredly."

"Wonderful! but are there tame animals in the country that live on the grass and green herbs?"

"Very many and of many kinds."

"Ah, that must be the cause," said the chief. "For the sake of those innocent animals the all-gracious Being continues to let the sun shine and the rain drop down on your country."—*Ex.*

THE MEN IN CONGRESS.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

These are the people who make your laws:

IN CONGRESS.

Lawyers	190
Lawyer and insurance man	1
Lawyers and farmers	3
Lawyer and grower of fruit	1
Farmers and planters	43
Farmers and storekeepers	2
Farmer and speculator	1
Manufacturers	13
Manufacturer and merchant	1
Manufacturer and farmer	1
Merchants	13
Merchant and banker	1
Journalists	15
Bankers	3
Banker and coal operator	1
Banker and farmer	1
Teachers	3
Publishers	2
Public officials	2
Wool merchant	1
Tanner	1
Canner	1
Physician	1
Printer	1
Literary man	1
Hotel-keeper	1
Dairyman	1
Railroad manager	1
Clergyman	1
Clergymen and editor	1
Real estate dealer	1
Real estate and insurance	1
Warehouse man	1
Lumberman	1
Miner	1
Miner and miller	1
And with no occupation reported	1
	336

IN THE SENATE.

Lawyers	61
Capitalists	4
Journalists	3
Lumbermen	2
Railroad officials	2
Manufacturers	2
Merchants	2
Miners	2
Miners and stock-raisere	2
Car-builder	2
Physician	1
Clergyman	1
Real estate dealer	1
Banker	1
Planter	1
Marble quarryman	1
Public official	1
	88

—*Exchange.*

"Before a man starts out as a reformer, it is wise for him, as a guarantee of good faith, to settle up his wash-bills."

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

INJURY TO EMPLOYE—VIOLATING RULES—CONTRIBUTORY NECLIGENCE —EVIDENCE.

1. Action against defendant railway to recover damages in causing the death of plaintiffs husband, where it appeared that the engineer carelessly, and in violation of the rules of the company ran the engine over a junction of the main track and a switch, at a high rate of speed, and derailed the engine and freight cars; the decedent was head brakeman, but was riding in the cab in violation of the rules of the company, and was killed.

Held. That the court properly refused to instruct that, if decedent did not contribute to the cause of derailment, but voluntarily remained in the cab in violation of the rules of the company, and by so remaining was killed, then the verdict should be for defendant, since the instruction is defective in ignoring the fact that that the rules may not have been known to decedent.

Held. Further, that the court properly charged that if decedent was negligent in not leaving the cab, and applying the brakes, and the engineer could, by ordinary care, have averted the accident, but failed to do so, then the negligence of defendant would not defeat a recovery, since the evidence shows that when the engineer saw that decedent was not sitting brakes he might have averted the accident by using the proper appliances to reduce the speed. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

Connors v. Burlington C. & R. & N. Ry. Co., Iowa, S. C., Jan. 17, 1893.

Note: Violating rules. It ought to be of interest to railway employes to observe the rule of law concerning liability of the company in case of injury growing out of violation of the prescribed rules. The authorities are numerous on this subject, and while each case is based upon individual circumstances they are nevertheless im*portant and impressive.*

In case of Smith v. Ry. Co., U. S. S. C., 18 Fed. R. 304, there was posted in the cab of the locomotive a notice that, "No one allowed to ride on the engine except engineer and fireman," and the plaintiff (switchman) was riding there when injured. *Held.* That if the employe knew of the regulation, and was there in violation of it, he could not recover unless the regulation did not apply to him under the circumstances, or had been warned by non-enforcement against him and other employes about the yard.

The Ohio Supreme Court has decided (see 33 Ohio St: 227) that if an employe enters into or remains in the service of a railway company with a knowledge of its rules and regulations, he must be held as undertaking to acquiesce therein; and if he is afterwards injured by reason of his violation of such rules and regulations, he cannot claim that their reasonableness is a question to be decided by a jury, in an action by him to recover damages for the injury thus occasioned. This principal applied to a rule requiring brakemen to use a coupling stick.

An employe is not bound by a rule of the company which has not been properly published or brought to his attention, and which it has habitually neglected to enforce. Fay v. Ry. Co., 30, Minn. 231.

It must be remembered that the reasonableness of a rule is purely a question of law, and is not to be submitted to or passed upon by juries.

Ry. Co. v. Rhoades, 37 Am. & Eng., Cases 100.

It is the duty of a railroad company to use ordinary care and prudence in making and publishing to its employes sufficient and necessary rules for the safe running of its trains, and for the government of its employes, so as to furnish them a reasonable degree of safety, taking into consideration the nature and character of their employment.

Ry. Co. v. Powers, 74 Ills. 341.

The rules of a railway company for the government of its employes are not

obligatory as such upon those employes who are not aware of them and to whom they have not been promulgated.

Ry. Co. v. Ryals; Ga. S. C., Feb. 24, 1890.

But as a safe guide for employes it will avail much to observe that as a rule companies are not liable for an injury where a rule has been violated unless it so acquisced in violaton as to abrogate the rule. Even the violation of a rule customarily disregarded, will exempt the company unless it acquiesed.

Sloan v. Ry. Co., Ga. S. C., 44 Am. & Eng. R. R. C. 553.

Where a conductor boarded a moving train and was upon top of cars in violation of rule, and was killed by a low bridge; no recovery was allowed.

R. R. Co. v. Wallace, Tex. S. C.

If an employe by direction of a conductor, and with the knowledge of the superintendent commits a breach of the rules and suffers an injury, he may recover. The rule will be regarded as abrogated.

Ry. Co. v. Kier, Kans., S. C.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES—CIRCUMSTANTIAL CASES WHERE NO RECOVERY COULD BE HAD.

1. A brakeman of one freight train is the fellow-servant of the fireman of another freight train, employed on the same road. The negligence of the one defeats a recovery for injury, of the other. 97 Mo. 113.

2. A brakeman who is sent by the conductor from the rear portion of the parted train to signal the forward portion, of which the engineer is, by the rules of the company, the conductor, is a fellow-servant of the engineer, and cannot recover from the company for an injury caused by the negligence of the engineer.

Ry. Co. v. Howe, 1, Cir. Ct. App. 636.

3. A car inspector while performing his duty stepped between two cars standing on a track on which other cars were shunted by other employes of defendant. A competent brakeman was present, who neglected his duty to be on such shunted cars, and they collided with a car being inspected causing the death of the Inspector. *Held*, that the failure of the brakeman to be on the shunted cars was the negligence of a co-servant and no recovery could be had.

Potter v. N. Y. Cent. Ry. Co. N. Y. Capp.

4. In an action against a railroad company for the wrongful death of an employe, brought under the laws of South Carolina, a demurrer to the declaration was properly sustained where the plaintiff alleged that the death was caused by the negligence of the company, its agents, officers, and representatives, in the manner in which the train was loaded, made up, furnished, and run, since the common law rule in regard to injuries by fellow servants, prevails in that state.

Hovis v. Ry. Co., Ga., S. C., 16 S. E. R. 211.

ASSUMPTION OF RISKS—CIRCUMSTANTIAL CASES WHERE EMPLOYE ASSUMES RISK, AND NO RECOVERY CAN BE HAD.

1. Where a rule of the company required that no work be done on a storage track, and the foreman directed deceased to go under a car to procure material, the fact of being so directed will not render the company liable in the absence of evidence that he was vested with authority to iuterfere with the rules as to the place where the men were to work. There can be no recovery against a company where the deceased was as well informed as the company as to the dangerous character of the work, and voluntarily proceeded with it.

Keenan, et. al. v. N. Y. L. E. Ry. Co. N. Y. Supr. Ct., Dec. 1892.

2. A railway company is not liable for injuries to one of its employes in coupling cars of another company having different styles of couplers from those in use on its own cars, because of failure to warn the employe of the increased hazard, such risk being apparent, and one incident to the risk assumed.

Ry. Co. v. Boland, Ala., S. C., 11 So. Rep. 667.

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April reports are nearly all in, and as a whole show an increase in membership.

The following has been sent out from San Francisco:

"Do not be deceived by false reports. The city of San Francisco is crowded with idle men. There are thousands of us tramping the streets hungry, hopeless and destitute. For God's sake keep away from this city. Advertisements for laborers, sailors or mechanics are false. Place no faith in them. There are ten men here for every job now."

E. V. Debs has been elected president of the American Railway Union, the new organization that is intended to cover all classes. He is well fitted for the position. Men who have had experience in class organizations are fast coming to see that they will not advance, and everything is leading to having but one order. But one order, to succeed, must be founded on those economic principles that reach to the root of the evil. It must use reason, not force.

The equitable rights of workingmen should be better understood among those seeking the elevation of workingmen. There seems to be an idea prevalent that society is going to be improved by detachments; that those detachments can go ahead as they please, without any thought for others, when a little investigation will plainly show those who disregarded can, and generally do, pull down those who shunned them. Questions bearing on such issues should be thoroughly discussed in our assemblies, that mutual rights may be better understood.

The main question in the strike on the Santa Fe was to have reductions in pay roll made by a reduction in time worked rather than by laying off men, just the reverse of one claim advanced in the strike on the U. P. The Santa Fe men well know the effects of the periodical laying off of men in the demoralization of wages, and that if ever they get a better average rate that point must be gained. It is to be regretted that they did not confine their action to that one point; they probably would have succeeded now without resorting to a strike, and it would have been the step necessary to greater gains. "Make haste slowly" is a good maxim to follow in labor questions. Every step advanced should be taken only after due consideration of what it will lead to.

Some idea of the methods of employment agents can be drawn from the following letter, picked up in Salt Lake, written on the letter-head of the "IXL Employment Agency," 1528 17th street, Denver, J. Allen & J. J. Button proprietors:

Dear Sir: I sent you two more men to-day. The men are told what they had to do. If they misrepresent themselves it is their own fault. Can get all you want, so you can take your pick out of them. Yours truly,
sign: J. ALLEN.

Salt Lake has hundreds of idle men, but methods are used to bring in more. We may condemn employment agencies, but they could not do what they do without the co-operation of employer , and employers who patronize them should always be regarded with suspicion.

"It is silly curiosity that causes a man to worry his friends for the sake of finding out how much they think of him."

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., April 1, 1892.

Editor Magazine:

As a line from Grand Island is not often seen in the magazine I thought I would tell you we are still in the land of the living.

Grand Island is improving and its citizens owe a great deal to the Union Pacific. A fine new depot, new yards, freight house, &c., in the past year has done much towards the beautifying and prosperity of the city. We have had lots of work in the shops and almost all are working eight hours, with the exception of some few favorites who work longer. Everything seems to be running along smoothly in all the departments except the paintshop. The foreman of that branch, Mr. C. A. Pleyte, does not seem to have either the nack of handling men or the sense and will to treat men as they should be treated, "like men," consequently is in hot water all the time, which is a detriment to the company and very unpleasant for those under him.

He was appointed somewhat over a year ago and before his appointment was one of the laziest men and one of the hardest kickers I have seen and which carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists and everybody can testify to. No language was bad enough for him to use against his foreman and general foreman, and the old saying that those kind of men make the worst tyrants, fits his case exactly. He has had so many quarrels, some of which have come to blows, that even up town the boys are greeted with the question, "Well, who had to knock the foreman down to-day?" A few days ago one of the men (and I will say one who always does his duty and has never shirked his part in a service of some years on the U. P.) had to go to the water-closet, and on his way out passing the foreman he looked at his watch as he remembered Mr. P. had threatened to his face to do him, and was gone about six minutes; when he got back Mr. foreman wanted to fire him. Think of it! Well the man is working yet, and it shows the estimation in which Mr. P. is held by his immediate superiors.

If this should catch his eye, I would like to ask him, "would you not get more work out of your men by treating them as men, and if it would not be better for the company, the men and yourself, for you to quit bulldozing?" While you are pondering over these questions, permit me Mr. P. to give you a little friendly advice It is this,—reduce the swelling on your head.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for this space and promising to give you some more light on the management of the paintshop if there is not a very radical change, I will sign myself, one of many.

ROBERT MITCHELL.

LARAMIE, WYO., April 24, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

"It has come at last," is the verdict of those who have watched the movement on the Union Pacific the past few years. It was the only logical result when men will not be guided by justice, which alone comprises all the virtues of society. "Do not to another what you would not wish to be done to yourself," is one of the oldest moral precepts ever given to man. It was just as good thousands of years ago as it is to-day, and is the best definition we have of justice. When the strike was ordered on Monday, April 17th, there were fifteen machinists stayed away and twenty remained at work, eight boilermakers went out and two remained, not counting the sheet iron worker, two blacksmiths and a few blacksmith helpers went out the first day. A few days later, after a meeting was held, that quite a number who were not striking attended, and where all who would stand by them were asked to hold up their right hand, a few more boiler maker helpers and one apprentice failed to come in. All machinists' apprentices remained at work. Two engines have been turned out since the strike and another will soon be ready to follow. As three men remained at work in the round house it has not been necessary for the company to employ others, as they say the men at work can keep up all necessary repairs. The Larimie *Republican* informed us a few days ago that our D. M. W. went to Denver to engage some boilermakers for the company. Since his return he denies that the company has secured his service as employment agent nor does he believe that it will be necessary to do so.

On last Friday, the 21st, the Brotherhood of Firemen gave an entertainment in shape of a ball. Mr. Booth, one of the men who had remained at work, had received an invitation to attend. He bought a ticket, paid one dollar for it, went to the dance, and through the influence of some of the strikers who were present, Mr. Booth was asked to retire as his presence was objectionable. I have since learned that some of the wiser members of the Brotherhood have seen him and offer to send him a written apology from the organization. As the Brotherhood should not be held responsible for the acts of a few, this is a wise step. Mr. Booth is widely known here, and known to be a man in the true sense of the word. I say man, because there are gentlemen who are not men. I am told that he was slandered as being a "scab," at the Brotherhood ball. It is generally the best people who are injured in this way. Who ever heard of a bad man being slandered? Who ever heard of counterfeiting a bad note? Slander, as a rule, is the revenge of a coward.

The men here as a rule were good mechanics, and while they differ with us on many questions, we had reason to believe they were just as sensible.

Some who are out refused to sign a petition asking for a former agreement, that in some respects was an improvement over the last demands, for this reason, I believe they have not been leaders

At noon on the 17th inst., thirteen machinists, three boilermakers, three apprentices, and a handy man (the one working under instructions) quietly laid away their tools, and at one o'clock failed to put in an appearance, as it had been announced that there would be a strike of the unions, it was no surprise. Everything has been very quiet, and one would hardly know anything unusual had happened. As there are between seventy and eighty men on the pay roll here, it did not prevent the shops running as usual. The first afternoon of the strike our gang boss, Tallerton, came in, gave a few orders, and to all appearances was trying very hard to carry water on both shoulders. The report was that he wanted the foreman to close down the shops, as they could not work to advantage he claimed. It was very evident he did not like his position, his looks and actions making laughing stock for the boys; most of his time that afternoon was spent in one of the outhouses. The next morning he was in again, and the claim was made that the union had recommended it, and a rumor was in the air that they thought he could help them more by staying in. It looks as if, and his manangement gives the impression, this is the first time he was ever boss, and if he loses this job he thinks it will be the last time. In the afternoon, he, with some others, went to Shoshone Falls, spending Wednesday. About eleven o'clock this forenoon he was seen to make a sneak out of the back door, cross over to the coal chute and strike for town; going direct to union headquarters, where I suppose he gave the "boys another talk." As he was only on strike about an hour, we shall claim the belt for Shoshone, unless some one else can make a better showing. In trying to stand in with both sides he has shown his true character and can not be depended upon by either; he is willing to be on either side, providing it wins.

Tuesday morning four more of the strikers came in, leaving only fifteen out, and at this time the situation remains the same. One feature of the strike was, many of them said they did not know what they were striking for.

I see by the press dispatches that they claim their agreement with the company had been broken by the company. In my opiuion both men and company have been to blame; the unions in asking for agreement which would be directly against the agreement entered into by a large majority of the shop men and company; and the company for signing an agreement which would place them in such a position that they would have to break faith with one or the other parties holding the different agreements. As I understand one article of agreement the union wants, is that no helper shall do a mechanic's work; my experience is that no helper will unless asked by the mechanics to do so. I have repeatedly seen machinists and boiler makers ask helpers to do their work, because they were too lazy to do it themselves. We have a man in the shops here who was a helper for some time, and then quit for a month. His father was gang boss and a union man; the boy came back to work and received an increase in pay, and he has been pushed along by every gang boss that has been here since. Tallerton following his father as gang boss; not only the bosses have pushed him along, but nearly every union man who has been here for nearly two years, until now I suppose he considers he has the trade, and received two and a half or three dollars a day while learning it. On the 3d inst. a boiler maker was discharged and on the 10th one quit—Mr. Walsh—his place as gang boss being filled by D. McGregor. Mr. McGregor appears to understand his business, and from appearances intends to run it himself without assistance from the back shop gang boss, Mr. T., who seemed to make it very unpleasant for Mr. Walsh; here Mr. T. also has a way of giving his orders in the blacksmithshop to the men, instead of the boss (to save the boss work I suppose.)

Engine 751 went out on the 25th of last month and run to Pocatello, where she had to go into the shops for repairs, and I understand is there yet.

Engine 902 went out on the 30th of last month, made a trial trip and had to put into the roundhouse for further repairs; she was there a week or so, her crew being sent back without her.

Engine 814 came into the shops the last of March, and engine 953 on April 1st. Engine 1033 has been here so long that they had to take down her cross-heads Saturday and have them cut off, and if they don't look out the axles will be as much too long as they were two short in the first place. However, I am in hopes to be able to report her out by my next letter, if we can get her painted. As it is now the paint shop is so far away and so "retired, it seems to hold the painting back, and so takes a good many Sundays and overtime to keep up with the work. If it were moved over to the back shop I don't think the helper would have so much to do, and the painting would be done quicker. The weather continues to be very cold and disagreeable.

I am sorry to state that the fine long eared animal Bro. Ogden wintered so carefully on his shade trees, has been called for by its owner, and so George has decided to go afoot this summer—says he does not care to ride. Bro. Toxford has put an addition ts his house and Bro. Ogden is now putting one on his.

In the last Magazine I saw some resolutions in favor of Mr. A. C. Beckwith from L. A. 3274, stating that he is the friend of laboring men. I know the man only by reputation. I have heard men say who have lived in Wyoming that Beckwith and Quinn were the men who put Chinese in the Rock Springs mines, and that they were in charge at the time the Chinese were killed in the riot there, and also that they ran a store there, at which the miners were compellpd to trade, also that they did the same at Almy, and that the Chinese are still in the mines. If the above be true, and this the same Mr. Beckwith, our brothers have allowed their memorier to play them false. It has always been the fault of the workingmen to forget such things, and so people have come to believe they can fool us every elec-

tion. I for one think we should remember them, and let them know it; it will soon teach them they must be honest with us or we will not trust them.

Mrs. Chamberlain, the wife of Bro. F. A. Chamberlain, has lately been presented with a beautiful gold watch and chain. The gift was a free will offering from the residents of Shoshone for her many years gratuitous services as organist. Mrs. Chamberlain has willingly and freely given her time and musical ability to every call made upon her, be it church, lodge, rally or concert, and we are glad her services have been so well appreciated. T.

NORTH PLATTE, April 21, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

In my letter of February I mentioned something about a machinist running the wheel lathe nine hours for straight time. I wish to correct that for I understand since then the gentleman got time and one half after doing a little kicking.

Last Monday noon members of the machinists' and boilermakers' union went out on a strike. The blacksmiths, painters, sheet iron workers and carpenters remained with the company. There was a meeting held Monday night for all employes to discuss the situation and all the men remaining at work, and especially those that belonged to the Knights of Labor were asked to come out and help run the strike. Last August those men had an agreement signed with the company that covered three different branches, machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths, all other employes were left out into the cold. Now those men have got gall enough to ask help from men that they would not recognize before. They say all the men remaining at work will be published as scabs. That is all very well, but if some of the leaders of the strike in North Platte would turn their black heart inside out, they would find a scab that has been growing there for the last two years. I don't mean all the men, but a few of the leaders that have been the cause of keeping the men divided for the sake of gaining political notoriety. Fatty Stewart made the speech to the men in the machine shop Monday noon, he tried to tell everybody the grievance, so the union men concluded to strike. Fatty would look better on the police force, than he would on a grievance committee, but blessed are they that expect nothing, shall not be deceived.

The Knights of Labor has done more for the employes on the Union Pacific than all the trade unions perhaps could do for years to come.

MCGINTEY.

NORTH PLATTE, April 22, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

We were blessed with a strike here on Monday the 17th, all of the boilermakers and machinists except nine, those nine men did not belong to the union. The apprentices also went out and one helper in the boiler shop. Mostly all the men that remained at work are members of the Knights of Labor. There are about two hundred and forty men employed here, including mechanics' helpers and laborers, and about forty seven went out.

The men seem to be confident in winning what they went out for; they also openly boast that if they do win it will go hard with those that did not go out with them; that may all be; they will find that those men that did not go out can throw just as much mud as they can, and throw it just as hard in any shape they want to fix themselves. Those kind of men would make good soldiers in the time of peace.

The Knights of Labor have got no grievance at present, and I don't see in the name of common sense what they would go out for; they might go out with those men for sympathy, but I tell you brothers, sympathy don't buy bread and butter, especially in a case of this kind. They have ignored the Knights of Labor in every shape and form and still they have got the gall to ask the Knights to come to their rescue. I believe in helping any labor organization to get anything that is just and right, but I cannot stomach this.

It is rumored here that there is to be reduction in the force of fourteen per cent., that will be about one out of every seven, to take effect the first of May.

We have had a very cold snap here for the past week; there has been considerable hail throughout the state, but no serious damage done at this writing. Yours truly,

SANTA CLAUS.

POCATELLO, Idaho. April 24, 1892.

Editor Magazine:

For fear nobody else will write I shall again drop a line from this place. I have heard a good deal of talk about this correspondent from Pocatello; he don't tend to his duty, but I have never been appointed to the position, and would not take it if I was asked, I can hardly write my own letters let alone writing for a town or an organization.

Our secretary sent you our quarterly report some time ago, from that you will note the healthy increase in the order here and a good many more has come in since. I should not like to see them come in too fast as it takes a good while to educate them up in the noble principles of our order, for humanity and justice to all. The strike among the trades unions is most deplorable, it is going to hurt all labor organizations and themselves the most.

The reason given for the strike is in my opinion not sufficient, but let it go, we all have to learn; the experience is sometimes dearly paid for. The K. of L. agreement looks well, hung up all around in the shops in their frames.

Pocatello is dull. Business men are looking blue; some are selling out at cost; nothing going on here but the railroad business. How long before we can expect Bro. Brietenstein, D. M. W. A

We should like to hear him, and will promise him a grand reception when he does come.

If some one will take upon himself to write from here you will never again hear from

ME.

SCOFIELD, UTAH, April 17, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

I find by reading the daily papers that S. H. H. Clark is going to stay with the U. P.; that is a blessing to the system.

For the last few days I see in the papers the great uproar of the U. P. strike. It seems to me by what I've read of the cause of the strike, it's something like a teamster striking for a new set of harness for one horse, and leaving the other with the old ones. Boys, it's no use going at it in no half and half way.

When reading the Magazine for the last month I noticed in the correspondence from Grand Island a very touching little sentence; it read something like this:

"I say fellow laborers that it is hard when we have to take off our hats and bow bown to our overseer in order to hold positions, that our families shall not want for broad." We have one of that kind of pups running this place.

This superiutendant is kind of peculiar; he has fired some of the oldest miners in the place, and has hired men that never dug coal before. The higher officials better look into such things or they will have some damages to pay if these fellows get hurt or killed.

Thos. Butte, a miner, had his leg broken up near the hip; he had to go to the hospital. Jas. Russel, Jr., got his feet burned; it is not known to the public how he got hurt. I will write again,

CHIP OFF AN OLD BLOCK.

DENVER, COLO., April 25, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

I imagine the correspondence from the various places will have about the same items of interest to write about this month, via the strike.

Well, it did not amount to much at this point, as it was quite evident that those who were expected to take the lead were opposed to it. A mass meeting of the employes was called on the evening of the 16th and the general expression was opposed to it. In fact none seemed to know just what it was to be for. Monday none went out, but Tuesday a few did, and by the end of the week about 50 men did not show up, though that number were hardly missed. Everything has been moving along so peacefully here, it was to be regretted that anything should rise to mar it, Some of the newspaper reports were quite amusing, One especially, saying that no mechanics were left in the shops. All are back to work today and seem to be pleased at the fact. No one seems to know what was gained or lost by the experiment. The employes, as a whole, certainly *have lost nothing*, and it may cause all to study the principles underlaying the labor movement, and be better prepared to further them in the future.

There seems to be some who have a feeling against those who remained at work, but just why is hard to say; those that remained were not consulted on the issues at stake if there were any. They had no fault to find with conditions as they existed, and the men here were unable themselves to explain why they went out; they certainly ought not to find fault with those who knew why they stayed at work.

Everything will undoubledly run along soon in its usual smooth course, at least all should endeavor to make it so.

Our election was held on the 4th with the usual results. The same old gang are back, and we will undoubledly have another "best administration Denver ever saw."

L. A. 3218 will hold its ninth aniversary entertainment on the 5th of May, with a lecture by Louis Post, of New York, who will speak on the economic questions of the day; will also speak on the evening of the 7th. A large attendance is anticipated as Mr. Post is well known by reputation here.

We were pleased to have Bro. Breitenstein with us on the evening of the 19th. We expect our Assembly will be meeting in a new hall next month as a committee is out looking for suitable quarters.

Increased interest is being taken in the order in this city, and the Assemblies are all increasing in membership.

Business is very dull here and employment is difficult to find. We would advise none to come this way seeking employment. In the scrabble for places the principles that should govern men in their relations to each other are forgotten. Organizations for selfish ends wither,and among the thinking organization that gets at the root of the difficulty are sought for.

XXX.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII. JUNE, 1893. No. 5.

WHERE PROGRESS MAY BE AIDED.

Visit the homes of the wage-earners, compare them one with another, observe the difference in the comforts they contain, the advantages in environment, the children of one home over another, and you have, as a rule, an idea of the difference in the capacities of one over another. It is not an infallible indicator, for shiftlessness, drunkenness, and other causes may make the home surroundings of a worker with comparative high productive powers the very poorest; but it is not the rule.

Good home surroundings always indicate the occupants as belonging to the progressive elements of society, that class who want still better conditions and are willing to take part in all efforts to make them possible. They are the dissatisfied element, but those who know why they are dissatisfied and what improvements they want. It is the element that makes the world grow bigger and better.

It is a taste of the good things of the world that makes men progressive, makes them seek the avenues to more. Social reformers complain because so large a mass live on in the comparative low condition they are in, without lifting a hand to raise themselves; but social reformers as a rule advocate measures that are above the comprehension of such. The world is not to be millenniumized in a day or a generation, it must be bred up. More thought (and it is the mind that gives men their power), can be expected from men in comparative comfortable conditions than those who must concentrate their limited thinking capacities on supplying animal needs. It is the first step necessary to aid such above the animal struggle; to make it possible to expect them to aid in general social reforms.

The possibilities of such are well indicated, as a rule, by home surroundings; how comparatively high their earning capacities are, as indicated there. Consequently, to add to the number and power of the progressive social element, everything to aid the comparative earning power of a man should be first done. We are therefore aiding the creation of a better social condition when we increase the practical educational advantages of a child; when we aid a man to become a more efficient workman; when we aid him to develop the latent powers within him; his comparative earning capacity is thus increased, and he soon realizes it and seeks means to reap the benefit; one of the strongest of forces for giving workmen a greater share of the wealth they create, but one that has had too little attention in the formulas that have been offered for creating more happiness in the world, which formulas are generally such as have in them a dose to be applied to society as a single

body, leaving out of consideration that society cannot be any better than its component parts, and every formula that can be at all successful must be one that sets the units in motion, that removes obstacles in the way and increases their opportunities; it is analogous to the adage, "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves." Take care of the individuals and society will take care of itself.

One complaint against workingmen in general that is based on good ground, is that which charges them with a lack of self-respect, as shown in their personal action and appearance, and the venal disposition that is shown when in the presence of those whose wealth and position gives them power. It is the poorest, most miserably fed and clothed among them that cry, "Long live the king" the loudest. The lowest dives of a city or town are peopled by those who will invariably be classed as workingmen; of the class that social economic reformers expect to give more of the good things of life, but it is most certain that no aid for their own elevation can be got from them. If left to themselves, instead of rising they would sink into worse conditions. An appreciation of and a desire for better things must first be created. Personal ambition must be revived in them, and if it never existed must be created. Abstract economic questions will never interest them while in their present mental condition and environment. The possibilities that a greater exertion on their own part have for them will do more to make them progressive factors in political and social questions than any amount of theories on the financial, land or transportation questions. Such questions have been brought to the notice of large masses, but, as yet, with apparently little effect. The practical, every-day struggle, it will be observed, monopolizes their attention, and can any change be expected till there is a change in the influences that now bear on them? Every man relieved in the least from the constant daily struggle to exist, is made a possible factor in the creation of better general conditions. He is thus given a greater opportunity to do something on the manly side of his being.

The environments of the masses make the anchors to the social and political ship of progress. The great mass of the industrial producers of the country to-day are so situated that the disposition to think is crushed out of them, even where there is a slight opportunity exists, consequently they leave the thinking for others to do, both in spiritual and temporal things.

This is why there is seen the spasmodic resistance to oppression, the imaginary is quite as fiercely attacked as the real, and the whole of it is analagous to the dog snapping at the stick.

Man's power lays in his head, his producing powers are increased by training the intellect. Every man who gets one penny more in value for his labor gains that much to relieve his animal necessities. It should therefore be as much the work of social reform movements to make it possible to command a gain in that direction by increasing his productive powers, as to teach them that they are not now getting what they earn. Set all moving upward, and a point will be reached where they will discover that themselves. Every child or man should be trained to do some branch of necessary work well; not merely as a directed machine, but with the directing power supplied by themselves, to know the "why" of every act they do. Everything tending to restrict any one in such a training, should be attacked and destroyed by those seeking an im-

provement in social conditions, they are removing an obstacle to the end they seek.

It is from those who have made the best of their opportunities in such lines, and are reaping a comfortable personal benefit from it, that are doing the most work for humanity.

It is not the shiftless, helpless, incapable workmen that are the most active in the conflict for labor and humanitarian rights to-day, but the most thrifty, capable men and women, those who, comparatively, need organized effort the least. Do all possible to make more of such, and better homes are seen, and from them an influence that will in time overcome every social evil.

THE RAILROAD PARTY OF THE FUTURE.

President Robinson, of the *Railway Age*, in an article in the *North American Review*, in view of the agitation toward government control of railroads, threatens the formation of a "railroad party in politics," to be composed of railroad employes, shareholders and those engaged in the trades and industries immediately dependent upon railroads for their support.

This is a very startling proposition, for he estimates the number of voters that might thus be united at three million, and to unite any such a number of voters there must be some very common interest at stake, and one that is commonly seen, or there must be some coercive power that can be brought into use. Does any such a condition exist? We believe it does not.

It seems to be assumed by Mr. Robinson that railroad employes and those dependent upon railroads for trade and work are the losers by what he terms "Granger agitation," that in such there is a common interest at stake on which all will unite. Such an idea has been spread by all who have been interested in the private ownership of railroad property. Their views have been in the line that interests of property must be paramount to the interests of humanity, but the tendency of thought on the other side has been to make the interests of humanity paramount to the interests of property. The former idea has prevailed; under it those who get control of certain property on which the interests of all depend, have over-rode every interest of humanity, and it is to check or abolish this that has forced the railroad agitation to the front. It has not been to in any way destroy the value or usefulness of property, but, on the contrary, to make it of greater usefulness. It certainly has been, however, to destroy the particular advantage the few have over the many. It is to place those particular kinds of property that are valuable only from their public nature in the hands of the public. It is to put that large mass of men thus engaged in industrial connection with the public, instead of private persons, who are interested only in their own personal gain, and who, consequently, have and will take advantage over them that the power of their position gives them. It is to place railroad operatives directly where Judge Ricks says they are indirectly now — public servants, place them where they can find and deal directly with that same master, the public, of which they are no small part; and, by the way, that decision will go a long way to make those three million voters Mr. Robinson refers to, radical supporters of the "Granger agitation" for government ownership of railways, for it is plain that none will lose a job by it, and conditions like those on the Ann Arbor and other railroads that have caused

strikes, would never rise. Rates of wages and rules for the regulation of employes would be regulated by other influences than the personal gain to a few individuals who control the stock of a corporation. They would be regulated by what justice and right, as expressed by the whole people, demanded, and railroad fares and freight rates would be regulated by what would give that.

The interests of all but the few large share and bondholders are on the opposite side from where Mr. Robinson would have them vote. They have but to view the problem as a whole to see that. Even general managers and superintendents who have qualifications that make them worthy of the position, have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the change.

Mr. Robinson intimates that the possibilities he expects have already been shown in some localities, but it cannot be said to demonstrate thoughtful action, but blindly and thoughtlessly done, as seen by masses of voters in other directions wherein their votes are against themselves

Railroad employes are likewise citizens and a part of humanity. They have no particular reason to aid in perpetuating themselves as the servants of a corporation operated for personal gains. Today they strain every nerve to maintain equitable conditions against many of them, all of which could be relieved if those private gains could be eliminated from the influence on the opposition. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the change.

"The railroad party" of the future will be the one that will demand and enforce that change, and the foremost in it will be the intelligent railroad employe acting as a citizen, and not the slave of a corporation. He is seeing that from it he will get his rights without discommoding the dear public or running foul of the United States courts; further, that his manhood citizenship will be assured and enlarged, for he will be free to act as such, and not considered the sneaking puppet of a corporation for the material welfare of a few individuals no better than himself, and with no right to better fare or more pleasures than himself, as Mr. Robinson intimates that he is when he says that he will vote to keep himself servant of some common, dirt-made kings and lords—such by accumulation of property from servants' labor, and when he complains and asserts his manhood against the demands of these kings and lords that he has supposed he was employed by, finds when the squeeze comes that it was the dear people after all he is responsible to. The very idea, the thought that railroad employes would vote to continue any such relations is an insult to them. Workingmen who would do that deserve only to be whipped into submission, ball and chained when they complain.

A SOURCE OF ANNOYANCE.

One of the greatest obstacles to the establishment of reciprocal relations between employes and corporations that employ them is the spirit shown by petty bosses and their satalites, time-keepers, clerks, *et al.* They often seem to act as if they had the interpretation of all understandings that may be reached between those in authority and the employes, and do it according to the miniature size of their brain. For it is generally recognized as a fact among the brawn and brain of the land, that when the youth who are not robust enough, or are lacking in brains, or both, to be classed as men, are found, they generally

make a clerk or a time-keeper of him, if he is not turned into a preacher. Of course, there are exceptions to the rule.

That accounts for some of the complaints that come of the discrimination and disregard of rules, or apparent nullification of them that are temporarily annoying. A discreet use of the toe of the boot in some cases would seem to be a very effective remedy, as reason is beyond the capacity of such, argument is a waste of time; and in the long run it is very immaterial what they may think; still, that fact not being always appreciated at the moment, it breeds discontent and all its consequent evils, for far too many men feel that such men speak with authority or under instructions, and have not the patience to await developments, which are often long delayed.

Suspicion of every move is the consequent result. That co-operation necessary to the maintenance of a spirit of reciprocity is weakened or destroyed. For there must be confidence established between employer and employe, as much as between individuals, before any contract or understanding can be considered as resting on any effective basis. In fact, in order to make palatatives to our present industrial social system at all effective, the rules that ethically apply to the intercourse of individuals must be applied between social bodies, between employes and their employers. When the time was that industry was carried on by men with few employes, few of the grievances that now make up the list of troubles between corporations and their employes were ever heard of.

With petty bosses at present, it is but the result of their education through environments; such rise from the ranks and apply what they there experienced to others when the opportunity of position comes to them, often trying to improve upon it. It was always the slave who had been lashed the hardest that would apply it to his fellows the most severely.

In looking for the road that will lead to a better condition, such facts should have consideration. The road in the future can be made smoother by improving what must be used in the future. The use of foresight would prevent many of the abuses in our present industrial system.

It is quite evident that the present system can only be changed by the slow processes of evolution, the people could not suddenly adjust themselves to a better one; the risk of being subjected to the tyranny of a fellow-workman created into a boss, and the impudence of addle-headed clerks, have got to be taken for a long time yet, but the risk can be reduced by a proper application of remedies, through the education of the one and the relegating to his proper sphere of the other.

A petty boss who objects to meeting with a committee of those whose labors he directs, and discussing affairs relating to their mutual employment, demonstrates that he has no honest intention. He is behind the present age. Such a man is entirely out of place on a system that is managed with the intention of fairness, and it is impeaching evidence against the head of a department of a system that will uphold or apologize for the actions of such. The most effective remedy, however, seems to be the slow one of demonstrating the fact, and continual pressure toward the course that should be pursued.

A petty boss of such character is generally one who talks broadly of what he wants to do for those "under" him, but wants to do regardless of the wishes those parties

may have. He wants to do it as the farmer wants to treat his cattle. Such accomplish nothing, for he is dealing with beings quite as capable of reasoning as himself, and they reason from a different basis than himself. It proves as truly a failure as does all attempts to do for humanity, and leaving thinking capacities of humanity out of the calculations. It is to be hoped that another generation of our present social-industrial agitation and its attendant education, will eliminate these sources of annoyance.

WHERE IS PATRIOTISM?

The absolutism in our government, noted the world over for its alleged democracy, is shown in the matter of the treaty arranged with Russia.

If the question of the adoption of that treaty was left to the expressed will of the American people, there is not a question but what it would be rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Instead of that resulting, however, the American people have been made to say that they agree with one of the most despotic governments the world has ever seen, to turn over to it to be given the most horrible of punishments, men and women whose only crime is in doing, or being unsuccessful in doing, what Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, and the hundreds of patriots that are honored in American history, did, attempt to rid themselves of a despotic government. They agree to it, for their representatives, speaking for them in the United States Senate, have agreed to it, and it rests with one man, the President; if he signs it, it becomes the law, and what can the majority of the American people who are opposed to it do about it? Where is the democracy in our government? Where is the influence of that spirit of resistance to tyranny supposed to have been brought down through American ancestry? Where is the protest from our so-called patriotic orders, founded to uphold the spirit of American independence, of liberty? Is the name all there is of them? Have those who are supposed to have inherited that spirit, degenerated into dress parade patriots, whose greatest delight is to fawn to the *effete* mimicers of aristocratic power?

If the spirit the signers of the Declaration of Independence showed was really alive and active now, every senator who voted for the Russian treaty would now be mouldering in his grave, and if the President signed it his carcass would be found hanging from one of the White House trees, of not the least attraction to office seekers. But if that spirit was really alive, no such a class of misrepresentations would have found their way to official positions at Washington. But in their place a class of men seeking to spread constitutional liberty to the uttermost parts of the world. Every despotic government would be the open enemy of the American people, and their flag and their influence be found supporting liberty-seeking humanity the world over. When we read the teachings of such men as Jefferson, the spirit of whose thoughts dominated the people of his time, of what such as he hoped would grow from the grand foundation for human liberty that was then laid, and compare it with what has really been allowed to grow over that foundation—a fungus hatched from the slimy contact of aristocratic power, the imbecilic fawning in courtesy to the scrofulous scions of hereditary monarchy, leading to the final acceptance of their forms and ideas—and no real American in spirit, it matters not where he was

born, but what will swear that the time has come for a new declaration of independence.

When we realize what a despotic power we have really allowed to grow under our constitution, how little democracy really exists, what American but what will condemn it, and with Patrick Henry, cry, "If it be treason let it be treason."

It has come into our body politic as a disease, slowly seating itself in our vitals. There is scarcely a man at Washington worthy of the name of statesman; and it is because of the neglect of the people themselves, commercialism has occupied their thoughts. More has been thought of tapping the public treasury than in sustaining the principles on which the government was founded.

More statesmanship has been accredited the man that would vote for the biggest pension bill than the one whose voice and vote was to keep the government in the hands of the people, and who would strike at the tenicles of the monster plutocracy that was hovering over the land as a vampire, as they reached out to get a new hold on the people. In the eagerness for selfish gains, the vampire has been left unnoticed except by the few patriots who cared more for posterity than they did for themselves, until it has fastened itself firmly, and nothing but a heroic effort will loosen its hold. A Russian treaty has been made possible because of it. Even though it be vetoed by the President, the fact that it passed the Senate is to the everlasting disgrace of the American people. A banking system is its main tenicle, sucking the life out of the nation, that has created a million tramps and centralized more than one-half the total wealth of the nation into the hands of less than thirty-two thousand people; and the people have quite as little in real substance to say about what their laws shall be as the serfs of Russia. The warning of Jefferson, that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," has not been followed. Too many of us have been vigilant only in getting the best of some other fellows or in making our supposed patriotism but a guise under which to tap the treasury; while we have let our real treasures, the natural storehouses of wealth from which our labor could always bring an abundance, pass out of our hands and into those who now lord it over us. There is far more power to be got from being an oil prince, a coal baron, or the count of the counting room of a national bank doing business on the people's credit, than there ever was with one holding a title by decree on parchment.

Let every one who realizes the existence of those powers, and those able and willing to work, and yet suffering in a land of plenty, consider the source it arises from, and ask himself if such a condition is consistent with a democratic form of government. If he sees they are not, then let him show his patriotism by at once trying to establish a different order of things, one, at least, that will prevent a people professing to believe in human liberty from being disgraced by a Russian treaty or an office-holding class whose greatest delight is in serving representatives of monarchy, but more like Pennoyer, governor of Oregon, who has the courage to show his American grit and not slop over to the President or any other potentate. His direct use of language and disregard of useless formality is the best nerve tonic the American people have had in a generation.

All interested in the solution of the "labor question" will read with interest the article by Carroll D.

Wright, in the May *Forum*, on compulsory arbitration, extracts from which we publish this month. There is much more than the simple showing of the impracticability of the compulsory arbitration plan in the arguments used. It as plainly demonstrates that there is no settlement of the wages question with wages left as a factor to be considered. There can be only compromise, reciprocity practiced as a temporary relief to some of the most distressing features of the wages question. Never anything but a slave, in a more or less modified form, can be the lot of a wage receiver. Patch up the system as much as we may, and yet pure justice cannot exist under it.

Men will not be employers unless there is profit in it, and as long as there is profit to him he is gaining power over others. The source of plutocratic and aristocratic power is thus kept alive as a menace to the liberties and rights of the masses, and just so long will there be social curses to be remedied. Organizations created simply to deal with the effects of the wages system, and in all their acts recognize the necessary existence of a wage paying as well as a wage receiving class, are a curse rather than a blessing to humanity. They aid to perpetuate a system that can only be improved by its total destruction.

The social world to-day is as good only as the people now composing it. The masses are as high, as a whole, as they are capable of sustaining themselves; to rise higher, increase the power. Men will vote right, or, which is the same thing, exercise their political power right, when they realize what is right. Very few do that now. More believe they do, but believing is not knowing. Believers must be placed among those who allow others to do their thinking. Not a very exalted position. Make a person doubt what he has been believing, and you have put the right force in motion. He will investigate and know for himself, the only kind of knowing that is of any value. There is more hope for the man who calls his priest or political teacher a liar, than with the one who swallows all he says. In his attempt to prove his assertion he is more likely to get the truth.

The man who never finds time to read will always be the tool of and beneath the man who does. The habit of reading begets and strengthens the habit of thinking. Thinking men control the world, whether they think for evil or good. The man who never finds time to read is and always will be a miserable being, is and always will be oppressed.

MASTERS.

In every Age is inspiration given
To noble souls who faithfully, alone,
Have in the cause of some grand purpose striven
To lead the van of truth and progress on;

No matter: when the woof and web of time
Are gathered as the years weave slowly on,
These ideal hopes and purposes sublime
Will bring fruition in a clearer dawn.

And thus, like stars resplendent in the night,
These radiant souls flash out from age to age,
And leave the inspiration of their light,
Their *roles* unfinished on the shifting stage.

—*Mabel Hayden, in April Arena.*

"Griefs that are paraded wear out fast."

"Work and play cannot be mingled without detriment to both."

"Luck is a dangerous friend that invariably fails to connect when most needed."

"If critics would only work when paid, the world would be rid of a vast amount of rubbish."

WAS THE STRIKE JUST?

Was the strike a just one, is a question that is opened for remarks. It is true it has been discussed in the columns of the Magazine before and from diverse points on the system, and from what we learn from that source we must all answer *no*. Who ordered it and why? The president of the so-called federated board (would it not be more explicit to call it the separated board?) is what I would call a transient man as I am personally acquainted with the individual as he worked in the same place with me about eighteen months ago. He has since been in Mexico, several of the southern states and back to his home in Ohio, and again he looms up in the West and endeavors to demonstrate what he has learned in his wanderings but if I mistake not he has learned more in the last month than he did in five years previous. It is not with any desire to disparage Mr. B. or any of his followers that this article is written; my only desire is to show to him and his the false position they took when they ordered the strike. For my candid opinion on strikes, see article in the April issue of the Magazine under the title of "What of the Future" and the fruits of their labor prove conclusively that I was on the right road then and I have every reason to believe I am not lost yet. He that exaults himself shall be humbled, and I believe the strike has humbled several members of monopolistic labor organizations who would never allow a helper to be promoted "in any case what-so-ever." Show me the man who will not advance himself when an opportunity presents itself to him and I will show you a decided gump. Place your heel upon a dog, but in so doing do not be surprised should you get bit. Has the man that plies a trade special privileges? If so, who gave it him? Is he made of finer clay now, and what is the refining process that he went through since he deserted the helpers ranks? If the rules he struck to enforce had been in force a few years ago would he not be a helper yet or has common sense and reason deserted him since he joined the noble blood? They did not want to associate with the helper as they could attend to their own affairs but when the strike was on they did come into the shop and beg the much despised helper to lend them a helping hand while they were aiming a stab at his back and because the helper refused to be the chief mourner at his own funeral they heap upon him their abuse and maledictions. A prominent striker said he believed the sweeper or wiper was just as good as any man and entitled to as much respect and consideration as the M. M. Yet he was striking to enforce a rule to prevent a helper from being promoted while on the other hand he was asking for something better for himself and followers. In other words he was asking for something, yea, *demanding* in the strongest possible terms, privileges that he would deny to his fellow man, and this man a christian publicly professed and loud in his profession would repeat the Lord's prayer on Sunday, saying "give us this day our daily bread" and on Monday participates in a strike to curtail the amount of bread that his less fortunate brother should be given. Would to God that men could be christians seven days in the week instead of one. But I have no right to judge my brother for in turn I expect to be judged by a just God, who will make no distinction between us on account of our occupations in this life. Yet there is a problem which I have been unable to solve why is it that working men will continue to cry out against the tyranny of capital and corporations while their own acts seem as tyrannical and despotic as they can possibly be made? And yet this is all done in the interest and wellfare of labor, *mark you.*

It seems impossible for working men to progress or profit by the errors of bygone days. It reminds me of the blind leading the blind and when they fall into the ditch they are ever ready to curse the person who warned them

of the impending danger. I do not write in order to consume paper or to make myself conspicuous or prominent in the eyes of my fellow man. What I say in this article is my own honest convictions hoping that my feeble effort may be of some benefit to misguided humanity. The organization of the K. of L. has been thoroughly misrepresented by persons who once were members of it but did not have the brains to understand or comprehend the grand principles contained therein. That was one element that did us harm but such we can forgive at any time. Another element was the rule or ruin and when they failed in both they formed opposition combinations and we can forgive them also but *never* forget. But the most intricated complexed person of all is the person who believes that we are right and publicly expresses himself in that manner and then connects himself with an organized opposition. If I believed a cause was right, I would have the moral courage to advocate the cause in every manner possible and at all times and places, fearing not the gnaring taunts or ridiculing sneers of any man or set of men the world over.

THOMAS EDWARDS.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION AN IMPOSSIBLE REMEDY.

The settlement of disputes arising between employers and employed, by such means as will insure the peaceful co-operation of both parties, is a result which should be hailed by all as a step in advance, and indicates, whenever tried, a desire to adjust those questions which have been so fruitful of strikes and consequent distress.

The era of great strikes and lockouts, notwithstanding some of the severest conflicts which have occurred have taken place recently, is really passing away, and I believe that the rule of reason is asserting itself. When this rule shall hold sway more completely, capital and labor will learn that their interests are not identical and are not antagonistic, but that they are reciprocal. When this is learned it will be more fully understood that voluntary arbitration in industrial matters is one of the highest and broadest features of co-operation, and at the same time one of the simplest methods of restoring harmony where conflict is threatened, or even where it already exists.

The necessity in industrial arbitration is the settlement of difficulties after a demand from either side has been made, and before such demand has been resisted. Legislation has not yet forced parties to resort to arbitration to settle existing disputes, nor has it invested the results of such arbitration with the sanctity of decisions of a court. It is undoubtedly true that legislation can do both these things, yet it is a serious question in many minds whether it is wise, or even just, for legislation so to provide. It seems reasonable to suppose that if the decision of a board of arbitration is by law to partake of the character of an award, and so become a judgment of a court of record, to be enforced by execution, there being no legislative power to compel parties to resort to such boards for the settlement of disputes, such law would embarrass rather than facilitate all voluntary attempts to secure arbitration. So, too, if parties in controversy can be compelled to submit to arbitration, the court not having power to enforce its judgment, then the result would become ridiculous.

Thus the proposition to make arbitration in the settlement of industrial conflicts compulsory, has become prominent, the proposition seeking not only to compel parties to resort to arbitration, but to compel them to abide by the decision of the properly constituted court. Compulsory arbitration must provide for compulsion at each stage of the controversy, the beginning and the end. There must be a summons, with all the penalties for non-appearance, and there must be an enforcement of the judgment of the court by execution; and this idea underlies the rea-

soning and the plans of the advocates of compulsory arbitration as a remedy for labor disputes between employers and their employes.

Those who advocate the compulsory method of arbitrating labor difficulties do not hesitate to advocate frankly that the State shall intervene and try the questions raised and *compel* both parties to accept whatever result shall be reached; they do not hesitate to admit that compulsory arbitration is a law suit; they declare that what our courts are to individuals, a board of arbitration would be to corporations, and, furthermore, they contend that all supposed difficulties would vanish if a court of arbitration were established and its duties defined.

I am correct, therefore, when I say that the advocates of compulsory arbitration have in mind all the functions, both in the initiation of proceedings and in the enforcement of decisions, possessed by an ordinary court of law before which the plaintiff can summon the defendant in a suit.

I will not quibble about the terms used in the expression, "compulsory arbitration." If there is good in the system, the words have no import; if no good exists under it, as proposed, the words are certainly of no account.

So far they have shown only the conditions which need to be removed, the evils that must be remedied; they have not discussed the actual application of the proposed remedy.

Coming to specific regulations which must exist in some form under any system of compulsory arbitration, the difficulties begin to appear and the obstacles grow apparently insurmountable. In the first place, the court must either be one consisting of judges authorized to hear the facts, determine the law, enter the judgment, and enforce it; or one having the right to summon a jury to determine the facts, the court having the power to pass the judgment and enforce its decision. It does not matter which form might be adopted; the court would have to be one of the rank of the county courts of the country, from which appeals can be made to the highest court of a State, and in inter-state difficulties from the lower federal courts to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the initiative, let it be supposed that A represents the employer. He issues an order to his employees that wages will be reduced 10 per cent. on a certain day. For the sake of easy calculation, let it be supposed that the wages are $2 per day, on the average, in A's works. His proposed reduction then, if carried out, would leave wages at $1.80 per day. The workmen resist this proposition, and insist that they will work no longer for him unless the $2 per day can be retained. But A issues his order, and the workmen strike. A then appeals to the court of arbitration for his locality, and a summons is issued, under the seal of the court, citing the workmen to appear and answer as to why the demands of the order of A should not be obeyed. If they appear and make answer, all well and good. If they do not, then they will be subject to judgment by default; or, in some cases, the proper officers of the court may bring them bodily into court to answer the allegations of A. But they are brought into court. A presents his case, the employees present theirs, the court makes a decision and upholds A, deciding that he is justified in cutting down the wages of his workmen 10 per cent, reducing them from $2 per day to $1.80.

Now two results may follow this action. The men, under the decision of the cout, acquiese and return to work at $1.80 per day, or they may refuse to return to work at that price. Then comes the execution of the judgment of the court if the workmen will not obey that judgment. It is levied on them personally or on their property by proper process and by the proper officers of the court. They may be arrested and brought into the factory. If the sheriff or the single officer authorized to serve the execution cannot do it alone, he can summon the *posse comitatus*. If the posse be in-

sidered by railway officials as an abuse of privileges without a redeeming feature. This incessant demand for special trains, special cars, the recognition of credentials, and passes without limit is compromising the character and dignity of organizations and placing their officers and members under obligations which must, sooner or later, in view of the constant agitation for increased pay and other concessions, prove a source of embarrassment and humiliation.

Tenth. The extraordinary fact cannot be overlooked, that while present organizations are provided with expensive striking and boycotting machinery, and while millions of dollars, wrung from their members, have been expended in support of strikes, they have with scarcely an exception been overwhelmed with defeat. The history of railroad strikes, as conducted by railroad organizations, is a recital of brave but hopeless struggle, of strikers defeated, impoverished, black-listed, pursued and driven to the extremity of scabbing or starvation. Under present conditions this result is inevitable, and a century of organization on present lines will not change it. Railroad employes have contributed from their earnings untold millions in support of organizations, and are, therefore, entitled to protection in stead of promises that can never be fulfilled.

It cannot be denied that the policy of present organizations has filled the land with scabs who swarm in the highways and byways awaiting anxiously, eagerly, the opportunity to gratify their revenge by taking positions vacated by strikers. Thoughtful men have no difficulty in accounting for the failure of railroad strikes. Neither are they at a loss to suggest a remedy. Organized upon correct principles, governed by just laws and animated by unselfish purposes, the necessity for strikes and boycotts among railway employes will disappear.

Experience teaches that defective organization leads to strikes and defeat as certainly as perfect organization will insure peace and success.

Eleventh. The increasing body of idle engineers, conductors, etc., seeking in vain for employment, is the legitimate fruit of promotion on the seniority basis. The pernicious effects of this system can scarcely be over-estimated. A lifetime of faithful service counts for nothing. When dismissal comes, oftimes for trivial offense, the victim finds the doors of his calling everywhere barred against him. He is compelled to go to the very bottom and serve again his entire apprenticeship. The natural tendency is to weaken organized labor by creating a surplus of experienced men whose necessities make them available to corporations in recruiting their service in times of trouble. It is not strange that the victims of the seniority iniquity renounce organization and take their places with the unorganized.

What is required is a system of promotion that recognizes and rewards merit rather than seniority. Other things being equal, seniority should, of course, have preference. In filling vacancies selection should be made from the line of promotion and from the unemployed in a ratio evincing due regard to the rights of both.

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICS.

Populist papers use poor judgment when they endeavor to induce organized workmen to think lightly of their union and throw their whole soul into the People's party. But for labor unions and the educational influences propogated therein, the principles upon which the People's party is founded would not have reached their present significance. The new party is a great improvement on the old ones in many respects, but it cannot expect the undivided support of union men if it continues to belittle their organizations through its press. Both the old parties have from year to year promised many things which the People's party now offers, but have invariably failed to keep their word. Union men are leary of promises and do not propose to jump at conclusions. If the leaders of the Populists devote themselves to a system

of education and follow more closely the lines traveled for years by labor unions, they may progress a little more slowly but much more surely. A People's party paper which "roasts" the union is much like the man who curses his Maker.—*Western Laborer.*

The above from the *Western* (Omaha) *Laborer*, a very excellent and spicy journal, published in the interest of the laboring class, calls out a few thoughts which by careful investigation and discussion might lead to a better understanding between laboring men.

Our observation from a connection with the labor movement which dates from 1873, or for twenty years, has been that the unions are in one sense performing a good work, and so far as we know, the Populist papers and the Populist party is friendly to the unions. But there is no use in denying the fact that the unions are generally non-progressive and are fully a half century behind the age.

This is an age of intellectual activity and progress. The trouble with the unions and brotherhoods is that they attempt to pit physical force against intellectual strategy, and generally fail. Their members give the enemy, the law, the judges and the executive power and then expect to win the contest on the supposition that if they stop work the world will stand still until the employers yield to their demands. But the world won't stand still, and very frequently no concession will be made either—and if there are they generally cost labor more than they are worth after they get them.

The Grange, the Farmer's Alliance, Knights of Labor and a few other labor organizations recognize that the present condition of labor has grown out of economic conditions which have been fastened on the country by designing men in furtherance of a settled policy to fetter labor and elevate and dignify capital—and these organizations, while they are non-partisan, yet they comprehend that the only real remedy lies in destroying the conditions which produce the disease.

Let us give a practical illustration of what we mean, and one that every intelligent man can now comprehend in view of the recent infamous Judge Rick's decision under the Inter-State commerce law.

Several years before the passage of this law, Judge Reagan, of Texas, introduced in Congress a bill, which became celebrated as the "Reagan bill." It was a plain, comprehensive measure which every man who read could understand, and simply provided that railroads, being common carriers, should treat the people impartially, and to prevent them destroying one town or city in order to build up another, should not charge more for a short haul than a long one. It placed the execution of the law in the hands of the people, and enabled them to get redress in the State courts; the provisions became very popular with the people who were clamoring for relief from railroad oppression. When it became evident that Congress must pass some measure of this kind in response to the demands of the people, Senator Cullom, of Illinois, in the interests of the roads, and for the express purpose of defeating effective legislation, offered the Cullom bill, the present law, and the contest between these two measures became a memorable one. The Alliances, the Granges and Knights of Labor Assemblies everywhere denounced the Cullom bill as a fraud and a dangerous menace to the labor interests of the country. There was scarcely an Alliance or Assembly of Knights held anywhere that protesting resolutions were not passed and forwarded to Congress against the Cullom fraud.

After the bill finally passed both branches of Congress, the Knights of Labor legislative committee asked President Cleveland to veto it. In order to show how fully the Knights understood the bill, we publish the letter of this committee to the president:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26, 1887.

Mr. President:

This committee, representing the largest body of organized workers in

the nation, numbering as they do, with their dependents, over five millions, or nearly one-tenth of the whole people, and in interest three-fourths of them, in the United States, desires to call your attention to Senate Bill No. 1532 (and known as a bill to regulate inter-state commerce.

First. We desire to say that on one side of the great question involved in this bill are a large body of producers and consumers who are simple in their habits of life and their methods of doing business, and poor in purse, and from their habits and methods of living they desire to have the laws made simple and plain, so that they may be able to present their claims before the courts of the land without having to contend with legal technicalities and discriminations arising out of their inability to pay for the ablest legal talent in the land. In this respect the present bill is the acme of legal subterfuge.

Therefore, we desire to call your attention to this and a few other objectionable features of the bill. We regard the following objections as fundamental:

1. The commission clause.
2. The arbitrary power conferred upon the commission.
3. The exclusive jurisdiction given to the Federal Courts to hear and determine causes arising under the Act.
4. The acknowledged uncertainty as to the meaning of nearly all the provisions of the measure.

In behalf of our constituents we request you to veto the bill.

RALPH BEAUMONT,
JOHN J. MCCARTNEY,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
National Legislative Committee, K. of L.

If there was a single organization of the brotherhoods of the unions which sent up a protest, we never heard of it, and yet under this very law if Judge Rick's decision is good, Congress was delegating to the federal courts the power to declare their members conspirators and imprison them as felons for declining to work. We know of our personal knowledge that four-fifths of the members of the railroad brotherhoods and unions were opposed to the Reagan bill and in favor of the Cullom bill because the companies were, and that the other labor unions were indifferent and said nothing.

Let the reader notice that before this measure became a law, this K. of L. committee pointed out to President Cleveland in the third objection the very danger that now threatens every laboring man in the country who dares to quit the service of a public corporation.

It is all very well for Chief Arthur and the brotherhood members to denounce the Rick's decision as "absurd," "an outrage," an infringement on their liberties as citizens, etc.—but where were these men and what were they doing when the law passed? Can they point to a single protest they offered? Can they point to a single congressman whom they defeated for voting for it, or to one they aided for opposing it? There is the law, there is the decision, there is the same president in the chair who signed the bill ready to enforce it with the entire army to aid him if necessary.

Is it any wonder that laboring men, who belong to progressive organizations which keep abreast with the times grow impatient at the unions whose members appear to content themselves with discussing questions of strikes, while the monopolistic enemy is using their votes at each annual election to help bind the chords that fastens them to the great chariot of capital.

The unions would be all right if they could only waken up from their Rip Van Winkle sleep and comprehend what is going on around them.—*Independent American.*

RESPONSIBILITY.

Very often do shadows cross the sunshine of my path and dim the pleasures of the moment as I think of the responsibilities of railroad life. No man in the service is independent of his fellows. The employe of the lowest rank working on the track is as necessary to keep the wheels in motion as the superintendent of the road. The organizations which control these employes is like the wool into which are woven many colors, but the warp is without coloring, and is the same

throughout the length and breadth of the fabric. In that warp is the strength. So each and every member of the great brotherhood should remember that their own organization is so interwoven with the others that it becomes a part of the whole, and that this union, one with another, forms the complete body in which lies both power and strength. No matter what position you may hold, if you manifest good-will and cordial unity in your efforts to advance the interest of the organization which you represent, you will find that others will emulate your example. A good man once said to a father, "Be careful of the path you tread, for your little son is following you," and so, my fellow-employes, I say be careful, also, for some one is following each of you. Let us not forget our responsibilities, and remember that the degree of happiness or sorrow, of sunshine or of shadow, that lightens or darkens the pathway of the great army of railroad men, depends largely on the way they treat one another. For, if they choose, they can protect themselves by being as one great family of brothers, in which the concern of one is the concern of all.

To those in authority, I would say: Most men will fill the niche you put them in. Place them high and they will make great efforts to maintain their positions. Place them low and they will not disappoint you. Much of the strife and dissension prevalent to-day is caused by the petty jealousies of those advanced unduly above their fellows. They forget that they were once of the rank and file, and seek to find favor in the eyes of those above them, through misrepresentations of the actions of those over whom they have been placed.

The tendency of modern railway practice is to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of a capable and experienced man, by some one a little cheaper and of a great deal less experience and value. This is called economy, but it is making railroad life more hazardous each day. An employer should consider those under him to be human beings, governed by the same wishes and desires as himself. When they do well he should praise them; when they make mistakes he should tell them kindly, that no one is perfect, and that he hopes for better service in the future; this done and the service will not only be improved, but more happiness brought into the lives of an army of workers.

Many of my old friends I see are idle; in a few cases this is from decrease in business, but I am sorry to say that in a majority of cases they are not at work because of wilful neglect or carelessness in the performance of their duties. A railroad employe should take a pride in his position, no matter how unsatisfactory it may be, and an effort should be made to make something of it. If this is not possible, and the decision is to quit, retire like a man, having faithfully performed every duty. This done, and a fair-minded employer will willingly render his aid in securing another and better position.

As I look over the field of labor in this company's yard, I am horrified to see five of the greatest Brotherhoods represented, and each protecting its own and condemning the others. The sooner railroad men understand that harmony and unity in labor matters is practical, the sooner they will realize some benefit from organization. Drop the idea of rule or ruin, and remember that no man should jeopardize the position of others to satisfy his own malice or spite. Organization is a means to an end, success in the object sought depends on its proper use. It would be nonsense to condemn the arms of a defeated army, when their opponents used the same kind and quality of weapons. It would be ridiculous to expect the weapons to do the fighting, regardless of who manned them, and to hold them responsible for results. Yet, a parallel is seen when a Brotherhood organization is defeated. It is the invariable rule to condemn the organization as being no good and to seek new weapons with a like result.

When will railroad men awake to the necessity of looking for the cause of failure among themselves, and after correcting the evils existing, then move on to sure and certain victory? Blind marches against scientific defences usually fail, even if the weapons of the aggressors are of the most approved character. More brains and less muscle is what is needed in the Brotherhoods to ensure success and prosperity; relief from oppression must come through increased intelligence in action. Without this, defeat is sure. There is more in knowing when and how to strike than in being able to strike. Any man of muscle can pound the glowing iron on the anvil, but the brains of the smith are essential to proper results. So with railroad men, they need to be educated up to the proper methods of securing what is theirs, if they but seek it intelligently. The remedy is the liberal use of votes on the regular election days, for those known and pledged in favor of rightful labor legislation.—*Correspondent Railroad Employe.*

CONCERNING STRIKES.

Ill-advised and unjust strikes are a serious detriment to the labor movement. At the best a strike ought always to be considered as a *dernier ressort;* as a step only to be taken when peaceful efforts have proven unavailing, and when the injury to be redressed is very serious. Even when the right is clearly upon the side of the men, it by no means follows that a strike is wise; but when there is a doubt of its justice, men should hesitate long before entering upon a strike; and when the justice is more than doubtful, the strike advocates should be relegated to the rear. It may be true that in the end good comes from the waging of unsuccessful strikes if they be just, but it is certain that only harm can come from unjust strikes even when successful. The recent clothing-workers' strike at Baltimore, even had it succeeded, would have been, because of its flagrant injustice, a calamity to labor in that city. The present clothing-workers' difficulty in New York is to be regretted mainly because of the reckless, almost criminal disregard for right and justice shown by the leaders of the men. It is, perhaps, creditable to the hearts, though hardly to the heads, of workingmen that, regardless of the merits of the controversy, their sympathies go to the strikers; but this tendency gives opportunity to dishonest and foolishly ambitious leaders to exploit the misfortunes of their fellows. In the end it will be found to be in the interest of honest workingmen to insist that no strike shall be undertaken until its justice is demonstrated beyond all question, and when unjust strikes are undertaken to give them neither countenance nor support.—*Journal K. of L.*

Henry George says of the decision of Judge Billings:

"This is but another attempt to bind down the ocean with pack thread. That strikes are restraints of commerce is true, as are many other things with which the courts do not or cannot interfere. The strike at bottom rests upon the individual right to work or not to work, and for our courts to attempt more than to prevent violence or threats of violence is to enter upon untenable and dangerous ground. They might as well try to re-establish slavery. If trades unionism and its necessary weapon, the strike, could be prevented by prohibition and penalties, it would never have grown up in Great Britain, where courts and legislatures did their best to put it down, under conditions far more favorable to the attempt than those which exist in the United States to-day.

"Strikes are but war in passive form. They are necessarily destructive in their nature, and like all wars, involve noncombatants in the sufferings they cause, and they become more destructive and include a larger area in these losses and sufferings as the division of labor be-

comes more minute and the ramifications of exchange extend. But to attempt to cure them by repression is to begin at the wrong end. Underneath their infringements of natural right lie those deeper and wider infringements of natural right which are concentrating wealth and power in the hands of the few and making the laborer helpless save as he can combine and fight for his own hand."

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAWS.

The vagrant laws of the different states were framed, without a doubt, to impress upon the wage slave the fact that it is requisite for him to place himself in charge of a master; that if the functionaries of a heartless oligarchy, the so named public officials find one of these unlucky weights upon the highways, it is incumbent upon them to browbeat the miserable victim of greed, imprision him, yes, even sell him to the highest bidder. Landless, Moneylesss, the poor tramp is driven from pillar to post. He is told that he is a political sovereign, and that he is free to make his own contract with those who may require his services. Is freedom of contract possible between a starving man and a purse-proud, sleek, well-fed, well-heeled aristocrat? No! The freedom of contract is a sound economic dictum, that is, under sound economic conditions, but it does not and connot obtain while hate is the principle that pervades every domain of industrial activity.

In California men are arrested every day. Any man found on the public roads with less than $10 in his pocket is adjudged a vagrant. The constables and the justices of the peace who receive fees for every conviction, are reaping a harvest. To harass the unemployed, according to a deep laid scheme, the purpose is to induce them to offer themselves to their masters at a lower scale of subsistence than obtains among the employed at the present time, and thus make their tenure upon life more precarious still. It behooves the monopolist that, in his boundless greed, he does not place "the last straw that will break the camel's back." As the fugitive slave laws, in their day, did more to advance the cause of abolition than any other feature connected with the system of chattel slavery, let us hope that the outrages heaped upon the submerged millions through the operation of the vagrant laws—the fugitive slave laws of to-day—will appeal to and call forth the sympathies of all lovers of their kind, finally to end in action that will sweep robbery and thievary, called legitimate business, from the face of the earth.—*Carl Gleeser, in the Flaming Sword.*

MORAL ROBBERY.

There is creeping into labor organizations day by day a certain evil which, while not recognized on any of our criminal codes as punishable, on account of its secretness, is, we earnestly believe, more obnoxious in the sight of God than those that are. It might be termed "moral robbery." Men who would resent an impugnation to their honesty very forcibly will, in their organizations, by insinuations, by trickery, by duplicity and by whatever methods they may be able to employ, seek to rob their officers (perhaps their successful opponents to office) of whatever of popularity and honor they may enjoy in the eyes and hearts of their co-laborers and brothers in society, and all this because actuated by the "green eyed monster," jealousy.

There is, too, a class who consider that their only duty to the organization is the payment of their dues. This class, instead of being sought after on account of their financial usefulness, should be shunned, as they cause a general lack of interest. After a time other members will naturally begin to feel that it is not right that they should bear all the trouble and responsibility of attending meetings and the like, and will become lax in their duty, not by choice, but by the circumstances.

Another class thinks that a labor organization is making no progress unless it is at all times at sword's points with manufacturers. This is a great mistake. Much more has been accomplished unknown to the world at large than has ever been chronicled in the press.

The people should keep in mind the wise saying of the philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, when he said, "There never was a good war or a bad peace."

If the constitution and by-laws of the organization are lived up to, and if each member plunges into his duty with a will and a determination to keep the organization above the surface, there can be no question about the result.—*The Tailor.*

The plutocratic employers of California have undertaken a contract that may ruin them unless they sublet it. They have promulgated a circular letter that indicates that they, the employers, are downright angry with organized labor and the Peoples party. The circular very frankly states: "Our aim is to exterminate these organizations, root and branch, and we feel sure that, owing to the fact that our association has declared war against unions, separately and collectively, it will have wholly destroyed their influence and power to maintain the excessive standard of wages that are paid on the Pacific coast. * * Although the people of this class are undoubtedly in the majority, there is no fear of danger from them so long as they do not resort to independent political action. We trust that you will exercise your influence and use your vote in such a way as to prevent the election of any candidate of the socalled Peoples party."—*Tacoma Sun.*

A baby was born recently that has a financial future should it survive. It is an Astor. and inherited $150,000,000 at birth. The *New Nation* thus figures the wealth of this baby: "At 6 per cent the interest is $9,000,000 per year or $30,000 per day for, say, 300 working days. It, therefore, would require 20,000 workingmen at $1.00 per day to pay the interest, and somebody must pay it. Or look a little further. When this baby is 21 years old, the $150,000,000 has doubled twice, and it is $600,000,000. Then an army of 80,000 men must work to pay this interest. But we must leave at least $1.00 per day for the laborer and his family for subsistence. Then it will take an army of 240,000 laboring men to keep this fortune up; allowing each member to be a man of family and five to the family, it follows that no less than 1,200,000 persons are interested in the fortune of that 150-times-a-millionaire baby." Millions of men and women are toiling day and night at starvation rates, to pay the interest of the aggregate wealth of the plutocrats of the country, who declare that times never were more prosperous, and are amazed that the people should be discontented.

Mrs. Charlotte C. Holt, who has been for a number of years agent for the Woman's Protective Agency of Chicago, recently passed a successful examination, before the Appellate Court, for a certificate entitling her to practice law. The examination was very severe, and over two-thirds of those who presented themselves for examination failed to pass.

Fourteen clerks in the General Freight office of the S. P. Ry., at San Francisco were discharged lately because some one of them was supposed to have stole a rate schedule and sold it to a newspaper. Comment on the justice of punishing thirteen men in order to reach the fourteenth is unnecessary.

The cry for the circulation of more money is the howl of the wolf for the flesh he wishes to tear in pieces and devour. Remove the wolf, the gormand, and the sheep can easily provide for themselves from the material resources of wealth; namely, industry and the bounties of nature.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

RISK OF EMPLOYMENT—CONSTRUCTION TRAIN—NEGLIGENCE OF FELLOW-SERVANT—NOTE.

In an action to recover for an injury the trial court gave plaintiff substantial judgment, defendant appealed, wherein the court reverses the trial court judgment and holds:

1. That a young man nineteen years of age, of ordinary capacity and intelligence, who takes employment upon a construction train to complete a railroad track being constructed upon the half tie system of construction, assumes the risk of the unfinished condition of the track and cannot recover, under the present rule of law, for an injury received by the derailing of the construction train on account of the unfinished condition of the road.

2. Where, in such case (as the evidence showed) the train was run at a dangerous rate of speed for the track, he cannot recover for the negilence that led up to the injury, was the negligence of a fellow servant, the engineer.

E. & R. Railroad Co., v. Henderson, Ind. S. C., Apr. 4, 1893.

Note: The above ruling is beyond doubt in line with the present rule of law adopted by the highest court of this state as construed from the statutes on the subject of risks of employment and risk of negligent conduct upon the part of a fellow employe. This rule of law however, is to be changed or repealed after June 1st, by the co-employe act passed by the recent General Assembly of the State. This act provides that a recovery may be had for an injury received by reason of the negligence of a co-employe, and provides further, that any contract of hiring exempting a corporation from such liability shall be illegal and void.

This law, if it stands the constitutional test, will put a stop to the policy usually adopted by railway companies, *i. e.*, the paying of doctor bills, a present of a small sum of money, or funeral expenses in case of fatal accident, and the obtaining of a written release from future demands or damages. It will force corporations to employ competent, careful and temparate men, and discharge those who are habitually negligent and a menace to the life and limb of their fellow employes.

MASTER AND SERVANT — NEGLIGENCE — DEFECTIVE APPLIANCES — KNOWLEDGE OF SERVANT—NEW LAW.

Plaintiff had judgment and defendant appealed. *Held.* 1. That a servant may recover for an injury received by him without contributory fautl on his part, by the joint negligence of the master and a fellow servant.

2. That it is the duty of an employer to provide reasonably safe appliances, and to keep them safe, and the employe is entitled to rest on the presumption that the master had performed this duty.

3. But, where (as in this case) the employe had actual knowledge of the defective and unsafe condition of an appliance three weeks before an injury received therefrom, he was not entitled under the facts of this case, and the present rule of law, to rest upon the presumption that the defective and unsafe condition of the appliances had been remedied. Judgment reversed.

Pennsylvania Ry. Co., v. Allen, Ind. App. Ct., March, 1893.

Note. It has long been the rule of Indiana, and many other state courts, to hold that where an employe continues to work an unreasonable time with a defective appliances, having knowledge of such defect, no recovery can be had. There is fruitful conjecture, however, to know how the court will construe the Employes' Liability Act, recently enacted by the legislature and to become a law June 1st. This law provides "that in case any defect in any of the ways, works, tools, plant or machinery connected with, or used in the business of such corporation, such corporation shall be deemed to have had knowledge of such defect before and at the time such injury was so sustained, and when the fact of such

defect shall be made to appear in the trial of any action brought by any such employe or his legal representatives against such corporation for damages on account of such injuries received, the same shall be *prima facie* evidence of negligence on the part of such corporation.

SHOP HAND—MASTER AND SERVANT —PERSONAL INJURY—DEFECTIVE MACHINERY—OBVIOUS DANGER.

Plaintiff intestat was killed in the defendants repair shop, by being caught on the coupling of a revolving shaft, situated 46 inches above the floor, where a coupling bolt was allowed to project from a quarter to a half an inch beyond the safety flange, making it dangerous for anyone to go near. No one saw the accident. *Held*, in an action for damages, that the manifest danger of the revolving shaft, whether deceased knew of the projecting bolt or not, and the absence of ony known occasion for deceased to go near it, left the question of how the accident happened, and whether deceased used due care, to be answered only by conjecture, hence, plaintiff could not recover. Judgment for plaintiff reversed.

Irwin v. A. etc., Ry. Co., Mass. S. J. C., March 2, 1893.

INJURY TO EMPLOYE—PROJECTING AWNING—RISK OF EMPLOYMENT—EMPLOYES LIABILITY ACT.

1. In an action by plaintiff for personal injuries it was proven that he had been a long time in the defendants employ; that for years he run past station G.; that during the whole period of his employment such station maintained a projecting awning for the for the protection of passengers from rain, as plaintiff knew that on the night of the accident plaintiff's train was drawing a car from another road, somewhat higher than [ordinary cars and with a ladder on the side, the ordinary car having the ladder on the end; that plaintiff had ridden on such cars before, and that plaintiff, while attempting to descend this ladder was *struck by the* awning at station G. *Held*, that the risk of such an accident was assumed by plaintiff by the nature of his employment.

2. Where, during the whole period of plaintiff's employment, defendant had maintained in the same condition an awning at its station, the existence of such awning, by striking which plaintiff was injured, is not a "defect" within the meaning of the Employer's Liability Act. Judgment for defendant affirmed.

Fisk vs. Fitchburg Ry. Co. Mass. D. J. C., March 27, 1893.

Note: The Employers Liability Law, of Massachusetts, provides "that where personal injury is caused to an employe, who is himself in the exercise of due care and diligence at the time, by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, or machinery connected with or used in the business of the employer, which arose from, or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer, or any person instructed by him with the duty of seeing that the ways, works or machinery were in proper condition, the employe, or in case the injury results in death, the legal representatives shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the employe had not been an employe of, nor in the service of the employer, nor engaged in his work. (See Stat. 1887, C. 270.)

And now, let a word of advice and warning fall upon the ear of the money-changer. If by your actions, in the year of grace, 1893, you precipitate a panic such as swept over this land in 1873, do not expect that the American people will as tamely and as patiently submit to hunger, poverty and suffering, as they did twenty years ago. Do not expect that your lives and properties will be as safe when you rob the people in 1893 as they were when you tampered with the people's currency and homes in 1873! A word to the wise, etc.—*T. V. Powderly.*

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Those delinquent in their subscriptions to the magazine are urged to send in or hand to the local agent the amount due.

T. V. Powderly will have an article in the *Journal of the Knights of Labor* of the issue of June 1, regarding workingmen in politics, that should be read by every man interested in creating a purer political condition.

The number of men that are idle in all parts of the country, bank failures in every part of the world, the closing down of large manufacturing establishments, should all have the effect to cause the masses to pull the wool from off their eyes, and seek the causes, and find a remedy, for certainly these are not unavoidable effects, there must be a preventative.

A Direct Legislation League has been organized, with headquarters in New York, for the purpose of spreading information on the "Initiative and Referendum." A form of amendment to the State constitution, to embody the plan of direct legislation, has been printed, and is valuable to all seeking information on the subject. Send two cents in stamps to the secretary of the league, E. H. Pratt, post-office box 1216, New York city, from whom other information can be obtained.

The miners in Kansas, Missouri and the Indian Territory to the number of 9,000 are reported to be out on strike for an increase in pay. It is to be hoped that they will be able to win, but one must be considerable of an optomist to see how it can be expected under existing circumstances. The strike, a relic of barbarism, seems necessary to resort to at times, but it is always of doubtful result, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the present cannot be said to that, for the sake of the object sought to be accomplished it would seem wiser to have delayed it.

In this issue we print the declaration of principles of the new organization that is launching forth, seeking the support of railroad employes—The American Railway Union. Many truths will be found set forth in them, many things mentioned that a remedy is needed for, but we believe that in its plan of operation a weakness exists that will make it fall short. To bring about a unity of action there must exist a unity of thought on the line intended, and there must be a large measure of fraternal confidence and these can only come by actual association, the discussion of questions that must have thorough consideration, and the acquaintance with each other that such association gives. As we understand the plan of action, the individuals of the proposed union have little to do besides paying their yearly dues and holding a membership card, which would simply mean that each signified his willingness to throw his individual force on the side of a general resistance in support of a demand, when so decided as necessary by the organization. Sufficient dues only being paid ($1 per year) to support such a general machine. The force of the joint reasoning powers not entering into the plan. This is where we believe it will fail. The cry is to make it cheap and in making it so it seems as if it would make cheap results. The principles and the plan should have thorough discussion.

To our mind, an organization, to be at all successful must provide weekly meeting at every local point, thus bring

together men working for the same corporation who rarely see, to say nothing of being acquainted with each other. And at such meetings the principles and affairs that have caused the necessity for organization be discussed. The declaration of principles of the union sets forth the fact that but about 150,000 out of a million railroad employes are at all organized. It could have gone further equally as true, and declared that not 10,000 of the number organized have the faintest idea of the causes for the effects which they have organized to relieve. The lodge has beee a "nickel in the slot" affair, in which money was dropped, and some kind of protection in wages and rights, and a life insurance was to be drawn out. It has been looked on principally as something you pay your money to, it did the rest; and it is no wonder it has failed. The new plan seems like one in which still less is required. What is needed among railroad men is something that will cause them to put in two hours out of every twenty-four reading up and studying the economic conditions that are keeping them down. The knowledge thus gained, coupled with the unity for action that daily and weekly association will cause, would soon make them able to sway the world. Nothing less than such, or its equivalent, will. We trust that Union Pacific men will discuss the proposed new plan for their and their fellows throughout the world, emancipation. There seems to be something needed different than we have got now.

All of the financial plans and banking schemes of the money-changers are very similar. The plans always include some form of interest-bearing indebtedness, which forms the basis or security for the issue of bank bills, which is adding debt to debt to be used as money. And behind the banker's debt-money scheme stands the toiling people, the taxpayers, upon whom the whole burden of interest rests. It is a plan that has always enriched the few money-changers at the expense of those who toil and produce all that constitutes real wealth. But the people are growing wiser, and are demanding a more equitable financial system.—*People's Paper, Wellesville, Ill.*

As anticipated, the United States Senate has confirmed James H. Eckels, of Illinois, as comptroller of the currency. The reported opposition to him never had any substantial senatorial authority or reasonable ground to rest upon, and it appears to have been a newspaper creation, founded on the belief that it was about time that some of President Cleveland's appointees were attacked. Comptroller Eckels, four years hence, will rank in the esteem of the country with the ablest men who have filled the office, and this prediction is not guess-work.

Let men dispossess themselves of the absurdity that they can live better if the things they purchase with their labor are made expensive. Tariff on silver aids the silver mine owner; tariff on gold, the gold owner; tariff on iron, the iron manufacturer, and tariff on everything upon which it is placed effects the pri ce of all related things and, as labor is, the struggle to acquire, the things thus enhanced, the higher the price of the thing the more labor required to obtain it.—*Argus.*

We ought to have a system of finance in this country under which the shipment of gold from us would affect us no more than would that of wheat, iron or cotton, and we might have if our law-makers were hunting as hard for a chance to serve the people as they are to serve the money power.—*Farmers' Tribune.*

A flaming announcement is made that "England is no longer sole ruler of the high seas." Why should she care to be so long as she is sole ruler of the finances of all nations who are weak and unpatriotic enough to place themselves under her financial control? —*The Western Rural.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

ALBINA SHOPS, April 25, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

As the great event of the year has happened, we will no doubt be allowed to jog along as in the past. Well, this noon we stood close to the gate and noted the expression on the noble six hundred as they returned from the war. Some had a look of determination on their faces, some one of gladness, others a look of shame. For the first set we have no hesitation in saying that they did not know what they were striking for. The next are those who felt that the strike was ill advised, but thought they must follow the majority, right or wrong. For the last we can say, they knew from the first that there was nothing to strike for, and felt rather sheepish to think they had been pulled around by a committee of young men acting as a federated committee, looking for empty honors, and feeling that they had been badly treated, retaliates by ordering a strike to soothe their feelings. Now, my dear friends, if you are going into this labor movement, you must learn that as heads of these organizations you must be ready to take all manner of snubs, etc.; it is not good judgment to bring all into trouble for revenge. The helper was looked upon as a man; this is the first time since election he has been so treated,

Now, a few things that we don't like. We don't like to see men *ordered* to call men scabs that have no cause to strike, nor do not know why others are on strike. We don't like to see men called upon to support a movement that will only benefit a few. This is class legislation. How does it compare with your actions as a Populist?

We don't like to see the management laying off men during the strike that are willing to work. Now, to sum up, we don't like to see men made to suffer through the hasty actions of any one. Well, don't you think we can all learn a lesson from this foolish move?

TEN STRIKER.

EVANSTON, Wyo., May 13, 1893

Editor Magazine:

In T's communication in the May number, he refers to resolutions passed by L. A. No. 3274 in favor of Mr. A. C. Beckwith; wherein he says our brothers must have allowed their memory to play them false, and says, further it has always been the fault of the workingmen to forget such things. Now in reply to Mr. T, I wish to say this: The members of No. 3274 did not allow their memory to fail them in the least, neither have they allowed their sense of justice and honor to fail them. L. A. No. 3274 knew full well what they were doing when those resolutions were passed. I agree with Mr. T. in saying that it has always been the fault of the working men to forget such things, but I am not only proud but happy to say it is not so with 3274, for its members are quite capable of commending and giving credit to a virtue as well as condemning an evil and bad act, and if the Shoshone brothers are lacking in these attributes, I very respectfully invite them to Evanston, where we will endeavor to teach them a principle that is all noble and good, and if they practice it the same as we endeavor to do, I am sure it will prove a bright gem through their every transaction of life.

Mr. Beckwith was not the first importer of Chinese into Wyoming, as Mr. T. says, and for his information I will say. a firm known as Sissen & Wallace were the first to introduce Chinese into Wyoming. Mr. T. says there are Chinese at Almy to-day; if so, I do not know where they keep themselves, for I am at Almy daily and I have not seen one for a good many years. It is true, Mr. Beckwith has dealt in Chinese labor, but that was a long time ago, and at that time was considered by most Western men to be a legitimate business. However, I do not wish to be understood that I am in favor of Chinese labor, for I am not, and I am not trying to defend a person who is dealing in such. But, Mr. T., if you will kindly permit me, I will endeavor to show you that Mr. Beckwith is all that those resolutions claimed for him, a friend to the honest workingman and the poor; and he has many times exemplified his true character in the following manner:

Some time ago we had a blacksmith in the shops here who, being very ill with lung trouble, by advice of doctors had to go to California or die; he had a large family and was very poor, he was at this time owing Mr. Beckwith over $100. He went to Mr. Beckwith and explained his condition. Mr. Beckwith, on learning the amount from the bookkeeper, instructed him to give the poor man a receipt in full. The sick man kindly thanked him and started to walk away, when Mr. Beckwith presented him with a check for $50, saying, "Take it as a present from me."

Again, we had a brother knight die here some three or four years ago, owing Mr. Beckwith over $200. His widow, on going to Mr. Beckwith and stating her case, was promptly given a receipt for over $200, thereby saving her little home from being sold over her head.

Again, an old-time brakeman who lost his arm by falling from a train, at this time was owing Mr. Beckwith $90. After he got able to go out he went to Mr. Beckwith and spoke his little piece, when he was given a receipt in full to date. Again, some two years ago, a man who had dug coal for fifty years was fired from the mine at Almy on account of old age, was also fired from the company house in which he lived; with no money, no home, nor friends, he sought Mr. Beckwith, who gave him a house to live in, also

nails, paint, paper, putty and other materials to make some necessary repairs. Mr. Beckwith knew the above man to be an industrious and honest workman, hence his humane acts.

And now, Mr. T., I want to say with all the truthfulness that I may, these are but few of the many such acts bestowed upon the poor people by Mr. Beckwith, and there are many people at Almy who will tell you that when in times of distress on account of no work at the mines, Mr. Beckwith has come to their relief with provisions for themselves and little ones at home, and among these men like 3274, you will find them possessed with that spirit of manhood and moral courage that they can and will at all times give due credit for all favors received or kind acts done, it matter not from what source it comes, from either the rich or the poor, from our employer or from our fellow workmen. We believe it to be our duty to acknowledge in the broadest terms our appreciation of any and all favors and kind deeds bestowed upon the poor and needy people, and such No. 3274 attempted to do in adopting the resolutions that it did.

It is true, Mr. Reckwith as a United States senator is very obnoxious to a certain element, and that is to the Shylock class, and to such men that permit some one else to do their thinking for them, and vote a certain ticket simply because their ancestors did; such men are led to believe by the political bosses that Mr. Beckwith is not favorable to the laboring classes, while the truth of it is the money kings and combines realize the horrid fact that they cannot handle and use Mr. Beckwith to further their own aims and desires against the interest of the masses. Mr. Beckwith, although a man of wealth, is of pure integrity and honest principles, and believe me, brother knights, the working people of Wyoming have nothing to fear from any act of his, but if seated, which I trust he will be, will receive some benefit from the effects of his labors as United States senator.

I would like to ask Mr. T., has he ever known of a United States senator who has been a regular contributor to the Knights of Labor, who has given at one time as high as $20, who has aided and at all times recognized and encouraged organized labor the same as Mr. Beckwith has always done? I think not. And now, fellow workmen, Mr. T. says it has always been our fault to forget such things. Pray tell me what things he means? I, of course, take it for granted that he means us not to recognize or give to Mr. Beckwith any credit for his noble and generous conduct toward us. No, no; we will not do that. We believe in giving "even the devil his just dues," and until such time as the working men will acknowledge and respect every other man's privileges, regardless of his standing in life or the position he may hold, they certainly can not or will not get justice. If all men would follow the teachings of Brothers Neashvm and Britinstein and Corbin, and do away with their petty quarrels with your boss, do a good, honest day's work, respect the foreman and his position, show him by your demeanor toward him that your motives are friendly and not antagonistic in any sense, then will much trouble and slanderous correspondence be averted. Follow the precepts as laid down in our preamble and we are all right. We do not seek to pull down or traduce any one, or take any undue advantage even though we have an opportunity. Be fair and honest, and by such acts alone gain the confidence and respect of not only our employers but of all who comes in contact with us.

L. N. H.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., May 23, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

It is with great fear that I venture to write; not so much for myself, but for the man that is supposed to be McGinty, and some of the poor bigots are poor guessers.

We are working nine hours a day since the first of May, and everybody seems to be satisfied as far as time is concerned. Some of the men have commenced to repair their houses, and building additions to make more room. Uncle Jamy Shea is doing considerable repairing this spring. May the Lord be good to you, Jamy, you are a fine ould man.

Some of the shopmen are looking gloomy to-day; there was a frost in this section last night, and those that had garden vegetables uphave got blood in their eye. There is one machinist that the writer is at a loss to know his name in full, but will describe him as near as possible. They call him Charley, and he works on injectors in the shop nine hours a day, and he sleeps seven, and the rest of the time he works in the garden, and now he says he has done all this for nothing.

General Order 61 is still hung up in the shop; it was rumored that it was to be taken down. The machinists don't seem to have anything to say about it in the machine shop, but when they go in the blacksmith shop the major will show them all the weak points in it, that is, the points that he doesn't like, or his assistant number one. We understand he was going to send Goliney home the other day for doing inferior work. Great Scott! major, he was not making a mud ring.

McGINTY.

POCATELLO, May 23, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Just a month ago to-day I dropped you a few lines from this place. Seeing same in print encourages me to try again. Since the war has been declared off between the mechanics and the U. P. company what a relief it was to a great number of the boys here as well as all over the line I suppose. When they were ordered to go to work they did not stop to ask what have we gained; they knew they had got their positions back and that was sufficient for the time being. It was a great lesson to many and a clear profit to the companr of over fifty thousand dollars, but let by gones be by gonds as we have no desire to tear epen the sore, let it heal up if it can. But is it not near the time that we should have our eyes opened to the fact that monopoly is

playing with us, they do not think anymore of one employee than another, we are merely tools to them, they think no more of a machinest than a common laborer. They can get along without a machinist or engineer as well as a section hand. they need us all or none. If that is a fact why should we not stand solid together as employee's and not pull apart on account of one doing one kind of work, another does something else, is it not foolish if we would not only stop and think for a moment we could easily see it. The way the company has succeeded in deviding us up shows us plainly we can enforce no demand on them that we may be foolish enough to make. My dear fellow workers, mechinists, etc., if your organization would take us all in we would come to you, but no, you have built a Chinese wall around your union so it becomes impossible for anyone but your own craft to join you. If Eugene V. Debs' scheme to organize the American Railway Union should succeed I wonder if Trades Unionists would join and give up theirs.

Now, I want to say something in regard to the Employee's Magazine. I learn from your agent here that only but a few of the boys are subscribers and some have not paid up for a year or two, now that is all wrong, "it" belongs to "us," it is our money that is keebing it up and we are all stockholders by paying just one dollar a year for one copy, less than ten cents a month. The printer must have his money, the paper cost money, so if we don't contribute to it how can it sustain itself. The last number alone, May, was worth more than the subscription price for a whole year Come then fellow Knights wake up, I know times are hard but if you allow our press and organization to run down, the times will be a great deal harder, yes so hard that you could not afford to do ever so little if you wanted to.

Quite a number of machinists have left us. some for parts unknown. Our assembly is in very good shape, meetings well attended and new members coming in every meeting night.

Brother Ted Nichols has come back into the order again, he has a great way in toneing up the boys that don't know as much as he. Well Ted it is all right, we are willing to learn.

Brother A, M. Sinotte, of Mountain Home' Idaho, has locathd in the Gate City. He has opened a law office on Cleveland avenue.

Everything has moved as smooth as clock work since the strike and we all hope that it may continue so.

One word to Mr. Dunns timekeeper. I would advice him to put his head in a vice to keep it from swelling, I do not suppose he knows that he is under obligations to the Knights of Lrbor for the amount of wages he receives from the Company, He would at least have been working for fifteen dollars less a month than he is now if it had not been for the Knights of Labor, We do not ask any favors from you old boy, we only ask for our rights and justice.

Fraternally Yours,

ONE OF YOU.

SHOSHONE, IDA., May 21, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Events have been somewhat interesting here of late. With the month of May came a visit by the General Manager, the General Master Mechanic and the usual retinue of lesser lights. It is suggestive of many thoughts, to notice the coming and going of the modern railroad official, following in the wake of the higher official appears the Assistant General Superintendent, then the Division Superintemdent, the Division Master Mechanic, Road Master, etc, The General Manager with his magnificent coach. a palace on wheels, with his stenographer, cook, waiters, and porters; down to the Division Superintendent with his bob tail car, perhaps made over from the cast off larger car of some higher official. One can often name the grade of the official by noticing the size of his private car, or his position in the procession as it moves along on foot.

How our forefathers would stare could they but see the elegance and style in which the modern railroad official travels about the country. drawing a comfortable salary in the meantime for doing so. It brings to mind the old saw, "The rich, they ride in chaises, the poor, they walk by gracious."

The sapient editor of the local paper here continues to slop over each week, in a way that would indicate he did not know what he was talking about. Since this young man has taken charge of the paper it is becoming familiarly known as the "Weekly Sewer." We would be greatly interested in knowing of the young man's antecedents or ancestors, as we understand he came origionally from Austrialia, New Zealand or some other island in the Pacific, which is, or was a penal or convict colony. This young man in his paper speaks of "We Republicans," and handles the term "American Citizen" in the most reckless manner. The readers of his paper may not know it, but this Pottroon is not an American citizen, hasn't a vote, and did not vote at the last election,

We are informed he took an overdose of chloroform the other night, for what purpose is best known to himself,

If he handles that drug in the same reckless manner he does the terms "American Citizen," and "We Republicans," we venture the prediction that he will certainly do himself some harm in the future. The abuse that issues through this fellows paper each week is the work of an alien, trying to coerce American citizens into renewing their subscriptions to a paper which they ordered stopped. The editor's name is "sims" with a small "s."

We are importuned to refrain from touching upon shop matters, pending the perfecting of a better understanding. SAGE BRUSH.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 9, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

The strike on the U. P. and Santa Fe, of the trades union is ended. It ended in the way that we all knew it would end that knew anything

about it, It ended as all others of the same class of strikes have ended.

I am sorry to see any orgization of labor get a set back, but I believe it was necessary in this case. It will teach, at least some of them, to hereafter avoid trying to make class distinctions between laboring men. It will teach them what they should have known long ago, and what many of them do know, that it is impossible for one trade or calling, or even a half dozen of them, no matter how skilled they may be to combat with corporation. They are all good fellows and I hope they will all be properly organized, in the near future. I wish that all of them and all the men on the Santa Fe system could be brought to read over, and think for one hour, on the principles set forth in the preamble of the noble order of the Knights of Labor.

I have never heard an objection, or criticism made by any man to any of the articles in that document. It is the Declaration of Independence, of the 19th century, But will it ever be declared? Will the people who have the power to right existing wrongs, ever have sense enough to do it, or will they continue to allow their money, their happiness, their liberty, and even their thoughts to be carried onward in the stream of corruption, which flows through the system of our government, to its certain destruction. The dangerous few who are controling this condition of affairs, are up and doing, always on the alert seeing to it that they do not lose any of that which we have follishly allowed them to gain. But on the other hand what are the people, the great masses doing. They seem to be lulled by the noises of the world's great doings, and are resting on their oars soundly sleeping. Will they ever awaken? Yes. But how and when, that is the question. Will they slowly and steadily, one at a time awake to the emergencies which confronts them, or will they wait until it is too late, and then all awaken at once amidst the horrors of an awful revolution? Liberty is most certainly dropping to a low ebb. I do not believe that the people of this country will stand the amount of pressure that was brought to bear on the Romans or the French, We are different people, and this is a different age. Brothers, we must work from the bottom upwards. There are thousands of good men working in our midst that know nothing of eur organization. We cannot expect them to hunt us up and investigate our mode, when we say nothing about it ourselves. It is our duty to preach and teach the principles of our order to those who work beside us. Just think, if each and every one of us would get one good man each year to thinking with us, what a world of good it would do. Each year we would be doubled and soon be able to place upon the statutes of our states the law of the Initative and Referendum. One of the best laws that was ever wanted, and of which the patriotic little republic of Switzerland may well be found.

I have seen something in one of the correspondents letters in regard to the doffing of *hats being necessary* to the holding of a job. Such things are becoming too prevaleut in this country. There is no position so big as to command such reverence. It will become an American citizen to doff the hat to any one, or to anything except a lady. Men who demand it of those under him, should be opposed and opposed strongly. For my part, he would be opposed roughly. I might walk through the country day after day, might have to miss some meals and sleep on the ground while looking for work, but I do not have to perform ceremonies to any man. Although we may be poor in purse, poor in health and poor in learning, we may be rich in liberty if we only will.

About two months ago as I was traveling afoot through the mountains in this territory, I stopped at a small cabin in which were two Mexicans, to get a drink of water. I noticed one of them scrutenizing my K. of L. pin, and was greatly surprised when he gave me the sign of recognition. He was a member in good standing and belonged in one of our eastern cities.

Fraternally Yours,
ROTARY.

LARAMIE, WYO., May 21, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Another month has passed and no serious changes have taken place. Since May 1st nine hours a day has been the order and work about the same. The extra hour each day makes the difference in the amount, noticable in all departments. Two machinists have quit and one who formerly worked here, T. M. Johnston, came to work during this month, Everything is very quit since the "late unpleasantness." Some few at least do not let actions betray their sentiments in their natural intercoarse necessary to the regular routine in their work around the shops, or when they meet those who differed with them on the streets, While others minds could be read by one inexperienced in this science. Class instructions are not modified but they have increased. It has been said that poverty is a bond of union. As a rule people are hospitable as they lack wealth. Aristocracy creates distinctions. Pure democracy can exist only while their is danger to all society. It makes no difference, this rule applies just as well to labor societies.

My observations have taught me that even an aristocracy of labor forget class distinctions when they wish the assistance of those whom they would otherwise injure. The chattle slave was given his liberty for the same reason. Many who were ready and willing to uniform, equip and if necessary to sacrifice every negro during the civil war never have been willing to associate with the "nigger" since, and some trade organizations have gone so far as to spring the color line on him. The reason we notice these distinctions in some of the organizations is because they often talk one way and act another.

I am aware that inequalities are formed to exist, and I firmly believe that more of the inequalities are due to wrongs than any other source.

The greatest danger has not been passed, for I am reliably informed that men who have beonged to labor organizations the past twenty or thirty years, and contributed more to assist their fellow workmen than some have earned during all the time they worked at their trade are now being threatened with being black balled from Maine to California. For my part they may extend the distance from Hades to that place of eternal bliss, because I do not fear that I shall be compelled to go where the climate is the same all the year around, and "no storm doth sweep the wintry sky" through any resolutions they may pass; nor do I expect to skin into elysian fields on their recomendations of my good behavior. LXXXII

DENVER, COLO., May 25th, 1893

Editor Magazine:

Since my last nothing has arisen at this point to cause excitement and the riffle of last month has settled to a smooth surface. Some will undoubtedly allow their prejudice to influence their action, and leave them knowing nothing of why they done it. It is wonderful how miserable a little prejudice and suspicion on the minds of some will cause them. Such are realy to be pitted. They will vent their feelings on some inert thing showing how weak and diseased their minds are, and it is probably like a safety valve, a way of relief.

The anniversary entertainment on the 5th of May at which Louis F. Post lectured, was not as well attended as the value of the lecture demanded. It was a stormy night. Governor Waite presided. The lecture went to the very root of economic questions. The speaker illustrated his remarks with a chart, bringing what is considered a complicated question to the comprehension of the dullest mind.

On Sunday evening the 7th Mr. Post under the same auspices spoke on the "Single Tax" as a means of remedying economic wrongs. The financial crashes throughout the world caused a riffle here this week in an excited "run" on one of the savings banks; through the support of the other banks the bank held up. The newspapers did all in their power to allay the excitement, But why should not people with small savings grow nervous. How many have suffered by bank failures in the past and what is there to assure that it will not be repeated? And how can anything but failures be expected in every few years under our present financial system. If I am not mistaken the present year will prove the most disasterous since 1873. Perhaps the people have learned enough since that time to proceed to abolish the cause, or will they take a new hold and try again at what must be a losing game.

L. A. 3218 will move into a new hall on June 9th and the meeting night will be changed for the present to Friday night. The new hall is located at 1449 Larimer street XXX

ARMSTRONG, KAN., May 23, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

For the past month the weather has been skittish and abnormal for this season of the year. In this latitude sunshine, rain, hail and tornados being the order of the season at intervals. In consequence of the broken weather, outside work has been retarded to a great extent. A great many men idle on that account. The railroads and packing houses in this vicinity are laying off men from time to time with no let up. Everything looks gloomy for men out of employment. Some of the ignorant portion of the men claims that it is a preconcerted plan of corporations to discharge men in order to take the striking starch out of them. Never taking a comprehensive view of economical questions, such as are facing the American people of to-day. With our free gold reserve nearly exhausted, the balance of trade against us, short crops likely, a change in the administration of the government, the World's Fair on our hands and its consequences, such as trading to foreign potentates, I do not believe that there is a laboring or a trades organization in this country that would take advantage even if it was offered. To mar the successful termination of an enterprise that every man living under the Aegis of the stars and stripes should feel proud of. I think it should be the goal of his life to make it successful. Every country in the world has met with reverses at stated periods, and professors of economy all over the world differ as to what causes it. Working men should study these questions of economy more than they do at present. There is one thing sure, that there are too many Trusts and Combinations of Capital without the proper safe guard of the civil law. Until these dastardly bodies of fraud and corruption are wiped out of existence, so long will the farmer and working man suffer in every particular.

The Armstrong shops went on nine honrs the first of May, eight on Saturday with nine hours pay with no distinction between the iron workers, painters or wood men. I think labor aristocracy got a stinging rebuke in the last puny strike on the Union Pacific Railroad, something they will think of while on this terrestrial sphere. After one week of agony and pain the striking machinists, boiler makers and two cowardly blacksmiths returned to work at the dictation of their leaders at Omaha, Neb., as was their agreement with the Company, that each man should be taken back to work without prejudice. As a general thing the majority of the men came to work as per agreement. As they entered the portals of the different departments their appearance seemed foreign, dogged and diffident to those that remained at work. There were some exceptions and it was from the older members. When the strikers found they could not get a certain class of men to leave their work and join their ranks they passed resolutions at one of their meetings, that when they would return to work that it was the duty of every member in the strike to treat these men that remained a work with contempt. One of their members gave the secret away consequently their intentions was known to many of the men that remained at work. Whenever a coolness was shown by a striker it was answered reciprocaly in the same

ished to make any better condition of society. It was to set their efforts in just that line that the founders of the Knights of Labor sought.

Unite men to most effectively check the greed of employes by uniting all, without regard to class, who when divided on class lines, history had proved have exerted more force against each other than against the common enemy, and then make it an economic school whereby men studied from effect back to learn the cause, and then remove the cause; learn their true relation to earth, and occupy it, to be the equal in fact as well as in theory, to make unnecessary an employer.

It took ages to establish political equality in theory of government. It was led on by the belief that the establishment of political equality would create the opportunity for the masses to become economically equal, a state only under which real freedom can exist. Such Jefferson believed would result in the United States; yet it exists at present in less degree than in his time.

It has not resulted because the masses have not used the opportunity that constitutionally existed. The masses have not regarded their sovereign powers seriously. They have allowed the few to rule with as much absolutism as under a monarchy, and seemingly by the will of the people, but in reality by the usurpation of the few, have granted special privileges to the few by which they can levy a tax on the industry of the masses to the utmost point it will bear, forcing them to remain the employes (wage slaves) of the few, and gradually, through their increasing power, reduce the possibility of freeing themselves, forcing conditions to the verge of olden-time serfs, and for relief labor has resorted to the same method followed by labor thousands of years ago, when the opportunity for the exercise of other methods through the avenues opened by political equality did not exist.

A trades union, pure and simple, is essentially a foreign innovation, an expedient in place only under a monarchy where nothing better can exist. Political equality has always been recognized by their founders, leaders and upholders as dangerous to the existence of such organizations, suited as they are only to the forms and conditions of monarchial government, whether so recognized directly by individuals does not matter; it is a well known fact proven by consultation of any of their constitutions, that one of the first constitutional restrictions on such organizations is that of political discussions and actions. Organized ostensibly to aid those on the social and industrial bottom to rise, they avoid the great opportunity through the use of political equality, and sink back to the basis of the laborers of Rome two thousand years ago, and more than that, by the example set breed a contempt for political equality and its exercise. Thousands of our laboring class of citizens were born and bred under a monarchial form of government, and seeking a home under a government offering political equality, are more apt to appreciate it than those who never knew anything different, what must be the influence on such should they fall into the labor organizations of the masses that totally disregard it; in fact, make it an object of contempt, a pestilence to be avoided?

A different line of action must be taught the masses or absolute monarchy will surely exist. The importance and the use of the political power must be impressed on the minds of all. The need of

united action to check the power of the few over the many, is easily realized, but the need of not only checking but destroying that power is not so easily seen. The mission of the Knights of Labor was to meet the first need, united with the means of accomplishing the secord by making the discussion of political and economic questions a main feature of organization, uniting the forces most effectively for defence by uniting all classes in a solid phalanx, than making it a school of the people in the science of government, bringing them to appreciate political equality and to the knowledge necessary to exercise it. Making the effects, they must incidentally defend themselves against, object lessons of the need, and on which to practically apply the political knowledge gained, thus destroying gradually that which they must now defend themselves against; consequently, reducing the amount of energy necessary to expend in that direction, giving more to broadening of the scope of the educational feature until a nation of men is raised up who have in fact as well as in theory political equality (liberty), and by its exercise bring social and industrial equality (liberty), for liberty and equality are synonimous. Make of the nation what its founders hoped for it; extend it to humanity everywhere. The mission of the Knights of Labor will then have been accomplished. Who will say its principles are not founded in justice, in what Christ taught, is not suited to the need of the age, and that it has not the elements necessary to progress, that it is no improvement over the methods persued by struggling humanity since the beginning? Surely, none who should be classed with the sane.

Educate, agitate, organize!

HARD TIMES LESSONS.

The civilized world seems at present to be under what is known as a financial depression. Bank failures everywhere. Factory doors closed, or reductions in force. Mercantile establishments in the hands of assignees, and the general cry is "times are hard." No one has felt it quicker or more severe than those who depend on their daily wages for the means of existence. A cry has gone up from the unemployed which at present is an increasing quantity.

It is not the first time the present generation has had the experience, and if we are to judge by the past it will not be the last time; like causes will invariably produce like results, and if men keep right along as they have, nothing better can be expected, and must we say they deserve nothing better? That would be a wholesale condemnation, yet who can be blamed for it but themselves? Social affairs are managed by human energy, and the greatest part of that lays with those who suffer under "hard times." Now "hard times," in America, at least, has always been due to bad management, no natural cause, such as famine and pestilence, beyond the control of human influence, has ever had anything to do with causing "hard times" here; consequently, the causes must be man-made, entirely due to his management or mismanagement.

A crew sailing in unknown seas suddenly finding themselves in shallow water or on the rocks, deserve sympathy and assistance, but what do they deserve if after getting out of such uncomfortable position they deliberately steer in a direction that must bring them into the same position again?

And is that not a fair illustration of what the American people

have been doing the past twenty-five years? What do human beings first need? Food, shelter, clothing. How are such precured? By labor from natural resources—from mother earth. When "hard times" are complained of, people are suffering from a need of just those things. Yet nature is just as bountiful and the people are just as able to perform the labor. In fact, "hard times" always follows a period when they have been exceedingly industrious and have produced a large surplus of the things they need. Consequently, there must be bad management somewhere if they cannot have them nor utilize their labor to produce more. If we were considering some other people simularly situated we would say they were insane. Yet what else can we say of ourselves?

We do not, however, say that of ourselves, but rather make ourselves believe that it is all right, that it is the result of a mysterious power, a method of management that we must adore because it is on a plan that has been in use such a long time that it would be sacrilege to even question it. Reverence seems to be our accursing weakness.

All kinds of reasons are offered by apologists for the present condition of things except the right one. It is silver or no silver, tariff or no tariff, granger agitation scaring capital, laborers organizing and demanding too much. In prohibition States it is prohibition, and in other localities the cause is the masses have squandered their sustenance in drink. To improve matters each of these causes must be tinkered with. Few will even admit that our whole social machine is a shaky, miserably constructed affair, and nothing but a wreck can be expected from it.

Every person suffering from hard times, if he lays any claim at all to having ordinary reasoning powers that humanity is endowed with, ought to be able to at present see the cause of his suffering, and that even if relief comes in time it must be repeated on himself or posterity. That patch up our present social system as we will, so long as the present general plan is persued, hard times must come after every season we call prosperous. The more prosperous we are, the more we produce in one period, simply increases the hardness.

Is there to be no change from this, or by our actions are we to record ourselves on the pages of history as a nation of imbeciles? Or that our boasted civilization was only in our conceited minds, that the great majority under it were simply the tools of the few? That this majority had not the courage or the self-confidence to correct an evil against themselves?

Such is just what is the needed quality in the American people today. They lack the courage to overturn existing methods even when convinced they are wrong. There seems to be a sort of horror of condemning our plan of government, of advocating any variance from existing laws recognized as governing our social relations. Better put up with what is bad than be classed as a crank, is the way some express it. This arises much from educational influences. We have been made to believe from our youth up that we have a perfect form of government. The average American-born believes because of such early teaching and Fourth of July orations, that all that humanity has got to do is to support what the Revolutionary fathers and mothers established, and ask no questions and find no fault, for that would be equivalent to blasphemy. A naturally active,

progressive and inventive people have been thus handicapped. While improving machinery to suit the age, they have not dared try their hand with government. Patriotism, instead of being a love of country and pride in the amount of justice emanating from it, has been groveling veneration of a past period. We pride ourselves that we have sovereign and equal rights and powers in the government, yet knowing an evil exists, dare not exercise it. On July 4th will celebrate with all enthusiasm the declaration of those rights and powers, while suffering from commercial and industrial depression arising solely from the way those rights and powers have been exercised, from imperfections in the government we adore.

Why not show that we know our rights and powers, and each for himself investigate the cause of the present depression? Trace back the legislation of the past; learn what gave a few men such great privileges over others. See what has given, as shown in the last census, over one-half the wealth over to less than 32,000 people. See if they came by it by honest industry; if any considerable portion of it was the result of any act of theirs. See if any of them are suffering from hard times or denying themselves the least luxury, or that if we still go on for another decade as we have in the past, that less than 32,000 will have all. Satisfy yourselves of what is needed, and then go and do it in spite of all the cries to leave existing affairs alone.

Remove from our minds that belief that we have a democratic form of government, for we have not. It was simply a start in that direction, and instead of being crystalized as it was started, should have been continually developing, coming nearer and nearer the people. One period of hard times ought to satisfy every person that there is something decidedly wrong with it.

Wage laborers who have been feebly trying to stay the tide that comes in on you through organized effort, consider now, while you have the time at your command, what real benefit have you been doing yourselves; when you have no boss, what good is your organization, unless it has been teaching you your rights and powers as an individual member of society; bringing you to a knowledge of why you at times suffer, and how you may exercise your powers to permanently prevent them? What is the use of following a course that has got no end in view, that will leave for your children to do just what you have been doing, striking against or for an increase in wages, suffering discharge and loss of savings because you organized for such purposes; working each day in fear that you might be discharged and there would be no one else to employ you; suffering a shut-down of work just at a time when you want the return from it the worst, as helpless as a leaf in the wind? Can anything else be in store for your posterity if our industrial affairs go on in the same channel as they have? Should not our efforts be to get there in a different course, such as will make unnecessary any of the struggle you have gone through, giving more time to develop their intellectual powers, and not so much the brutal? Strive to reach that plan of human action that will make "hard times" impossible, that will make unnecessary organization to resist a boss. Would not our history read better in the future if such was accomplished? Then why not make a start at once, while we realize so plainly what hard times are, and make all our

efforts in labor matters directed against the action of the employer be such that it will tend to do away with the employer, and make in time such action unnecessary. In our social and political affairs, do that which will make impossible "hard times" ever again. While nature is bountiful and men are able and willing to labor, do not say it is impossible. It is possible to right every wrong.

THE ONE ORDER.

E. V. Debs has been elected president of the American Railway Union, the new organization that is intended to cover all classes. He is well fitted for the position. Men who have had experience in class organizations are fast coming to see that they will not advance, and everything is leading to one order. But one order to succeed must be founded on those economic principles that reach to the root of the evil. It must use reason, not force—Union Pacific Magazine.

The reason, not force, is all right. The Labor Signal subscribes to that; but what on earth does our friend mean by "class organizations?" So far as the "one order" program is concerned, the failure of the Knights of labor has pretty clearly demonstrated that such a thing will never be. The American Federation covers the ground, but the autonomy of every interest is recognized. The railway employes must recognize the fact that they are dependent on others, others by the same token being dependent on them. In other words, it is all for one and one for all.—*Labor Signal.*

We means by "class organization," that form of labor organizations made by some particular breed of slaves meeting to further the interests of the "craft" as against other breeds of slaves. They generally at first try to set up a sort of Chinese wall to prevent others from performing their particular kind of servitude, as seen by an inspection of the rules of such organizations, which are conclusive proof that the spirit they are built on is every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost, rather than "all for one and one for all." We mean by class organization craft unions that laborers have been experimenting with since a history has been recorded by man, and which, if we can draw any information from a comparison of periods of history, has always proved a curse rather than a benefit to humanity. Such organizations flourished during that period of history known as the "dark ages," and was probably an important factor in making that period dark; it is a fact at least that when the reaction set in and the world again advanced they were practically unknown. China, whose swarming millions are so feared by the laborers of the west, could give us pointers on organizing labor, there class organizations is in all its glory, even the beggers have their "union." and the condition of that nation is a fair illustration of the effects of thorough class organization; complete stagnation, the condition of the class one is born in marks the condition one must die in.

Class organization cannot, in consistency with its forms, recognize humanity. In their very nature they are selfishness and against the rest of the world. And selfishness has been humanity's blighting curse through all time past and will continue to be such whether it sails under the name of the Brotherhood of Engineers or the Grand International Association of street sweepers.

The Knights of Labor has not proven a failure; more has been accomplished by the spread of its principles the past 15 years, for the good of humanity, than class organizations accomplished in 3000 years, it has been striking at causes, not entirely on effects. Wherever a failure has come to its efforts it has been where those who were responsible for its actions were dominated by the an-

tiquated methods of class organization, where they forgot or had never known that they were a part of humanity. Those who have sought its distruction have been those actuated by the spirit of P. M Arthur's notorious expressions. "The three dollar a day man has nothing in common with the one dollar a day man"

Yes the tendency is toward one order; for the tendency as for MEN to unite as men, not as particular breeds of slaves. To become united they must become acquainted; they must meet together for a common purpose; must between them discuss principles that are for the uplifting of all, the taking off of a common burden. Such can never be where the selfish interests of class are only considered; for in such they are but casehardening themselves against other classes. How can firemen and engineers ever be anything but antagonistic to each other. The one is seeking to become engineers, the main protective feature of the other is to restrict the number of engineers that are made.

The worst possible curses that could come on civilization to-day would be a complete organization of all who labor on lines defined by the nature of their servitude. Progress would be at an end. Again class organization has in all its methods the seed for the perpetuation of wage slavery. To consider a question pertaining to the organization it must relate in some way to the omissions or commissions of the boss. What they want him to do or not to do. Not what they ought to do themselves as human beings, as citizens. Such is the natural position of class labor organizations. Those who see the foolishness of such efforts are seeking to unite men as men on principles that are for all living or yet to be born, it is toward the one order, "the Brotherhood of man." It must come step by step; to be that, prejudices inherited through ages or man against man on craft, county and creed lines, must be eliminated and it must be by association. Labor, that does all for civilization, and gets the least from it, uniting to get its own can do more in its own behalf, as classes even, by making its uniting efforts such as will create that association necessary to the destruction of those prejudices, to which alone their present enslavement is due; than by ages of effort to palatate effects. There can never be Brotherhood of man while there exists a craft brotherhood. Let our efforts be such that it will lead all to recognize that "a man's a man for au that."

RESIST NOT EVIL.

The greatest aid a bad cause can have is resistance to it. Christ taught the philosophy of non-resistance, "resist not evil." Believers in any dogma, social, political or religious, are not generally thinkers. If such belief is really truth, it must live, it is not an evil. But attack such persons of such belief, though very weak within them, the tendency is to resist and thus strengthen their belief, it in no way excites their reasoning powers. Martyrdom has made possible most churches. They have been fertilized by the blood of martyrs. Evil or good alike grows by resistance, hence the wisdom of the words of the great teacher "resist not evil; overcome evil with good." A good cause has no chance of being established if no one gives it attention, when it reaches that point that attention calls out opposition its growth is assured. Many a bad cause has thus been

established that would have died aborning had not the common disposition of humanity to fight what was not bred in the bone, come into play, thus giving it strength.

Truth can never be an evil. It is just what humanity is suffering for at the present time. But humanity must know the truth to be benefitted by it, not any individual or collection of individuals. Humanity believing a truth because some individual declared it such, does not make such a truth good for humanity but the knowing of it does; there is a vast difference between knowing and believing. A falsity can find support in belief, but not by knowledge. Falsity (an evil) can find no support accept in belief, and believers always being weak in reasoning powers, an attack on what they believe simply forces them into it stronger as it in no way excites the reasoning forces into growth. An evil in the mind of man can only be got out by establishing in that mind a doubt, that doubt invites investigation, (thinking, reasoning) investigation finds truth—knowledge.

The establishers of any dogma, knowing the light of truth would destroy its support, always discourage education of the reasoning powers, and alway seek to have their follwers opposed, knowing the prejudices thus excited will surely strengthen them in their belief, make martyrs of them because of their belief. Men will always follow quicker than they will be drove.

Many conscientious and patriotic people, wishing to aid what they feel is true, and fearing the predominance of what they feel is false and dangerous, instead of opening up the avenues to truth, attack the supporters of that which they consider false, and thus unwittingly close the avenues to truth or drive men out of them by forcing them into the defensive and thus unwittingly do the reverse of what they intend to do. Such a result has all history to demonstrate it. Every reader can find just such results if they will but impartially scan the field of the belief wars they have in their own locality, it matters not in what line of social, political or moral beliefs it may appear.

Demonstrate a truth without attacking the individuality of any persons beleif and nothing more is needed. A man will prove his unbigotry before he ends the demonstration, for a bigot was never known to demonstrate the truth of his beleif, with such it is simply "I am right."

As we advance in civilization, knowledge, defects are discovered in our methods of government, in our social relations. We discover it by seeing justice does not result in all cases, which would not be so if government was perfect. We seek a correction, that is a natural impulse with all who see or feel such injustice, but many different defects are assigned as the cause, each has its supporters. Each faction then seeks to have its remedy recognized, each baseing their action on their beleif, make a fight for recognition, centering all on that and finally lossing sight entirely of what is wanted to be improved. Such passing down to other generations creates franatics, bigots.

If at any time there is a tendency to get back to first principles, those who profit by existing conditions have but to fan up the old flame, and away they go apart again. Analyze any of the franatic wars that have divided the masses, and there you will find the hand of those who are interested in keeping the masses apart.

The producing classes have been getting together the past few years as against plutocracy. Suddenly a strife is stirred up on creed and national questions and the fine hand of plutocracy is plainly seen in it. "What fools these mortals be." How rejoiced must be that element, when they see men who were yesterday unitedly discussing their common misery from class legislation and preparing to change it, today flashing eyes of hatred at each other because of intimation that some creed, is gaining the ascendency, and how the hypoentical leaches on the body politics, who make it a business to teach them, must rejoice to see their followers rushing to fortify against the attack. They are certainly assured that they will not lose their support for another year at least. Two objects are accomplished, the movement for the good of humanity is weakened, men are made stronger in their support of dogmas bred into them. Plutocracy and its natural allay, the priesthood of all grades, is made happy thereby; how great the wisdom of "resist not evil" when applied to what comes from the mind.

It is equally true in methods of labor organization, attack the adherants of a method and it is sure to grow. If you believe a thing in evil, leave it alone it will be die a natural death. If it is good it will grow, and it will demonstrate in time the good or evil in it.

If a person would do the most good he will avoid all quarrels with individuals over belief or method, either on social, political or moral lines; he can advocate and thus bring out brighter what he believes is right, point out the reasons for what he believes is wrong, without creating the antogonism of those who hold to it through personal attack; he must grant to others that which he demands himself. Truth cannot suffer in the long run because of it. Stop the senseless personal opposition bring out the principles you advocate and let them stand or fall before the light of reason.

The legitimate reason for the existance of parties is to advance some principle in government and enact laws in accordance with that principle. Persons believing in such principles being right become members of the party. What the principles of the party are are generally set forth in a declaration of principles known as a platform.

It has been demonstrated in practice, however, that getting the spoils of office and not the party principles have ruled the actions of the party that gets into power. A political promise has grown to be considered no promise at all. Some legislation that there is a general cry for often finds support in the platforms of all the parties; if the men thus elected were trustworthy the legislation demanded would be enacted without a desenting voice, but quite the contrary generally results. To meet this the general demand is rapidly growing for the adoption into our government of the "Initiative and referendum" which the first means the people to propose the laws, and the second that the laws passed by the legislature be referred back to the people for concurance or rejection. It would seem that a simple form of this could be adopted without any constitutional change by substituting in our party platform a bill for laws covering the principles the party demands. Then if such party is successful at the polls it is not left to the judgment of the representative as to what form of bill he will vote for, without any nonsense and quibbling as now seen; his

duty would be to simply vote for such bills without amendment or evasion, and if he failed the severest penalties should attach to him. A political campaign than would take the form of a debate on such measures and the verdict of the people through the ballot would be the will of the legislature.

It would awaken a greater interest and if the referendum is ever to be practiced just such an interest must be general and must be developed for at present it is not in tangible form. Men are found in every legislature who have guaranteed before election to support certain measures should they be elected and have been elected on the strength of it. A bill is presented concerning the measures but they fail to support it. Their excuse is they are not in favor of this bill, they believe in the principle (?) but this goes too far, or it does not just suit their notion in some other way. Now if the bill had been read to them before their election as the exact measure, they would not have such excuse. There is no reason why bills covering planks in the platform of a party cannot go before the people as the real platform the extra expense of printing them would be money well spent, for the expense of holding legislatures would be cut down for they could avoid the long debates and a few days would be long enough to transact all the business.

At least some of the important legislation demanded by labor could be experimented on with success by, instead of there being a labor committee attending a long session to lobby for measures, the very bills wanted could be presented to the candidates before election and in accordance with their intention regarding them vote for or against them, and if they favor the measure, do not take their plain statement, but their properly attested oath, and a bond for the performance of their agreement.

The world's debt amounts to 150 billions of dollars. There are but seven billions of gold and silver in existance. Interest on the debt amounts to more than the world's annual increase in wealth. How then can the people of the world expect to free themselves by paying the debt? The disposition to be free is growing greater along with an increasing knowledge of the fact that by and through the methods now recognized as legal, it is an impossibility. Man's will is really the law. The creditor class is but a small per cent of the whole. It is quite evident that in the settlement that is not far distant the interests of humanity will take precedent over established law, or revolution prove to be the final court setting in equity.

THE WISDOM OF DIOGENES.

When Alexander asked the sage,
  Whose tub had sprung aleak,
What he could do to smooth his way,
  To many a listening Greek,
The answer of Diogenes
  No doubt seemed somewhat gruff:
"Just stand out of my sunshine, sir;

But gruff or not, I really think
  The Cynic in his tub
Knew more than many a modern dame
  In Gotham and "the Hub;"
For he had solved the secret old
  That light alone is life,
That sunless air for man and beast
  With deadly germs is rife.

And we who in ceiled houses live
  In this progressive age,
May well this needed lesson learn
  From Corinth's ancient sage.
Up with the shades, throw back the blinds,
  And let the glad sun in!
They who the gracious light exclude
  Against the dear Lord sin.

—*Housewife.*

JULY FOURTH.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Anniversary.

On July fourth, 1893, we will have reached the one hundredth and seventeenth mile stone that marks the progress we have made in the journey of American independence. This anniversary of American Independence should remind us of the fourth of July, 1776, that marks the birth of political liberty, and tells us the time when men became greater than kings. It reminds us further that in those days men were imbibed with the true spirit necessary to the successful building of a Republic. The mothers and daughters, who were left at home with the babes, threatened by the red savage, while fathers and brothers faced the British savage, were taught by the dearest experience the value of American liberty.

For seven long years men fought for the principle, "that all men are created equal," and that in America every man should have the right to life, liberty and the purest of happiness, for the idea that all political power is vested in the great body of the people who produced everything that is produced, except misery and want. In those days the non-producing thieves were relegated to the rear.

Man is a creature of circumstances. Under such circumstances, and surrounded as were the pioneers of our Republic they could not do otherwise than cherish the lofty principles established.

The virtues, upon which the preservation of these principles depend were practiced by the people, and while they were practiced the principles established were perpetuated and maintained. One hundred and seventeen years ago principles and means were endorse. Not because of some party success, or the perpetuation of power of political bosses almost intolerably corrupt. In those days the nation was above party, the man was above the office, and society was not injured by measures that invited corruption, encouraged avarice and greed. Nor was it swayed by sentiment that flattered wrong, and whispered hope in the ears of ambition and power.

Quite a change has taken place between the people of 1776 and 1893.

In 1776 men devoted their lives and fortunes in founding a government for the protection of the rights of man; a government that would give to every man the fruit of his toil. The three million subject have grown to nearly sixty-five millions. The progress we are making in the second century appears to be on the downward march. In 1893 the resources of our country are lavished upon a few thousand idle loafers and intellectual prostitutes, and even the poorest producers themselves, with all these wants upon them are compelled to support the frauds that oppress them, and still we allow thieves to get themselves elected to the opportunity to make laws by which they may continue to rob industry of its reward.

The representatives of the people cannot be expected to be any better than the people; the vices of the representatives are but a continuation of their origin, as it is unnatural that a pure stream should flow from a foul fountain. Population should be the chief source of wealth, but one of our ablest statisticians, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, tells us that about one-third of our population is engaged in gainful occupations. They must therefore maintain themselves and the other two-thirds besides paying all the expenses of maintaining our government. No American should fail to honor the grand advances of the liberties we have enjoyed for over a century; nor should he forget the causes that inspired them with patriotism, and caused the farmers and artisians in workshop and cabin to discuss the rights of man. Every American should remember on this anniversary that the people of 1893 only want what the fathers of our Republic wrote down.

Our country was founded upon the dignity of labor, and unless this dignity is regained and maintained, our American institutions cannot live. We are no longer the subjects of Royal robbers and congress, this has all been changed; their places have no long been filled with plundering statesmen of credit mobilier fame, and in 1893 by salary grabbing representatives of the people who again voted themselves one hundred dollars a month additional for clerk hire. The places of the Royal loafers have been filled by the Carnegies of recent fame. The congress place is occupied by the Ricks, Tafts, and Billingses. Instead of warring with beastly Monarches, extradition treaties are entered into with the cruelest Empire on the face of the earth, by which severety is exhibited not in harmony with the manly independence of the framers of the Declaration of Independence. The mutuality of this clause of the treaty which associates our President with the Czar, as needing similar extradition, protection is an insult to a free and independent people and makes them feel as if they may be cursed with a similar despotism and tyranny. Those who will on this fourth of July honor the patriotic signers of the declaration of independance, can never assist in chastising the patriotic resisters of tyrannya hundred times more outrageous than that against which Geo. Washington and his continential soldiers rebelled. A treaty with a tyrant who belongs in the category of monsters, a mad man who has been sporting with the lives and comfort of more than 100,000,000 men. It asa disgrace to civilization and there are those who believe that if this monster should be assassinated the man who did the deed should "take his place in the pantheon of liberty."

Let us once more celebrate the courage and wisdom of our forefathers, and lament every act that will operate to the discredit of our country in the eyes of a truly civilized world. The true temple of liberty can never be built until the thrones of the Czars are demolished, and the only authority of man is the right for each one to be happy in his own way, so long as he does not infringe on the rights of some one else. On this anniversary of American independence we must form an individual declaration to make our vision of liberty conform with the rights of man. When every one who toils with hand or brain may no longer be robbed of the proceeds of industry; when each child born shall belong to himself; when the state in its devotion to the happiness of all is but the outward expression of the best instincts of humanity. When the heaven men strive to win is on the earth, and the highest honor known, is to be a man. Time that consigned to oblivion the ever changing governments, now set on the ruins of despotic Rome and Greace. It will as surely destroy the despotism and tyranny of to-day. This is our inspiration.

H. BRITENSTEIN.

Laramie, Wyo.

UNITY AND PROGRESS.

When I was a boy eight years of age attending school I read in one of our school books a story which runs as follows: "There once lived a rich man who had seven sons. The man having arrived at a ripe old age believed he would soon die. Having learned that designing men were trying to create strife between his sons and defraud them of the property that they would inherit from his death he called his seven sons around him and throwing a bundle of seven sticks well bound together before them on the ground, he offered $100 to the one who would break the bundle. Each one of them tried it in their turn and after straining every nerve in their body gave up the task and said it could not be done. The old man replied that nothing was easier than the breaking of the bundle. He then *untied* the bundle and broke the sticks

one by one with perfect ease. They all said that anyone could do it as he had done. The father replied, you my sons, represent the bundle of sticks I have just broken and while you remain united no man or set of men can do you any harm or defraud you of the inheritance I will leave you when I die. But should you be foolish enough to quarrel with one another and become divided as I divided the bundle of sticks, designing men will lead you astray and rob you of all you have and you will become vagabond and homeless wanderers without money or friends. Using the foregoing story for a text in this brief article I ask all wage workers to read it over careful and ponder on their own environments. With charity toward all and malace towards none I ask each one individually what can one man singly and alone accomplish? You all answer with accord nothing. Then it is evident that he can do something if another man helps him. Then for convenence we will call the second man a helper and with their united efforts they have accomplished something, but have they not been actually helping one another? Now if they have been of some services to one another on the same particular work why can they not help each other in all things pertaining to the happiness and wellfare of mankind and not become divided in creeds, crafts and classes while some designing person steps between them and rob them both of the results of their united efforts. But you say that men always was and always will be divided. That in only too true so long as they entertain that erroneous opinion and never try to make reparations. A wise man once said, "In a multitude of councellors there is strength." Had the original thirteen colonies been divided with as many different opinions would they not still be subject to the tyranny of the Brittons. For centuries Ireland has been divided and behold the conditions of her people. They are scattered to the four winds of the earth, homeless, destitute among strangers they wander in search of an asylum where they may be able to earn a livelyhood. Had they been united among themselves in a country that is noted the world over for it productiveness what great results they could have accomplished instead of starving on the road side by the millions, while their mouths were green from eating grass. The land robber took enough in the shape of rent from those famishing people to keep them in comfort while the famine lasted. That is to say had they been united no famine would have occurred. Labor organizations have been persuing the same tactics as the Irish did for years. They have produced everything that labor would bring from the earth that could in any way be beneficial to mankind, but while doing so they have been quarreling among themselves while the robber of labor has caused panics and famines to devastate the land that enabled him to crush beneath his iron heel his less artful brother. Would-be labor leaders have sprung up like mushrooms in the springtime and surrounding themselves with a corporal's guard have vainly endeavored to cope with a well equipped and disciplined enemy and after all their bitter expeperience, discomfortures and humiliating defeats they seem so infatuated with class and craft ideas that they continue still to blunder.. But a few of the most cunning now see the folly of isolated efforts and are endeavoring to imitate an organization of twenty-four years standing by bringing together all railroad employes under one head, but from what we can learn of the new fangled move we predict a failure for it as the instigators who have successfully failed in previous undertakings. They will yet learn that an organization that does not practice political economy has no place in the rank of progress and reform. What brilliant labor leaders they must be when they are twenty-four years be-

hind the procession. Would it not be a pleasing spectical to see emigrant trains of twenty-four years ago bringing passengers to Chicago in 1893 and the old horse cars that have passed out of use to be substituted for the electric and cable of the present day. If those men are sincere in their work, why not come to the front at once and take their station among men as they eventually must or be distanced in the race. We have a platform already built strong enough to hold them all and if they can show us, something better where *all working men* are recognized as equal we are ready to clasp hands with them. When that is done labor will have its just reward and not until then. I do not care what name you may call it only unite divided labor in every branch of productive industry and then instill into their minds that *man* should be considered before the dollar.

B. H.

WILL THE SLAVE FREE HIMSELF?

I have been quite closely watching the "labor movement" for a number of years. I have heard and read the noble appeals of men and women for their suffering fellows, to do what lay in their power for themselves. It is the results of these efforts I have been watching most closely. The effect that they have had on the wage earners as a whole, and I must say I have discovered little results. While some boast of the progress that has been made the past ten or fifteen years, as far as I can see it will take centuries yet to rouse them to even a fair footing. How can a person be what he should be and remain the hired servant of another? And as far as I am able to draw from statistics, the proportion of wage-earners has been on the increase during the past ten years; consequently, there has been retrogression instead of progression. And surely, if the efforts at increasing wages are the indication of progress, what have we to say about the immense army of men at present not getting any wages at all, and the number steadily on the increase? Nothing has been done to make employers hire men, and what material benefit in the long run is there in forcing him to pay a particular rate when it is left optional whether he hires any one at all? And has there one thing been done to make it possible for, and to teach men how to employ themselves? There has been some talk in that line, and the amount of effect it has had is, to my mind, all that can be claimed as gain. Yet does not all that gain die with each generation?

If I thought it did I would certainly advise a discontinuance of all agitation or organization, for it would prove an utter waste of energy, but my observation points that the seeds of education pass from one generation to the next, and if the means of cultivation are at hand show increased effects, and for that reason there is hope for the future. A sufficient number in time will be created to cause some material effect on social conditions.

But it is wonderfully discouraging to take notes even among our most intelligent wage slaves. While all realize in some degree that things are not as they should be, the cause assigned is generally a very shallow one.

Not long ago, one group of workmen I met laid all their trouble from lack of employment to the change of administration, while another most innocently declared we would be all right soon, business was good under Cleveland before, and must be again. Now what can possibly be expected while any considerable number of such are in existence? I have often thought things would go on till a crisis was reached, and the people would arise in their might, and under the flag of revolution change things. But, again, what good can a people bring out of revolution while there is any considerable number of those like I refer to above. In fact, I have about come to the conclusion that all the social improvements that will come will come by revolution.

But that the wage earners, as a body, will have no influential part in it or in the bringing out of results. It has got to come from men with reasoning powers, that are trained, and there is too small a percentage of such among wage earners to be of any material influence. Why, there are not over 15 per cent. of the wage earners of the United States showed that they were capable of attempting aid to themselves through organization in any form, and what per cent. that have made the attempt through organization have gone into the question deep enough to really know what has to be dealt with.

The trend of our social affairs seems to be to put the possessor of wealth on top, and grind all others in one common mass, the slaves of the wealthy, wage slaves, of course, for that has been demonstrated to be the most complete and cheapest form of slavery. It is from those with the desire to be really free that must come the revolutionary influence, the re-forming power. It is from those who have once had a taste of being their own boss, but which the grind of our economic mill has forced to be the wage-slave of another, and the farmer who once operated his own farm, but who has been brought down to the grade of a tenant; the merchant who becomes the clerk of the larger establishments; the professional man who has been forced against his will to do the will of a corporation or suffer the consequence, that the most active and leading force must, and is, coming from. From the strictly wage earners, that element who possess a natural desire to study, naturally reach beyond their immediate environments and grasp the real substance of the great social question, become the safest and most practical force, but apparently there is a small proportion of such, and it is just such men that realize the weakness of the labor movement from the laborers' standpoint. No one knows better than they how few of the wage earners in our shops and factories read anything bearing on their social condition, or can discuss the question at all, or have the least idea of what causes depressions in business, why wages are or can be reduced, or large numbers forced into idleness. It cannot be expected they will do anything practical until they think different than they do now. It seems to me that if they are benefited by any movements in social reforms it will come from the resistance of those forced against their will into the same condition as they. Yet no one can tell what the harvest will be from the seeds of education that have been cast abroad the past decade or two, some undoubtedly has taken root and will show itself in due time and when least expected.

My advice to all who would do humanity good, is to keep on spreading knowledge; where they can raise a discussion use every opportunity with those they come in contact with, on social economic questions, it will surely set some minds at work, and all permanent good that can come to humanity has got to be thought out.

STUDENT.

THE COMING CONFLICT.

From ocean to ocean and from gulf to lakes the patriots are using an energy never before put forth in a struggle for liberty. The alarm is being sounded by hundreds of papers, hundreds of speakers and thousands of talkers, warning the people of the crushing army of mammon that is sweeping over the wide world, smashing banks, bankrupting merchants, turning the farmer and cottager into the street, and gathering title to the earth and the fulness thereof. The gathering forces of labor resisting the tyrant are being concentrated to meet the shock. It means war in its most lurid form, unless the people read just the social conditions to meet modern relations. There is no time to lose in studying the problems and finding out what is right and just and doing that. The present system of anarchy has been

tried and found wanting. It has filled the land with poverty, drunkenness and crime. The asylums and jails are full to overflowing. Bankruptcies are multiplying daily. The daily papers are devoted to almost nothing but chronicling crimes. The laborers are living on the merest edge of pauperism, and millionaires have been enthroned on all places of power and are gutting the country of all its wealth, and the masses are becoming the menial servants of these modern lords. A fool ought to see that this state of things can't continue. It won't continue long. The system is breaking down of its own inherent rottenness. Laborers are being discharged every day and works shutting down. These men will think when they are idle. It does not take long to act after men think and are suffering. There are gloomy days just ahead, my countrymen. Will you learn, and see, and act in time to avert the worst? It lays with the small business men of the country as the leaders in thought and sentiment whether it comes in peace or war. Learn why panics occur, why trade is depressed and men despondent. Don't tell the workers to be contented with their lot and good times will come back of themselves. The trusts are eating up the country. But mark my words, unless there are great changes in the policy of government in the near future, things are getting ripe for a change that will be worse. The French people sang and danced and laughed and saw nothing of the forces that for a hundred years had been bringing on the Reign of Terror just a century ago, but the immutable laws that control all were there. They are here in the United States to-day just as they were then. The forces have been at work since the day the pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth. It has taken all these years to absorb the wealth and pass it all over to a few, as in Europe, and the crisis will not be long behind. You have had your warning in Pittsburg in 1877, in Homestead, in Cour d'Alene, in Coal Creek, in Buffalo, later, and the daily press is telling day after day of the hundreds of smaller strikes, lockouts and bad blood all over the country. It is getting worse, not better, my friends. Will you be as blind as the French bourgeoise? You are inviting a like condition. You may not know it, you may not want it, but by your silent refusal to face these questions you are holding open the door for it. Will you be wise in time? Are you willing that justice, not mammon, should rule? Then help the reformers. They are trying to do what is right. Study the problems and show them wherein they are wrong. There is no time to lose.—*Coming Nation.*

THE CAUSE OF THE PANIC.

It would be ungracious to say anything unkind or even uncomplimentary of one situated as ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster is. Even his enemies, if there be any, must feel sympathy for him in his hour of misfortune, but since he has seen fit to publish his theory of the causes of his failure, and since his theory involves in some degree a discussion of the fiscal question, we may be pardoned if we make some comment upon it. His failure, he ays, "simply illustrates the great folly of permitting one'sself to be in debt beyond the reach of reasonably quick assets for relief when the hour of difficult borrowing comes. When people are in such condition, and the stability of existing financial conditions is shaken, the result is inability to borrow, suspension and failure." As Mr. Foster's assets fall considerably short of his liabilities, it would seem to be the quite natural thing that the "hour of difficult borrowing" would arrive as soon as a suspicion of his insolvency arose. He continues: "Business is largely done with borrowed money. Confidence in the maintenance of sound financial conditions is essential to legitimate lending. That public confidence has for some time been shaken in the

ability or capacity of the government to maintain its gold payments is evident. The natural impulse of banks in such times is to strengthen themselves against some possible and unusual draft. Then comes inability to borrow, decline in prices, suspension and bankruptcy follow." "Business is largely done with borrowed money!" We have seen somewhat similar statements before, but usually in the writings of "Greenback cranks," and these usually have had wisdom enough to understand that the reason of it is that there is not money enough in circulation to make it possible to do business except on a credit basis. These "Greenback cranks" have for years been pointing out that this system of credit was dangerously near the breaking point. They have pointed out that while the number of people using it in business had more than doubled, and while the business to be done with it had quadrupled, the volume of currency, which at the close of the war was none too large to insure prosperity, had actually been contracted. It does not require much knowledge of finance to understand that if the volume of a country's money be diminished, while its population and the aggregate of its business is doubled and quadrupled, credit must of necessity be substituted for money. When Mr. Foster talks of public confidence being shaken in the ability of the government to maintain its gold payments, he simply talks nonsense. No one except the gold gamblers cares anything about whether the government has a useless store of gold in its vaults or not. No one wants gold, not even the gold gamblers. Their game is not to get the government to actually pay gold. Their efforts are being directed to bringing about a state of affairs which will furnish a plausible excuse for increasing the public debt by an issue of bonds. Credit being so enormously inflated, it is not hard for the gold gamblers to create a state of panic, and this they are deliberately doing—partly, as some of their organs were indiscreet enough or truculent enough to declare, for the purpose of frightening or forcing some Southern and Western Congressmen to abandon their position on the silver question, but principally to furnish Mr. Cleveland with an excuse to sell bonds to them. It may seem like rank ingratitude that one who, in his official days, was their friend and ally, should be sacrificed in the carrying out of their conspiracy, but the gold gamblers have neither conscience nor bowels of compassion. When in office Mr. Foster was useful to them, and they used him; out of office, he is no longer useful, except as a piece to be sacrificed in their game. Mr. Foster concludes: "The country is possessed of enormous resources, which are at the command of the government, and it should say and act in terms and ways that will satisfy the country, without ambiguity or uncertainty, that gold payments will be maintained." In plain english, the government's credit is good, and so it should sell bonds and increase the public debt so that the speculators who have been permitting themselves to get into debt beyond the reach of reasonably quick assets, and who have reached the hour of difficult borrowing, may be relieved. Mr. Foster belongs to the class who have been declaiming against paternalism. Yet here is paternalism with a vengeance, though the paternal government is only asked to come to the assistance of a few, and those the least useful of the people. It is grangerism, paternalism and all other sorts of objectionable isms to propose that the government shall come to the relief of the producers, but statesmanship for it to borrow gold for the benefit of a class whose gambling practices have cursed and are cursing the community, and then tax the community to pay interest on the loan.—*Journal K. of L.*

The man who sees to it that he gets a dollar's worth for his dollar in business can generally afford to be charitable on the outside.

THE NEW ORDER.

The American Railway Union will include all classes of railway employes, separately organized, yet all in harmonious alliance within one great brotherhood.

There will be one supreme law for the order with provisions for all classes, one roof to shelter all, each separate and yet all united when unity of action is required. In this is seen the federation of classes which is feasible, instead of the federation of organizations, which has proved to be utterly impracticable. The reforms sought to be inaugurated and the benefits to be derived therefrom, briefly stated, are as follows:

First: The protection of members in all matters relating to wages and their rights as employes is the principal purpose of the organization. Railway employes are entitled to a voice in fixing wages and determining conditions of employment.

Fair Wages and proper treatment must be the return for efficient service, faithfully performed.

Such a policy insures harmonious relations and satisfactory results. The new order, while pledged, to conservative methods, will protect the humblest of its members in every right he can justly claim. But while the rights of members will be sacredly guarded, no intemperate demand or unreasonable proposition will be entertained.

Corporations will not be permitted to treat the organization better than the organization will treat them. A high sense of honor must be the animating spirit, and even-handed justice the end sought to be attained.

Thoroughly organized in every department, with a due regard for the right whenever found, it is confidently believed that all differences may be satisfactorily adjusted, that harmonious relations may be established and maintained, that the service may be incalculably improved, and that the necessity for strike and lockout, boycott and blacklist, alike disastrous to employer and employe, and a perpetual menace to the wellfare of the public, will forever disappear.

Second: In every department of labor, the question of economy is forced to the front by the logic of necessity. The importance of organization is conceded, but if it costs more than a workingman is able to pay, the benefits to accrue, however great, are barred. Therefore, to bring the expenses of organization within the reach of all, is the one thing required, a primary question which must be settled before those who stand most in need, can participate in the benefits to be derived.

The expenditures required to maintain subordinate and grand lodges, every dollar which is a tax upon labor, operate disastrously in two ways, first by repelling men who believe in organization, and second by expelling members because of inability to meet the exactions, and in both of which the much vaunted fraternity feature, it is seen, is based entirely upon the ability to pay dues. In this it is noted that the organizations, as now conducted, are for men, as a general proposition, who have had steady work at fair pay, while others less fortunate in these regards, are forced to remain outside to be the victims of uncharitable criticism. Hence, to reduce the cost to the lowest practicable point is a demand strictly in accord with the fundamental principals of economy, and any movement which makes it possible for all to participate in the benefits ought to meet with popular favor.

This reduction of cost, the new organization proposes to accomplish in a way that, while preserving every feature of efficiency that can be claimed by existing organizations, will so miminize expenses that members will not be forced to seek relief, as is now the case, in the abandonment of organization. To accomplish this reduction a number of burdens such as grand and subordinate lodges, annual and biennial con-

ventions, inumerable grievance committees, etc., will be eliminated. As these unneccessary features will not exist, the entire brood of taxes necessary to maintain them will be unknown.

Third: The new organization will have a number of departments. each of which will be designed to promote the wellfare of the membership in a practical way and by practical methods.

The best thought of workingmen has long sought to solve the problem of making labor organizations protective, not only against sickness, disability and death, but against the ills consequent upon idleness, aud those which follow in its train: hence there will be established an employment department in which it is proposed to register the name of every member out of employment. The department will also be fully informed where work may be obtained. It is doubtful if a more important feature could be suggested. It evidences fraternal regard without a fee, benevolence without alloy.

Fourth: In the establishment of a department of education. a number of important features are contemplated, as, for instance, lectures upon subjects relating to economics, such as wages, expenses, the relations of employer and employe, strikes, their moral and financial aspect, etc. In this connection a daily paper will be established whose mission it will be to advocate measures and policies in which labor has vital interests and also the publication of a standard monthly magazine, which will occupy a still broader field in the discussion of questions which engage the attention of the best writers and thinkers of the times.

Fifth: There will be a department designed to promote legislation in the interest of labor, that is to say, the enactment of laws by legislatures and by congress, having in view well defined obligations of employer and employes, such as safety appliances for trains, hours of labor, the payment of wages, the rights of employes to be heard in courts where they have claims to be adjudicated, and numerous others in which partisan politics will play no part, the common good being the animating purpose.

Sixth: In the department of insurance sound business principles will be introduced, something that has not hitherto engaged the serious attention its importance merits. At present insurance entails greivous burdens without corresponding benefits; to lessen the cost while maintaining every security and every benefit, will be the problem the department will solve. It is the purpose to have a life as well as an accident department, both to be optional with the membership.

With this declaration of its purposes and with boundless faith in its conquering mission, the American Railway Union consecrates itself to the great cause of industrial emancipation.

It comes with a message of greeting and good cheer to all organizations and all men who stand pledged to the sacred work of lightening the burden and lifting up the bowed form of labor.

It hails with a glow of satisfaction the signs of the times, indicating with unerring certainty the coming of the new and better era, when heart, brain and conscience, in holy alliance, shall be the controlling power in human affairs.

In this spirit it enters upon its chosen field and will labor with all the zeal, devotion and ability at its command to attain the cherished objects of its high ambition.

An Idaho correspondent sends the *Tribune* a photograph of an old Idaho mortgage, which shows in a startling way the amazing possibilities of compound interest. The mortgage was executed in 1861, on a piece of land in Boise City, "to secure the sum of $340, if paid in legal tender, with interest at the rate of 20 per cent per month. But if said note shall be paid . . . . . then the sum of $170, with interest at

10 per cent per month, and if said interest is not paid at the time of maturity of this note, said interest to be added to the principal, and said principal and interest shall draw interest per month as above stated." These conditions were evidently not fulfilled, for a note is appended to the document as follows: "The above mortgage is not satisfied, according to the records of Ada county. With interest on $170, at 10 per cent per month, compounded every six months, the debt would now amount to $45,972,003,182,826.50. There are a great many millionaires in the country, but there is probably only one man in the world who is indebted the sum of nearly forty-six trillions of dollars."—*New York Tribune.*

AS TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

It seems to me to be about time for the People's Party to do some plain talking to the labor organizations. Many of their leaders are either the paid agents of plutocrats or natural born fools. Here is a case in point. The first state convention of Alliance party of Nebraska demanded, at the request of their organizations, an eight hour day. The legislature elected upon that platform enacted an eight hour law. Then we nominated judges who would enforce the law. Did the labor organizations vote for these judges? Not much. They voted almost unanimously for plutocratic tools who at once decided the law unconstitutional. When the militia were shooting down workingmen in four states at one time, the labor leaders howled themselves hoarse, but when we nominated a man for governor who would put the commanding of the militia into the hands of labor did they vote for him? Not much—they voted to keep the command of the militia in the hands of the plutocrats.

They have been striking for the last twenty years. What have they gained? Nothing. The labor of the world is in worse condition today than it was before. It is about time a raid was made on these redmouth agitators without whose aid the plutocrats would be utterly overthrown within two years. It is their votes that builds the solid bulwarks of oppression. It is they who made the United States Senate a nest of millionaires. It is they who put Paxton on the supreme bench in Pennsylvania, and if he hangs half of them for treason who cares? If we were to run for the same office this Fall they would elect him again.

They spend millions of dollars annually in the support of organizations, which whenever they come in contact with the vital interests of plutocracy are instantly knocked out. Look at Homestead, at Ann Arbor, at East Tennessee, at Coeur D'Alene. Whipped, shot down, dispersed. Then their leaders take them up to the ballot box and vote them solid for the very men they have been fighting. It is my opinion that the leaders who do this are paid to do it. It is not possible that they are such idiots as to do it ignorantly.

My advice is to stop codling these fellows. Fight them tooth and toe nail. Mr. Bateman was right when he said that not one of them ever got elected to a legislature that didn't sell out. Of course these remarks do not apply to such men as Powderly, Weaver and a few others. I am glad to see that a good many Populist papers in Nebraska, have stopped this "codling" business and are telling the workingmen some plain truths like the following from the Trenton Register:

'Trades unionism as now organized is a farce and a failure. Its every battle with corperate power is lost. The series of disastrous and humiliating defeats of the past year should forever discredit trades union methods now in vogue. Such bitter experience should teach valuable lessons. The unions should have learned ere this that the system is radically wrong that necessitates a constant struggle upon the part of labor to preserve a semblance of its

rights. Systems incorporated into the national economy are changed only by legislation. Legislation is the result of political action. Hence while labor unions refuse to act politically they gain nothing valuable or permanent."
—*T. H. Tibbles, in Non-Conformist.*

TWO KINDS OF BOYCOTTS.

Now that the fourteen clerks discharged by the railroad on suspicion of betraying office secrets have been reinstated, and peace once more reigns at Fourth and Townsend streets, it may do no harm to give a moment's thought to the statement of the clerks at the time of their removal that so long as they were under the ban of the Southern Pacific they could not hope for employment on any other railroad in America. This fact was not put forward as a grievance. It did not seem to occur to any of the victims that there was anything unnatural in it.

And yet if such an universal boycott had been attempted by the Federated Trades against a corporation, what sermons we should have had on the tyranny of labor organizations! The officers of the Federation would have found themselves in jail for conspiracy as soon as a federal judge could get time to look into their case, and it would not have taken him very long to find time.

The boycott is no invention of labor unions. In the form of the blacklist it has been a weapon of employers for a longer time than records can measure. In the hands of capital it is secret, swift and effective. Manufacturers and railroad corporations do not have to distribute dodgers on the streets warning the public not to hire an obnoxious workman. They do not bring themselves into collision with the law. By quiet correspondence, which no labor union has the power to trace, they make a boycotted workman an industrial outcast.

As long as the courts do not touch this form of oppression, they should be cautious about interfering with the feeble efforts of labor to retaliate. Of course violence and crime must be suppressed, but if mere advice not to patronize particular firms is to be treated as an illegal conspiracy, there should be an attempt to do a little regulating on the other side.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

During the last five years we have sent to other countries $261,194,407 more of merchandise than we have got from other countries.

During the same time we have sent abroad $173,768,710 more of gold than we have received.

These figures show that $434,073,117 has been paid to foreign investors either as interest, dividends or as principle. Let us ask ourselves if the payment of this tribute for the use of a tool of exchange is justifiable or practical. This is an average of nearly $95,000,000 annually. If this is reckoned as interest at 6 per cent. it proves that the alien has about $1,500,000,000 invested in this country upon which tribute is being drawn. Now, if the business men of Europe are willing to trust the people of the United States either as individuals or as corporations with $1,500,000,000 of their money, is it not strange that the government of the United States is afraid to trust the whole people with that amount? In other words, if the condition of our people warrant Europe in furnishing them with this vast amount of money, ought not our own government to recognize that condition and furnish its own people with a domestic currency? Why should $95,000,000 go out of this country to pay for the use of a medium of exchange that might be provided at home? As a People's party we object to the payment of this tribute. Since the government alone can make money, it should make enough to serve the wants of the people and not compel them to go to the alien for it.—*National Watchman.*

MORE COMSTOCKISM.

Mr. William McNair of New York City, a prominent leader in the ranks of labor, in common with many of his associates, was greatly interested in a bill pending in the New York senate to make ten hours a day's work on all surface and elevated railroads in cities of over 75,000 inhabitants except New York, and seeing a newspaper report that Senator McClelland had said in debate on the floor of the Senate that the bill came from labor tramps who do not want to work, clipped the paragraph and pasting it on a postal card wrote thereon as follows:

SENATOR MCCLELLAND:—Attached is newspaper clipping of 13th inst., and as an American citizen and honest working man, which I can prove, permit me to ask you in reply: Did you ever earn an honest dollar in your life by honest labor? If you have you should be ashamed of yourself as a public servant to make use of such language against the unfortunate and honest railroad employes, whose interest is interested in said bill. May I ask you how much have the railroad men promised you for such action? No doubt you will reply and say it is none of my business, but later on it will be my business.

WILLIAM MCNAIR.

New York, April 19th, 1893.

The extent to which the star-chamber proceedings of the post office inquisition are gaining ground in this country may be seem from Senator McClelland's method of dealing with his critic. He caused Mr. McNair to be arrested on a charge of sending a scurrilous postal card, and thus set in operation a course of proceedings utterly vindictive, brutal and unreasonable, and which until the last twenty years had no precedent in this country. If Mr. McNair's writing were libelous an ample remedy is furnished by the libel laws, but in invoking the obnoxious postal laws, the senator has shown not merely a malicious spirit unbecoming a public officer, but an unfitness for his office, which should forever disqualify him from holding any public trust.

It would seem that, unless there were some basis of truth in the insinuation, there was nothing said on this postal to offend or injure the senator's feelings. Men in public life are constantly in receipt of such communications from their constituents and others, and the public acts of a public servant are always proper and legitimate subjects of criticism. The criticism in this case may have been harsh, but even if it proceeded from a spirit of vindictive partnership, it certainly was no more offensive than the senator's language to which it was intended as an answer. A wise man would have said one of two things: Either this criticism is just and I will improve by it and do better, or the criticism does not justly apply to me and I will discard it. A man of noble character and generous impulse would have found a complete remedy for any possible offense occasioned by the card, in throwing the card in his waste basket.

We await with interest the outcome of this new phase of Comstockism.—Ex.

Great fortunes can be gathered only by robbery of the many. It can be done in no other way. There is but a given amount of wealth created each year—all by labor. Coupon-clippers, usurers, mortgage-farmers, speculators and all other such classes, do not create wealth. Labor alone does. Fortunes are piled higher by impoverishing our fellow men. Greed rules the hour, and the astonishing fact is that many who are, year in and year out, systematically robbed by the prevailing financial system, annually go to the polls and vote to sustain the robbers, and call the act patriotism.—*Kansas Agitator.*

It is a habit with many persons to sneer at sentiment; but it is a mistaken and degrading habit. Sentiment is one of the highest and sacredest elements of our nature and experience.

It is the living tie between reason and sense. Sentiments are the moral echoes of ideas in feeling. Filial love is a sentiment. Patriotism is a sentiment. Every idea of the mind reflected in responsive sense generates an accordant sentiment which is the actual fulfilment and fruition of the two. To have ideas and sensations without sentiment is to have a fragmentary humanity or to be morally dead.—*Boston Transcript.*

Wherever there are in any country uncultivated lands and unemployed poor, it is clear that the laws of property have been so far extended as to violate natural right. The earth is given as a common stock for a man to labor on; if for the encouragement of industry, we allow it to be appropriated, we must take care that other employment be furnished to those excluded from the appropriation. If we do not, the fundamental right to labor on the earth returns to the unemployed. It is not too soon to provide that as few as possible shall be without a little portion of land.—*Thomas Jefferson.*

Invention is something thought to have reached its limit, but of the energy in a pound of coal when burned only 1 per cent. is used in moving a passenger and only one-half of 1 per cent. in incandescent electric lighting; the rest goes in fiction and waste. The problem of the next century is going to be saving this wasted 99 or 99½ per cent. just as the problem of the last century has been to secure the use of the 1 per cent. which moves trains and the ½ per cent. which makes an electric light.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Whosoever eats up, robs and steals the nourishment of another, commits as great a murder, as far as in him lies, as he who starves a man or utterly undoes him. Such does a usurer, and sits the white surface on his stool when he ought rather to be hanging from the gallows. Little thieves are put in the stocks; great thieves go flaunting in gold and silk. Therefore is there on earth no greater enemy of man, after the devil, than a gripe-money and usurer.—*Martin Luther.*

LITERARY NOTES.

The June *Arena* is a mammoth number. It is probably the largest magazine published as a monthly issue of a review, containing one-hundred and sixty-four pages, of which one-hundred and forty-four are in the body of the magazine, and twenty pages of carefully written book reviews by which well-known critics as Rev. W. H. Thomas, D. D., of Chicago, Helen Campbell, Hattie C. Flower, Hamlin Garland, and the editor of the *Arena.* Among the leading papers in this notable anniversary issue are: Insanity and Genuity, by Arthur McDonald; The Liberal Churches and Scepticism, by Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D. D.; Arsenic versus Cholera, by R. B. Leach, M. D., is interesting and timely; Women Wage-earners in the West, by Helen Campbell; Does the country Demand the Free Coinage of Silve, by A. C. Fisk; Save the Amarican Home, a striking economic paper, by I. E. Dean; Islam, Past and Present, by Prof. F. W. Sanders, one of the most scholarly religious essays of recent times, and should be read by all interested in obtaining a correct idea of what Mohammedianism is; Union for Practical Progress, by the editor, a strong plea for the union of progress and reformative educational and practical work. Mr. Flower also contributes a striking paper, entitled Parisian Fashionable Folly versus American Common Sense, which deals with the dress reform movement now being so vigorously pushed by the National Council of Women of America. This paper is handsomely illustrated, containing twelve or fourteen large photogravures of Boston ladies in the new reform costumes. Mrs. Francis E. Rus-

seventeenth instant. The Missouri Pacific shops at Cypress are working their men nine hours a day and they were laid off the three last working days in May. The Santa Fe Company are working their men in the shops eight hours a day. The packing houses here have nearly discharged all their men. Retrenchment and economy in all branches of industry is the order of the day. Business on the road here is very dull, but there is plenty of work in all the departments of the shops. There was two engines from the burned round house at Walla Walla, Washington, came here lately for repairs. There is in course of construction here ten sixty thousand pounds capacity box cars for the road will be of the latest designs. Armstrong is making a record for herself under the present management. The company is building an auxillary blacksmith shop of two fires close to the freight yard, so that the men of that department won't have to haul their material so far to the old shop. The company is not hiring any new men and none leaving as of yore. The men know a thing or two. Lots of mechanics and laborers around every day looking for work without success.

Thomas B. Maguire of the nationlal executive board of the Knights of Labor from New York made Kansas City, Mo., his abode for nearly a week in the latter part of May. He lectured twice at Argentine, Kansas, a suburban hamlet of this place, on May the twenty-sixth, to fair audiences. On Sunday, May the twenty-eighth, he addressed the working people of Kansas City Missouri, at Industrial hall to a large number of toilers. He commanded the grand respect of his hearers. A good many members of our local assembly paid him pleasant visits and were well rewarded in the shape of a good fatherly advice. I being out of town that week I had not the good fortune in getting acquainted with him which I most earnestly desired. J. S. Greenhill, of Denver, Colorado, passed through here on the ninth of June on his way to the windy city to see old friends and the World's Fair. He made a hasty trip through the shops accompanied by Mr. Davis, an old shop mate of his when living in Chicago, to see some of his old friends that got acquainted with him at the district convention held at Denver, Colorado. They were well pleased to see him and were sorry his stay was not longer. The International Order of Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Union No. 66, held their first annual at Chelsea Park on the night of the the twentieth of June. It was a success. In the future I would not advise the Sons of Vulcan to hold their balls under the canopy of the heavens, and so far from their respective domiciles. If there is a class of working men in the world worthy of recognition by the public it is the blacksmiths, as their craft is nearly the oldest recorded in history. The roofs of the several departments of the shops here have been measured to find out the amount of shingles required to cover them. It is badly wanted, as the rain pours down through all departments as through a sieve, corroding and rusting valuable machinery and also making it very uncomfortable for the men. It is the disposition of the authorities here to renovate, repair and make the place look attractive and convienient for the men. There is certain badly needed improvement wanted particularly in the freight yard. In wet weather the men in that department has to stand in water an ankle deep all day long for the want of better sewage. The matter should be attended to at once, as in inclement weather there is a greater ratio to be given number sick than in any other department. Everything is in its normal state. No changes of foreman as of days gone by. And everything in and around the shops is in a more tranquil state hoping it will continue so.

An Bout De Sen.

ARMISTICE.

Last night I grasped the bony hands of Death
Hard in mine own, the while, in desperate wise,
Straitly I gazed into his hollow eyes.
(We were alone, beneath a linden tree
Whose wet leaves trembled to the spring wind's breath;
The bloom of spring was on the purple skies.)
Heavy of heart I stood and gazed on him,
So fair the world was in that twilight dim,
So sweet its shadow-haunted mysteries.

"Tell me," I cried, "for this I needs must know,
What have we done, O cruel Death, to thee,
That thou art still our one implacable foe,
Whom naught propitiates, naught may overthrow,
Whom none escapeth, howsoe'er he flee,
But, when thou beckonest, must arise and go?"

Gently Death answered me, and musing said,
"Am I, in very truth, thine enemy?
Nay, but thine angel, pitiful and mild;
I am the parent; thou, the wayward child,
Sprung from my loins, yet holding me in dread.

Now, as in all time past, all time to be,
I welcome those the World and Time discard,
Whom Life hath banished, whom Eld hath maimed and marred;
None is too vile, too full of misery.
Ever and aye my portal stands unbarred,
Hath not thine own voice called me o'er and o'er?
Hounded by care, beset and tortured sore,
Hath not thine own heart ofttimes turned to me?

"Go, and forget me yet awhile again;
But when thy deep desire of life shall wane,
When thou art weary of all things, worst and best,—
Weary of taking thought, of Joy and Pain,
Of thine own faults and failures weariest,—
Cry to me then,—thou shalt not ask in vain;
Come unto me, and I will give thee rest."

—*Graham R. Tomson, in June Lippincott's.*

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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THE CALAMITY.

Should an accident happen that causes the death or injures a comparative few persons, it is judged a calamity. The sympathy of the living and uninjured go out to the unfortunate; if it is the result of the carelessness of some person or persons, condemnation is heaped on them, and they are punished if they can be reached. If the accident was foreseen by some one and timely warning of the danger given and it is unheeded the condemnation cannot be too severe. The person or persons giving the warning may be laughed at or condemned and called "Calamity Howlers," and if no accident happens they have but little defense, though they may be moved by a humane spirit; if the calamity comes the admiration of their fellows is at least due them for having attempted to do fellow-man good; if heeded and the impending accident averted they must be classed among those who have done good, though what they did is only what is due from every person to his follows. Such, it would seem, should be the natural order of things, and it is where justice and right govern men's actions. Where it is not true that the one who gives warning of danger is kindly regarded then it must be true of those who regard them otherwise that they expect to profit by the result the warning is intended to avert. The lighthouse set on a dangerous coast is inteuded to warn and safely guide the seafarer who happens that way, and is always unfavorably regarded by the pirate wrecker who hopes to profit by the salvage; he would put it out. To him it is a "Calamity Howler."

The illustration will apply in everything connected with human affairs; those who condemn the the danger signals can invarably be classed as pirates, provided they are among those with ordinary intelligence. A fool is not a responsible being.

With this as a rule to work by, some severe conclusions can be reached. At present a large part of the people of the United States are suffering under a great calamity. That is, if privation and starvation is a calamity. If being suddenly deprived of the necessities of life and the means and opportunity to acquire them is a calamity; if suffering worse than death, is a calamity; if the destruction of fond hopes and home ties is a calamity; if being brought under conditions worse than was ever charged to chattle slavery is a calamity. For all this is true in this great and glorious (?) country today.

That such would result has been foretold by many. All the experience of the past has been used as

evidence to support it. Heroic efforts have been made to cause a halt before disaster came. That we were following the same course that had invariably lead to dire results has been pointed out, but it seems that experience is the only teacher that convinces, and who is reponsible for it? Theoretically the responsibility is on all, but praetically it is not. The few have been leading the many, and the many have been taught to allow that from childhood up and inherited the disposition from many past generations.

There are pirates among us who are profiting by this condition and have brought it about with that in view. It is the result of a great conspiracy. Those who have been zealously warning their fellows of the impending dangers have been styled "calamity howlers" by others. In the minds of such they could not be too severely condemed. Among them are the lick-spittler and polly parrots, who do and say anything their masters command and teach them. Granting that such are irresponsible beings and eliminate them from those who have condemned the danger signals and you have those who are responsible for the calamity, those who are the pirates who are preying on the people's sustenance. They are found to be in want for nothing, yet they are never known to produce anything, consequently they must get it from those who did produce it, and their methods are fully as horrible as any pirate that sailed the high seas, though it be done under legal cover, for it has been done under such cover, and now that we realize the effects, the calamity should be turned to good account by acts making illegal the methods *that* brought it about. Happily *the power to do so* yet remains in *the hands of* the sufferers.

By law the few have been able to take possession of the land, which by right is the inalienable heritage of all the living and yet to be born; by law they have been enabled to exact tribute from those who must have the use of that very land. The ruler of nature never intended that such should be. That the babes yet unborn must begin life's struggle by paying over the larger part of all they produce for the use of a standing place on earth. All laws that allow possession to any one of a foot more land than his actual needs demand, must be abolished before even a glimpse of real equity will be found in our civilization. Rent is the pirate's favorite means of robbery. Legalized it is the surest—for the landless cannot escape it and live.

By law, a measure of value called money is provided that products may be exchanged for, and itself again exchanged for other products. It is not an absolute necessity, but is an invention to facilitate exchange. Just as the railroads are and is entirely a product of law, and should be provided by government to meet all the needs of the people. Made secure, those in possession of it demand pay for its use such as usury interest. When such must be paid equity or justice cannot be a part of our civilization. The producer must pay more of his product for the money than the money represents. Money has no real value but is a representative of value, that produced by labor for the use of man is all the real wealth there is. Money is bought with those products; if the money is made dearer than the products then surely the producer is robbed. How can equity exist while such exists. With land which man must have, for his security, the usurer becomes the worst of pirates, and when to his power is ad-

ded by law the means to make money dear or cheap, as through our present National Bank robbing system he has the destines of a people entirely in his hands, and when by law he can change this measure of value to suit his purposes, no system of chattle slavery can cause more misery.

It is because of the existence of such conditions that has brought on our present calamity. It is the time when the man with millions doubles his possessions. It is the time when those with little must give up all they have. Our present horde of millionares was the product of the calamity that fell on the American people in 1873; now as then is the harvest time of those who have solely by law got a grip on the people.

The present cry for the necessities of life is not due because anything the people had has been destroyed. All the wealth is here yet and some persons hold it. In due time it will be turned loose among the people to be paid for by some product of their labor, not to be exchanged in equity, but on the conditions the holders demands. Times will be said to be good then, but what a mockery if the people allow the same methods of robbery to continue. Our multiple of millionaires resulted from the advantages gained by the panic of 1873. The coming billionaire will result from the panic of 1893. Will our people be so foolish as to allow such means of robbing them to remain, will they not rise as one man and take away the legality of our sys-
reached that degree, that the surplus from all the toiling millions of earth will not pay tem of banking and usury that finally forces the producer to give over his all to the creditor class, made creditors *only* by legal ad-
vantages. It would seem as if we had reached the point where something would have to be done. The demands of the usurers have reached that degree, that the surplus from all the toiling millions of earth will not pay the interest on the debt they are saddled with. It would seem as if the heroic measures taken by the French people one hundred years ago will have to be universally resorted to.

A "calamity howler" is not necessary now, all are feeling its effects. The calamity is here and just as it was foretold. The question fronting the people is "what are we going to do about it." Soup-houses and a demand on the charitably disposed is the immediate order of the day, but it is a question if such means of relief are not an injury to humanity in the long run. If with every mouthful thus given out, the truth was told as to why it was necessary, a permanent good might result, but as generally done with the hopeful cry "the times will be better soon," it partakes of a means to give the pirates an opportunity to get away with the booty unmolested. It seems as if the American people were intelligent enough and brave enough to do something that would right these wrongs. Time will tell. To be convinced of how easily they have been duped one has but to visit the suburbs of any of our western cities, and see the miles of vacant city lots sold to some one for hundreds of dollars, that would not bring as many cents at present. A system of gambling most generally carried on by those whose only stock in trade to start with was a reputation of being a sanctimonious psalm singer who would have condemned a card table where the chances of winning were far greater, and the method quite as honorable; of course such would have no robbing intentions on any

one. The success with which they have been victimized in the past by the real estate agent (bunco steerer) does not indicate good for the future. They are too liable to accept a palliative for a cure and go on as in the past and plunge another generation into still deeper misery. If such proves true they will deserve any condemnation from a future enlightened people.

NEARING THE CLIMAX.

The spreading of truth always brings a harvest; no one engaged in such work need worry as to the final result of his labor, the harvest will surely come even though he may be dead. Man's work for good or evil goes on after him.

To cause a truth to be recognized in a democratic form of government, will take practically a generation of time. A generation must pass off the stage and a new one, who have received the impression of such truth while young, it becoming firmly seated there while they have grown into a position to apply it. Men who have passed middle life, rarely change their ideas regarding political social affairs.

Any person who espouses a change in political social affairs is generally classed as a radical. It has become quite fashionable now to be classed with the radicals, especially with those who would make radical changes in the laws relating to land, finance and transportation, which effect our social condition the most. Men, who but a few years ago would not listen to an argument against existing conditions, are among the most active and radical of reformers. Their change in sentiment is but an indication of the harvest from the seed that has been sown. Truth has been working on their minds, inciting investigation and without really knowing why, or who, or what was the cause of the change in mind; they have become agitators for something better after declaring they always were the same.

The injustice in our monetary system, the evils of land and transportation monopoly, was first brought into prominence by the panic of 1873 and the years of subsequent hard times. The educational work commenced then in real effective work and the agitation has been kept up by a comparative few humanitarians since. It gained no prominent recognition until now, when two-thirds a generation have passed away. Men who were children when it commenced are its principal supporters now. It indicates where educational work is the most effective. It is why we have an increasing number of those classed as radicals. It seems as if the time had come when some practical results can be expected.

No one who has been watching the course of events the past few years, but what realizes that the nation is on the verge of radical changes in its laws, especially those concerning land, finance and the industries that are a public service.

It is a time to consider what disturbances are going to result therefrom, for a long established thing cannot be changed or removed without a disturbance of some kind. It might be only momentary or it might be lasting and serious, endangering the establishment of a better in its place. It is this climax that must finally be reached that should have as serious thought as the bringing of it about. It is also the period when the opposition concentrates its forces and making every effort to discover and make the most of every weak point.

Radical expressions of prominent individuals are made to appear in a false light, and turned to fan up local prejudices. Such expressions are made to appear as conspiracies and treasonable. It was equally so in the days of Patrick Henry, John Brown, and Wendell Phillips. Such however, are the best possible indications that effective results are near at hand. It is analagous to the time when the attacking forces are on the rampart of the fort. A brief hand to hand struggle and rapid hot work must be expected.

It is certainly not the time to become fainthearted, it is the time for strong hearts and willing hands. The American people are today reaching a point in their history more important to its future than any reached in the past. Lincoln's prophecy of the dangers from the enthronment of a money power, have been realized and now must be dealt with as men who regard liberty the greatest of blessings should.

The governors of four states have given public expression to words touching our social questions that are before the people that have caused a howl from the "let-them-as-they-are-alone" class of people. Many well meaning people condemn them, not because what they say is not so, but it is disturbing; we don't know where it will lead to, such people have very little idea of the importance of the questions at issue. They evidently expect they will be solved by being left alone, everybody keeping the even tenor of their ways, but no experience of past generations gives us any grounds for such hopes. Dispositions of people have not changed since the creation.

Half the people of the United States to-day are either in distress or are on the verge of it. It is their needs that must have attention. It is of far more importance than any question of vested rights, laws or constitutions. It is absolutely certain that no such a condition could arise in a government of a people and for the good of the whole people and its laws and constitution be all right. There has been a wrong making of the laws or constitution or both that anything like the distress seen should result. It is no wonder that radical expressions are heard and it is a good sign when governors of states indulge in them.

Such a condition must be dealt with. If man is forbidden what use is there for existence? What was he given reasoning powers for, if after reaching a conclusion he cannot carry the conclusion out? He has the power, the right, and the will, the proper use of which must bring everything he undertakes in time, to a climax. It is a time for statesmanship, it is a time when they come to the front, when men rise from the people and their names become immortalized in history. It is the time when those to the manor born, who have falsly occupied high places must drop into oblivian, and those born in environments that make sturdy men, take their true places.

No stronger fact is before us in proof that we are approaching a climax, when sudden and radical change must be expected, than the fact that our seats of national government are filled with mediocre men, whose only claim to greatness is the possession of wealth, fatness or the ability to have the gout. Scarcely a defender on the forum of the rights of man among them, or one whom the nation would moan for. The people's eyes are in that direction. Soon they will hurl down their misrepresen-

tatives and from their number put in places of honor and trust—MEN.

Now will the climax have been reached, and woe unto those misrepresentatives if they resist.

GIVE WOMEN EQUAL RIGHTS.

The voters of Colorado will decide at the general election in November whether women shall be given equal rights with them in the government of the state. The shibboleth of the reform movement is "equal rights to all, special previleges to none;" consequently this movement should have the support of all who believe in that. All should mean both sexes. Political equality to women should have the most hearty support of members of labor organizations. It has been one of their objects to get equal pay for equal work for them, but this can never be fully accomplished until they are given equal political force. Most of our economical troubles have arisen from the misuse of political power, our endeavors now are to correct them through the proper use of that power. Give to women the franchise and the masses as against the classes will largely increase their force. There is every reason to believe that women will use the ballot more conscientiously than their brothers have. The manipulations of crafty politicians will be made more difficult. Our polling places have grown to be objects of contempt and sensitive men hate to tarry around them. The crowds that gather there are not generally made up of the most respected citizens, when it should be the place most respected by every citizen. It is where all we love and respect in government emanates from. Give our sisters the right to be there and and the national instinct of Americans will make it what it always should have been, a respectable place for them. Two grand objects will then be accomplished: Justice to one-half the population, and respectability to the source of all our liberties—the ballot box.

Opposition can be expected from only three classes. The professional politicians, the saloon element and the very ignorant, and the fact of such opposition is why all who believe in a government by the people should support the measure. The professional politicians see in the extension of the franchise a loss of their power. They have been able to invade the places where men congregate, but they cannot invade the homes where the mothers and sisters are. The saloon element sees a loss of its prestige, the saloon will become less a place for political manipulations and free beer before elections will be regarded less as effective sinews of war. Granted privileges of law that has indirectly brought misery into thousands of homes, they can expect nothing but the enmity of the larger per cent of the female population.

The very ignorant will oppose, for it is the characteristic of ignorance to degrade women, making her the slave of the domestic circle, void of any ideals above their own surroundings and narrow intellectual horizons, it must be expected they will oppose anything that is for the elevation of the race. Tyranny and oppression invariably finds its source of power in ignorance.

All leaders in the social reform movements have been forced to the conclusion that the seed necessary to the growth of these better conditions must be planted with the children. The duties and

obligations of the adult, must be developed in the formation period. It was the patriotism of the Spartan mothers that was back of the bravery of Sparta's warriors and it must be the statesmanship of American mothers that must back America's success as a progressive, just government. Develop this by bringing her out from total domestic drudgery to more fully see the needs and realizing the responsibility resting on her, seek them out; her natural instinct if nothing else will cause her to teach as no other being can, to the child at her knees. We are sure so see in our political field its effects by a generation inspired by nobler impulses, feeling more fully the duties and obligations of citizenship. We doubt if there ever was a briber or seller of his vote who had a mother endowed with true patriotism.

It has been the carelessness and ignorance of our voters that has brought the masses into economic slavery. The duties of citizenship have been too lightly held and it has been due largely to indifference the child has seen at home, from the cradle to manhood. Awaken the mother by making her a practical factor in government, and an improvement is sure to follow. Those who are seeking for the economic freedom of man, can find it in extending political equality to the most influential half of the race, their most powerful weapon. The labor movement can never be brought to a successful solution until this act of justice is performed.

KEEPING IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD!

When the necessity or justice of an economic or political proposition becomes understood or accepted by a sufficient number of people to attract general attention, it becomes the tactics of the opposition to sidetrack the movement on side issues or divide its supporters into factions expending their forces on lines in opposition to each other.

The cry "keep in the middle of the road," has great significance in this connection. Its observation means success if succcess is possible. Its disregard invariably means failure or great delays. Our political reform movement needs careful attention at this stage to avoid any mistakes that might arise by false leadership, or by being attracted from its direct course. It would hardly be expected that a successful general or his army would take advice from the men composing the enemy; he and his men would soon belong to the enemy. He could make only the famous report, "we have met the enemy and we are theirs."

There can be no different application of organized social political forces united to carry out certain principles or purposes than that of military forces. Political organizations are in a sense warring forces. They have different ends in view, or there is not the least of excuse for the existence of only one, as they would be traveling in the same direction and in the same road. It is well to fear that any divergence from the line pointing toward the object sought will set a social body wandering forty years in the desert.

A new political organization must necessarily draw the members from old political organizations and must neccessarily have some attractions, some cause at stake, that having had the support of the old must be reached by a force in opposition to it. The tendency however of many members of such new organization is to try and draw it toward their first love,

at least until they become thoroughly weaned from it, which with many takes a long time, or in other words they try to draw it out of the middle of the road. If they succeed what claim has the new movement got for being better than the old? The People's movement in the western states has been badly hampered by these side attractions, and some of their most fatal mistakes has been to mix its material which it claims is new and clean, with that which it condems as filthy. It certainly has not been able to come out of it in the past without soiling its own raiments.

The way to accomplish a thing is to go aheed and do it, and taking the most direct way regardless of visionary cross cuts. It is what is needed in every political precinct.

WHY LABOR SHOULD DEMAND FREE SILVER COINAGE.

The wage earners of the United States should be interested in the silver question more than any other class of the citizens. There is involved in it a principle beyond the mere question of the monetization of silver on its present legal ratio with gold, but whether the people shall control their medium of exchange, or whether a power independent of the people, and having its seat under a foreign government, shall continue to control this life-blood of the nation, causing the people to be apparently prosperous at one time by becoming their debtors, then to strangle their industries, wringing from the masses their savings, making them unable to pay the debt, then taking again from them the ownership of natural resources, then sell it again back to them on credit; repeating the operation at their pleasure, which is the process that has brought about the concentration of the wealth of the nation in a few hands as shown by the last census. It involves the question of whether the masses shall continue on the verge of poverty, no matter how industrious they may be, and the real wealth, the product of their labor, becomes the property of the few, whether there shall be a few very rich and many very poor. In order to cause which they must be able to control the volume of currency, thus controlling the market value of the product of labor and consequently regulating the amount of debt that it will pay.

All our financial legislation of the past twenty-five years has been to make such manipulations possible.

Demonetization of silver in 1873 by a conspiracy of traitors in congress, deeper dyed than any the nation had ever been afflicted with before was early in the interest of our financial masters. Such are the enemies of the human race, such are the ones who fatten off the industrious of the nation, such are the ones the laborers everywhere are contending against. This fact is what brings the silver question and the labor question together. Labor interests and free coinage have the same enemy. This enemy does not want free coinage, that he may be more powerful in his wringing from labor its product. Free coinage would put into circulation more money, and more money makes cheaper money, and the more there is the less easy to control, and if there was enough to do business on a cash basis the usurers of the world would be seriously crippled, and who is labor contending against but the interest and rent takers.

The wage earner who sides with the monometalist supports the one who is enslaving him.

The cry that is used among them

that free coinage is in the interest of the silver barons of the west is untrue. Labor enters into the cost of silver production in many of the best districts, to the amount of $1.09 per ounce, and if the labor lost in prospecting, that brings no return, was added, it would more than cover its coinage value.

But silver has been used as money from time immemorial. It is recognized as such in our constitution. Its use as money has created an industry in producing it. Demonetization means to destroy that industry, yet if all that could or will be produced was used as money it would represent but a fraction of what we needed for exchange purposes.

If free coinage of silver is in the interest of the "silver barons" then the free coinage of gold is in the interest of the "gold kings" and those who have control of the gold of the world. Demonetization of silver brought the market value of silver down, and the demonetization of gold would bring down the market value of gold. The market value is regulated by the demand. The principal demand for gold is for use as money. What a howl there would be from the gold kings if gold was demonetized. The "silver craze" would not be a circumstance in comparison. The cry that free coinage is simply in the interest of the silver producers is made only to create prejudice among the unthinking. This should be met by organized labor everywhere by right arguments. What labor needs and must demand and enforce is a money issued solely by the government without the intervention of private banks, such as our present banking system, be the money gold, silver or paper.

What it needs is to dethrone the money power, and the free coinage of silver is a move in that direction. The money power realizes it and that is why it is fighting so desperately to retain and carry still further what it accomplished by a conspiracy.

Distress is on the industrious throughout this broad land to-day. The miners of the West and factory operators of the East are suffering from a common cause. It is absolutely necessary for them to unite to defend their common interests. The free coinage of silver would at once cripple their common enemy, then under the stimulance and ground thus gained carry the war still further, until plutocracy, the money power, is destroyed and we again have a government by the people, and never again have it seen that the producers of the West are in rags for the want of the products of their brothers in the East, and the producers of the East starving for the want of the products of their brothers in the West.

The family, the home, must be considered as the unit of society. It is the beginning of all human relations. A substitute that is in keeping with nature's unchangable laws cannot be imagined. On its perfection must rest the perfection of all human relations. All proposed society changes must be tested by the influence it will have on this unit of society. If it will impair home ties in the least nothing further is needed to condemn it.

As the masses become enlightened as to the cause of their troubles and begin to strike at the cause, their opponents make extra effort to keep up the supply of the ignorant and indifference through the importation of the worst elements that can be found among the human race.

INDIRECT ROBBERY.

It is needless to say that individuals who have social or business relations with one another must have certain canons of morality to determine the conduct of each. Those who act according to these canons are approved of by all good citizens, and those who cheat, lie, steal, etc., are called bad. But this necessarily supposes that different individuals or classes are sufficiently in touch with each other to scrutinize and comment upon the conduct of one another. In simpler societies this social sanction of a man and his actions was equivalent to the legal sanction of to-day. With the marvelous sub-division of labor which has followed the wonderful development of machinery, arts, and the sciences, with the differentiation of society into distinct classes, with the specializing of its members into mere parts of an automation, certain kinds of wrong doing go unpunished. How each individual ought to act for the public good becomes more and more a question of personal inclination. It requires the consensus of the opinion of many individuals to give effect to a public verdict. How can one individual or one paper expose frauds, in order that the general public may become enlightened and take action in the matter, when enormous wealth and the power that this wealth gives, can be directed to destroy the individual who would try to enlighten the public? Why should certain offences be punishable by the government and certain other kinds of wrong-doing be passed over by officials who are zealous in prosecuting in other directions? It is because individuals have not developed sufficiently to understand and appreciate that indirect murder and indirect robbery are the same as direct crime; it is the means employed to accomplish the same end which is different. There are different kinds of thieves. There is a man who will rob a butcher of a little ticket for a wife who perhaps is dying of starvation; he is a common thief and as such would be arrested and sent to prison. There is the man who will rob many individuals of thousands of dollars by watering and selling worthless stocks; he is not a thief, he is a financier. There is a man who gets goods under false pretenses; he is a thief. There is a man who will advertise a sale of cheap goods and mark certain goods down while he raises the price on other goods to cover his loss: he is not a thief, he is a merchant prince. There is a man who will spread rumors to damage the credit of a competitor or to force him to sell something by getting him into a corner, so that he may prosper by the other's ruin; he is not a thief, he is a shrewd business man.

Direct robbery is the crude method employed by the ignorant. Indirect robbery is the highly finished method employed by clever unscrupulous brain workers. Direct robbery is easily detected, but to detect indirect robbery it is necessary to have intelligence. Suppose a gas company, for example, was charging you $2.50 per thousand cubic feet, and an act of the legislature compelled the company to reduce the price to $1.25; thereupon suppose the company at once commenced to manufacture an impure gas, and to increase the pressure at the mains, it would be a case of indirect robbery, forcing you to light two burners instead of one, to get the same light. Your money would be taken away from you, the same as if the employees of the company had put their hands into ther pocket and robbed you directly. In the latter case you would have detected the theft; but in the former case it requires an expert in this particular department to detect the theft. So in every transaction, wherever it requires an expert to detect fraud, the clever unscrupulous brain worker will profit at the expense of those who are concientious or ignorant, if the law permits it.

A young man who has to make his way in the world, and has to start out

for himself, looks about him and asks, who is succeeding, the honest man or the unscrupulous man? And if it be the unscrupulous man, wherein is he successful? Are laws not made to protect the conscientious against the rogue? Should he find this is not so, if the young man be clever and unscrupulous, he commences to study the technicalities of the law, and the means whereby the law can be evaded. For, be it remembered, the most successful rogues have been men well versed in law, or men who could employ the cleverest lawyers to defend them in shady transactions. Now this young man, being clever and unscrupulous, would know that it requires capital to engage in any successful business. He would have to get capital by fair means or foul. Perhaps he can float a bogus mine or a joint-stock-company, or if he can get some credulous persons to invest in any uncertain speculation he can transpose the capital out of their pockets into his own. It would be indirect theft, but what of that? He would get hold of the capital, and that is his main object; for without it he is powerless. This unscrupulous man would ask, who become enormously rich besides landlords? It is the class who get franchises to work natural monopolies, or get control of, or have an interest in these monopolies, after they are constructed.

Enormous fortunes are not made by competition but by monopolies. This man would reason, if he wished to become a money-king he must break down all competitors by fair means or foul, or he must get possession of a natural monopoly, either by honest or unscrupulous methods. If this unscrupulous brain worker should get control of a natural monopoly, he might continue to reason, that if the general public should awaken to the fact that natural monopolies ought to be run in the interest of the public, or, that back dues ought to have been paid for the special privilege to the government for the benefit of the public, he might be forced to disgorge at the price the property is really worth. But if he capitalizes the property far beyond its value of construction, plant and the like, the money he gets for the fictitious value he can put into his own pocket. It would be indirect theft, but what of that? We do not punish this kind of thief, and not only that, he will have a large number of persons interested in keeping this natural monopoly a private corporation, and whose self-interest will lead them to fight those who wish to do away with the privileged classes. In view of such a condition of public affairs, how talk of the rights of humanity!

It is all very well to say the moral sense will make a man feel conscience striken or feel bitter remorse if he has done wrong; but if he have no moral sense he will feel nothing of the kind. All the more will he feel no such thing if his family profit materially and in every way by his lack of the moral sense. Let us take the family of the unscrupulous man and the family of those he has ruined, and see which prospers the most. In the third generation the family of the ruined man may be subjected to the stress of poverty; perhaps through not having enough to eat their blood becomes deteriorated; perhaps they are in an unfavorable environment; maybe their children are growing up uneducated, and feeling hard and bitter against the unkind and selfish world which allows them to starve while others waste. The children of the unscrupulous man will have a superior environment, will have the best of food, shelter, culture and refinement. It will be said that they are good, that they are refined. Who knows but they may be able to socially ostracize the children of the other man, or build a charitable institution to house them, perhaps with the very fortune founded upon the indirect robbery of the parents, and the robbery of which was the foundation of their own fortune. They will have the superior advantages that wealth can procure,

they will be able to treat with courtesy and humane feeling these very beggars whom their grandfather had ruined. —*Humanitarian.*

GOVERNOR WAITE'S ADDRESS.

The following from Governor Waite's speech at the Colorado Silver Convention may be of interest to many who have got all their information regarding it from the mouthings of the press of the money power:

"If it is true that the United States is unable to carry out its economic and governmental policy under our own constitution and laws without the dictation or consent of foreign powers; if we are only a province of European monarchies, then we need another revolution—another appeal to arms and to the God of hosts, and when we have won that battle, as we will if war is forced upon us, we will send to Halifax a far greater army of 'British Tories,' according to our population, than our fathers sent there after the revolutionary war.

"But a cry of agony does arise from the mountains and valleys of Colorado in bitter protest against a policy, the most atrocious since Louis XIV. revoked the edict of Nantes in 1685, and banished from France 500,000 of his people.

"Who is Grover Cleveland, and who is Benjamin Harrison, and who are their supporters on Wall street or in Denver that in this nineteenth century they dare assume to drive into poverty and exile a half million of American freemen?

"In the late civil war there was no time after the war commenced that both the North and the South would not have gladly compromised upon a surrender of the rights of the black man, but there is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations.

"And now when is involved not the freedom of 5,000,000 black men only, but the liberty of 64,000,000 people black and white the same God of mercy and of justice will overrule evil for good and no banker, no broker, no usurer, and least of all, no 'peddling politician' has it in his power to compromise the tremenduous issue.

"The war has begun; it is the same war which must always be waged against oppression and tyranny to preserve the liberties of man—that eternal warfare of monarchy and monopoly against the right of the people to self-government, and which, during the last century, has so conquered the masses as to reduce to pauperism the 'common people' of almost every nation under heaven except the United States.

"Our weapons are argument and the ballot—'A free ballot and a fair count.' And if the money power shall attempt to sustain its usurpations by 'the strong hand,' we will meet that issue when it is forced upon us, for it is better that blood should flow to the horses' bridles rather than our national liberties should be destroyed."

Let the missionaries be ordered home from China and Corea. They have been teaching Coreans how christians break laws. The missionaries bought lands, which no alian is allowed to do. They put up a native convert, as a dummy, to hold the title. Corean courts decide that the title is void, and refuse to order the purchase money returned to the missionaries, on the precept that, "He who seeks relief must come into court with clean hands." Selah!—*Twentieth Century.*

A bank is a greater curse to any community than a visit of the black death. The latter will claim a proportion and leave the balance free, while the banks lay the cursed hand of usury on all, not exempting those who have yet breathed the breath of life. It is like leprosy in that it makes this life a living death. The banks or the republic must go. Choose ye.—*Pueblo Coming Crisis.*

COLORADO LABOR CONVENTIOM.

At the first annual convention of the organized producers of Colorado the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote. The convention represented every branch of labor and form of organization. The declarations of the convention are the best possible indication of the amount of educational work that has been accomplished in the state.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Recognizing that the producers of the state and nation are suffering from the result of unjust laws, and that the conditions we have been struggling against can only be permanently improved by exercising our constitutional right to alter or abolish such laws, and enact others that will provide for the rights and needs of the people, We, representing the producers of the state of Colorado, in convention assembled, demand that the following be made a part of the law of the state and nation, and to secure their enactment shall unitedly use the force of our franchise:

1. We denounce the private monopoly of land as unjust and unwise and declare that the land is the equal and unalienable inheritage of all the people.

2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that the government issue direct to the people without the intervention of banks, a sufficient amount of currency to supply the demands of trade and commerce, and that interest bearing bonds, and bills or credit shall never be issued by the government, but that when need arises the emergency shall be met by issue of legal tender non-interest bearing money. And should the general government fail to give this relief to the people we favor such independent action by the several states as will give the greatest relief to our financial situation. And we further demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposits of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

3. We declare that all natural monopolies, such as railroads, telegraphs, telephones, street cars, gas and electric lighting, water-works and irrigating ditches shall be owned and operated by and for the whole people.

4. We demaud reform in our present system of taxation.

5. We declare in favor of the holding of a constitutional convention to revise, alter and amend the constitution of the state to suit the present needs of the people and request the next General Assembly to provide therefor.

6. We declare for equal rights to both sexes and pledge our hearty support at the next general election, to the proposition to extend to women the right of suffrage.

7. We demand a uniform system of text books in our public schools throughout the state furnished free to all pupils.

8. We endorse the following as an amendment to section six, of article ten of the constitution of Colorado, so as to secure local option or home rule in taxation.

SECTION 6. All laws exempting from taxation property other than that hereinbefore mentioned shall be void, save and except that any county in the state may at any time determine through its board of county commissioners, whether all taxes for county, city, town, school district, and other local purposes within such county, shall be levied exclusively upon the assessed value of personal property alone or upon the assessed value of real estate alone including land and improvements thereon or upon the assessed value of land alone excluding improvements and personal property, or upon the assessed value of land improvements and personal property taken together, and the state may likewise determine by law, whether it will exempt from taxation for state pur-

poses, any of the classes of property which counties are hereby permitted to exempt from taxation for local purposes. All railroads, street cars, telegraph, telephone, lighting, heating, water works and other like franchises and rights of way, shall for the purpose of taxation be considered land and assessed as such. All officers whose duty it may be to assess any property for taxation shall assess the value of the land by itself. The value of all improvements of land of whatever nature by itself, and the value of personal property by itself, in such a seperate manner that taxes may be levied upon any of such assessed values in accordance with the provisions of this section.

So much of any provision of this article of the constitution as conflict with any provision in this section, is hereby repealed.

9. While there are many other laws of the state which need amendment, we demand the enactment of the following specific measures:

More efficient laws regulating the employment of children. A law regulating the weighing and screening of coal at mines; a law which will secure the more efficient collection of wages; a law establishing free employment agencies; a law to punish the obtaining of labor under false pretenses; a law for the prohibition of all detective agencies not under the direct control of legal authority, and for the prohibition of all private armed forces; a more efficient law for the inspection of metaliferous mines and giving the inspector power to enforce its provisions; a law giving the right of redemption from the foreclosure of trust deeds, and a constitutional amendment securing the initiative and referendum in our system of enacting laws.

JAMES W. BUCKLIN, Chairman.
WM. E. ROHEY,
ROADY RENCHAN,
WM. O'BRIEN,
C. J. DRISCOLL,
SAM YARNELL,
J. W. BREDLINGER,
J. N. CORBIN, Sec'y.

Whereas: Candidates for legislative honors have been ever ready to agree in a general way to support measures demanded for the relief of the masses, and,

Whereas: Experience has taught us that many after their election avoid their pledge by supporting measures totally inadequate to meet the relief sought, and we, believing that this difficulty can be in part remedied by presenting the exact language of the law demanded. Therefore be it

Resolved: That we recommend that the legislative committee of our organizations prepare bills for acts covering our demands and present the same to all candidates for our votes and that we will support none who will not pledge themselves to vote for such measures without amendment or evasion and condemn all who have or will obtain their election through false pretenses and pledges.

Resolved: That this convention in the name of the producers of this state heartily and emphatically endorse the logical and patriotic address to the people of the United States adopted at Colorado Silver convention, held at Denver, July 12, 1893, believing that the issuing of a few more such able documents will not leave us in want of members to decide upon a separation from the ruinous financial policy dictated to this country by the money power of secret Briton, and recommend to all laboring men that they procure copies of this address and mail the same to their friends in the eastern states without delay.

Resolved: That this convention heartily endorses the effort now being made to unite the great brotherhood of organized labor in advocating and supporting such measures as their common needs so presistently demand and urge upon all friends of labor mutual concessions and hearty co-operation in furthering this end so much to be desired.

RIGHTS OF TOILERS.

How plausibly the critics of organized labor play with the idea of freedom!

In this free country, they say, employers should be free to hire any laborers they want, union or non-union, and non-union workers should be free to work for any employer.

This means that these critics would not have union men to be free to stipulate the terms under which they shall sell their own labor.

Here is a paradox—freedom at cross purposes with freedom—and up to this paradox specious pleaders for the employing classes carry their thought through a series of discriminations, sometimes to this point just and admirable, leaving on their hearers' minds the impression that they are battling for freedom, while they either ignore the query they provoke as to the freedom of which the union men are to be deprived, or sophistically declare that such freedom is immoral and intolerable.

But no need today for anyone to flounder in this paradox. It has been cleared away. It rests on flashing on the mind several times in rapid sucession the idea of freedom in several convicting applications.

The term freedom, used unrestrictively, is vague and indefinite. It is but the correlative of the term restraint. It is applicable alike to things and to men. Its import is neither good nor evil, moral nor immoral, attractive nor repellant.

Only when the word freedom is specifically applied to us can it impart to us a concrete idea and arouse in us a sentiment.

When we speak of a free country —that is a free government—we refer to political freedom (one of the many applications of the abstract idea of freedom.) If the term political freedom stands for any principle which may rest on scientific definition and analysis, it signifies the absence of any statute laws excepting those providing for an equal freedom (and a corresponding equal restraint) for all men in the use of their faculties; and of one or many other individuals beyond the degree at which all may be equally free, such legal restraint would be destructive of the first principle of free government.

In practice the principle of equal freedom permits any man or class of men at any time, in the absence of legal contract, to withdraw their labor from the hire of other men; and if we revert to contract, our principle leads us back to freedom of contract, and then in turn to the prerequisites for free contract; and these bring us to the original state of self sovereignty, in which man, being wholly free, may, to provide for his physical necessities, exercise his faculties (his powers) on nature. He who cannot do this is not politically free; initial, basic freedom is not his.

On the other hand, when the word free is used to describe the condition in which employers may be free to employ non-union laborers, and by law compel union laborers to work with the non-unionists, such condition plainly involves depriving the union men of their equal freedom with other men, since equal freedom would leave to him the right of free contract.

And again when the freedom is demanded for non-union men to work for any employer who desires their services, the reply is that in the political sense all non-union men have that freedom now.

And, further, if it then be rejoined that union men should be deprived of the freedom that permits them to refuse to work with non-union men, because such freedom is immoral, the reply is that under a law providing for snch a deprivation a free government would give place to a tyranny. The government would itself infringe the principle of equal freedom.

Hence, from these deductions, it is clear that the strike (the right to cease

work) and the boycott (the right to buy or not to buy) are elementary political rights under freedom.

As to a freedom which may be immoral, what are morals and what must a government do to enforce morals?

Morals are but social conventions widely varying in different ages and countries, largely derived from fetich worshipers' fears, savage impulses and conflicting religious dogmas, and only recently in any measure from philosophic inferences. What has logically followed legal enforcement of moral law has been the inquisition, the established church, the blue laws and the suppression of thought.

If it be averred that the refusal of union men to work with non-unionists is immoral, the reply is, first, that if so, such immorality lies outside the jurisdiction of a free government, and, secondly, that probably the way to put an end to this and much other so-called immorality is to make the government really free; and such a government would recognize the political freedom which gave all men access to land. In such case the strike and boycott could deprive no one of work, or consequently, of the necessaries of existence. —*J. W. Sullivan in Twentieth Century.*

A FALLACY.

One common error which the world has fallen into, and which leads to many other mistakes, is that money buys products. Products always buys money instead of money purchasing products. The application of wages proves this conclusively. Low wages or prices, in most cases, are the result of competition among laborers or producers for money. The one who will pay the most for it, that is, will part with the greatest amount of labor or its products for the smallest amount, gets the money. With money for any length of time the object and not the instrument of this competition, commerce, or exchange becomes a species of confiscation as it now is. It means the products of one set of laborers competing with the products of another set of laborers; and money feasting and enriching itself on their disasters.

It is a doubtful advantage for the farmer to buy cotton cloth for five cents per yard that is really worth ten, when in consequence of the low prices of this and other products he is compelled to part with his wheat at a beggarly price to enable the producers of these products to purchase it. In this exchange money is the object because of its scarcity, and not the incident or instrument as it would be if it were sufficiently abundant. The great majority of ideas we hear regarding money comes from the owners of money. This of itself has fastened upon the people a line of thought in some instances absolutely fatal to their own best interests. They say a day's work will buy as much as it ever would. That may be true, but there are three millions of our people at the present time unable to find the day's work. They tell us a dollar will purchase as much of the necessities of life as ever before, yet the great difficulty lies in getting the dollar.

It is said that we can even buy more with a dollar than ever before. Can we pay more debts? Can we pay more interest? what will it purchase more of? Nothing but the fruits of someone's else labor.

The true way to examine this great question is, how many *dollars* will a day's work purchase, or how many dollars will the products of labor buy? This is the correct test, and when labor or its products will purchase less dollars to-day than a year ago the proof is positive that money is dearer and consequently everything else cheaper. Compare interest on money now and a few years ago with the price received for products. It will not only prove that money has increased in value but that it must be included in all "other things" that are cheapened, in order to bring about anything like fair play. Fifteen years ago money rented at ten

per cent. and wheat sold at $2 per bushel; fifty bushels paid the interest on $1,000. Now money loans at seven per cent. and wheat sells at sixty cents per bushel; instead of taking fifty bushels to pay the interest it requires over one hundred. If the use of money had lessened in value with wheat interest would be to-day three and one-half per cent. Nothing in the end is cheap to one producer that is made so at the loss of another producer.—*National Watchman.*

AN ILLUSTRATION OF DEBT.

Brown loans Jones $10,000. Immediately Jones begins to work and Brown begins to fatten. Jones works! Gracious, how he does work! But Brown don't. If Jones is ever so fortunate as to get that amount again he pays it back. Brown's income stops; he must use his capital or go to work. Money does not grow. It never increases. It is only work that produces. So, you see, Brown's money begins to shrink unless Brown goes to work. It was not Brown's money that made anything for Jones—not a cent. It was the condition in which it placed Jones to go to work. Therefore Jones should not have paid for the privilege of becoming a producer. Interest is a crime. It takes from the worker and gives to the idler. It fines industry and rewards indolence. It takes from the poor and gives to the rich. It chains genius and gives wings to ignorance. It is condemned by the Bible and by all philosophers, and no follower of Christ can receive it.

"No blister draws sharper than does the interest. Of all industries, none is comparable to that of interest. It works all day and night, in fair weather and in foul. It has no sound in its foot steps, but travels fast. It gnaws at a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its film, as a fly is bound in a spider web. Debts roll a man over and over, binding him hand and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long-legged interest devours him. There is but one thing on a farm like it, and that is the Canada thistle, which swarms with new plants every time you break its roots, whose blossoms are prolific, and every flower the father of a million seeds. Every leaf is an awl, every branch a spear, and every plant like a platoon of bayonets, and a field of them like an armed host. The whole plant is a torment and a vegetable curse. And yet a farmer had better make his bed of a Canada thistle than to be at ease upon interest."

Interest cannot be without debt. Abolish the system that is founded on debt, and the human race will soar to the higher civilization which philosophers have pictured and of which poets have dreamed.—*Coming Nation.*

All this silly twaddle about constitutions makes me tired. I suppose if our grandfathers had worn wooden shoes and never heard of any other, and had put it in the constitution, that these constitutional fools would insist that people wear no other kind. A constitution is only the idea of a few men who met and reasoned and voted with more or less unanimity that such and such actions are good and all others bad. What right had they to say that all coming generations should do thus and so? There are wiser men to-day than ever lived before, men who have studied all the wisdom given out by all their various predecessors, but even they could not lay down the fundamental law for coming generations. The will of the people on the earth to-day should be the highest law—and is when they assert their rights. Let us keep all that is good of law, but let us not use an old rusty machine when science has shown us how to have a better with less labor. The world moves. Let us keep pace with it in ways political as well as mechanical. The people are bound hand and foot by an ignorant monetary system—the identical one the rulers of Europe use to rob the people there. Let's knock it out.—*Coming Nation.*

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

D. M. W., H. BREITENSTEIN, Laramie, Wyo.
D. W. F., GEO. C. MILLER, Ellis, Kans.
D. R. S., J. N. CORBIN, Denver, Colo.
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Since our last issue business throughout the country has grown worse. Still further reductions in the employment of labor have been made, and where is it going to end? If such is the case in summer what will it be when winter comes on?

The funds of district 82 were caught in a Denver bank that has suspended; though undoubtedly nothing will be lost, still there will be some delay in getting them. As some of it would have to be used to meet the expenses of the Annual Session, the meeting has been postponed from Sept. 4th to Oct. 7th, the later date being the one the organization has usually met on in past years. At the last session it was changed a month earlier to avoid possible bad weather in October.

The country has reason to bless the existence of labor organizations in past years. The discipline and reasoning force they have developed through education, is and will do much to check the lawless tendency that enforced idleness creates. While in justice some classes can be condemned for being responsible for the present conditions, the educational work that has been done in labor organizations points out a different method to do it. The Colorado State labor convention held in Denver the last month demonstrated this, as shown by the resolutions adopted which we publish this month on another page. Organized labor of Colorado does this in face of their being surrounded with the most distressing circumstances, thousands being suddenly thrown out of employment and compelled to desert their homes in order to procure the bare necessities of life, often forced to accept aid from charitable hands. If any class of men could be expected to indulge in untimely expressions and acts, it is those who have for years been breathing the free air of the west, that they have not is due in a great measure to the elevating work of labor organizations, but should the time arrive when the foot of the tyrant must be struck, when the divine right of mankind must be defended, from their ranks will come the *men* to do it, and will know the reason why they do.

The many friends in the west of Bro. James Hughes, of the clothing workers' district, will be glad to hear that he has been released from imprisonment. He was suffering in behalf of labor, having been convicted by a venal court, of conspiracy in connection with the fight with the Rochester clothing manufacturers. The Governor pardoned him, but of what?

What money and a willing court in the hands of the enemies of human rights can do is shown in connection with the conviction District Master Workman Dempsey in the Homestead poisoning cases. The witnesses on whose evidence he was convicted have now confessed that their evidence was false and that the Pinkertons drilled them in what they were to swear to. That is but an addition to the account that must be settled sometime.

Quarterly reports of our locals have been rendered with commendable promptness for July. All but four assemblies have reported at this writing (July 27).

We know that the slowness in paying subscription to the MAGAZINE has in a measure been due to short time and consequent small wages. But those who can will greatly aid the cause by paying up, and many who have not

been affected in their way and have no excuse should pay up and thus aid in bridging over the present difficulty.

In times like the present labor should pay attention to organization with more zeal than ever. In the scrabble for the crumbs at times like the present, the duties of man to man are apt to be forgotton. Work that has been accomplished in the past is apt to be destroyed, fidelity to principles will be shown now as at no other time, the drones in the movement are sure to be shown up.

THOUGHTS OF JEFFERSON.

A respeciable minority is useful as censors.

It is error alone which needs the support of government. Truth can stand by itself.

I must ever believe that religion substantially good which produces an honest life.

An equilibrium of agriculture, manufacture and commerce is essintial to our independence.

I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.

It is better to keep the wolf out of the fold than to trust to drawing his teeth and claws after he has entered.

I am not among those who fear the people. They, and not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom.

The press is the best instrument for enlightening the mind of man and improving him as a rational, moral and social being.

It does not lessen the pain to be stabbed under the fifth rib with a dagger which has the words "Brotherly Love" carved upon the handle.

TOO "PROGRESSIVE" FOR HIM.

I am somethin' of a vet'ran, just aturnin' eighty year—
A man that's hale an' hearty an' a stranger tew all fear—
But I've heard some news this mornin' that has made my head spin,
An' I'm goin' to ease my conshuns if I never speak again!

I've lived my four-score years of life, an' never till tew day
Wuz I taken fer a jackass or an ign'rant kind o' jay,
Tew be stuffed with such durned nonsense 'bout them crawlin' bugs an' worms
That's a killin' human bein's with their "mikroscopic germs."

They say there's "mikrobes" all about a lookin' fer their prey—
There's nothin' pure tew eat nor drink an' no safe place tew stay—
There's "miasmy" in the dew-fall, an' "malary" in the sun—
'Taint safe to be out doors at noon or when the day is done.

There's "bactery" in the water an' "trikeeny" in the meat—
"Ameeby" in the atmosphere, "calory" in the heat—
There's "corpussuls" an' "pigments" in a human bein's blood--
An' every other kind o' thing existin' since the flood.

Terbacker's full of "nickerteen," whatever that may be—
An' your mouth'll all git puckered with the "tannin" in the tea—
The butter's "olymargareen," it never saw a cow—
An' things is gettin' wus and wus from what they be jest now.

Them bugs is all about us jest a waitin' fer a chance
Tew navigate our vitals an' tew 'naw us off like plants;
There's men that spends a life-time huntin' worms, jest like a goose—
An' tackin' latin names to 'em an' lettin' on 'em loose.

Now, I don't believe sech nonsense an' I'm not agoin' tew try—
If things has come tew sech a pass I'm satisfied tew die—
I'll go hang me in the sellar, for I won't be sech a fool
As to wait until I'm pizened by a "annymally-cool!"

—*Laura W. Sheldon*, in Brooklyn Life.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

POCATELLO, IDAHO, July 14, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

This place was not represented in our MAGAZINE last month. I presume your correspondent had the blues; I had a talk with him last week and asked him what was the matter with him, he seemed out of sorts. He said he was disgusted with the laboring class and especially on the U. P. system. He further said the Knights of Labor had in the past secured from the U. P. Company so much to benefit the Employees, good treatment, a fair hearing in cases of complaints, cheap transportation over the road for themselves and families, but that was all forgotten by a new lot of men (?) which had come here after being starved out on some other road to reap the benefits of our hard struggles, but cannot now afford to join hands with us in maintaining what we have previously gained but they are the very persons who do the loudest kicking now when the M. M. put on the thumb screws in demanding more work done in 8 hours than was formerly expected in ten. That is easy enough done, we have left our strength behind us and branched off in numberless trade organizations who mix together like oil and water. It appears that most of these little unions are in hot water with the company in each and every case they learn how helpless they are when they have a talk with the officials. "What fools these mortals be."

Well I guess preaching won't do any good so we will just let it slide along with its tide in their sleep, they will wake up some day.

Pete Murray, a graduate of the Insore Institution, is back with us again. He carries near his heart a certificate which proves beyond a doubt that he is cured of the liquor habit, but lo and behold before the ink had time to dry poor Pete found himself in the gutter drunk as a loon. It made Pete mad to think the Institution had fooled him that way, taking his $75 and yet he could get drunk as ever. He told the President what he thought of them; the Presldent cooly informed him they never agreed to furnish brains. After a few days in the city jail and a splendid dose of snakes, jim jams, etc., rather cooled Pete off; he layed around the depot in a most disgraceful way, but Mr. Dunn our M. M. took a hand in with noble Pete and put him in charge of the Boiler makers which position he now holds. A man of his caliber can hardly be a fit man to run a lot of men, but it seems that Mr. Dunn delights in getting that kind of material to the front, who are always willing to do *any amount* of bulldozing for him. There is a baker's dozen of Machinists who meets regular once a month to turn the hall rent bill over to finance committee, but sometimes they also take time to discuss boycotts on certain machinists who does not drink beer with them regular, or who has the manhood to speak out for what is right and just. I would advise them not to talk so loud or close the windows. I also would put them on their guard to be a little more careful in future when they lay on their bunks whispering about a few of their members joining the K. of L. for the purpose of breaking them up. Boys you have not got the right material to do that.

Since the last unpleasantness the K. of L. boys have been more active than ever before. We have applications and initiations every Saturday night, and it is not hobos we are taking in either.

Well my letter is getting too long. There is not much to write about this month. The boys do not feel as good as they would like, a good many have been layed off and it is rumored that more are to follow to-day.

With 44 hours a week it is an uphill business to keep square with the world. Some of the largest business houses in Pocatello are in the hands of the sheriff and undoubtedly more will follow. Cause: Too much boom.

All fools are not dead yet, silver meetings are held all over Idaho where they will howl away for hours how they are going to force the powers that be to give us more silver but mention Populist or People's Party to them they smile a sickly smile and feel sorry for you, but where is the calamity howl now, they are surely not these people who meet ence or twice a month in some small hall, composed of laborers and mechanics to talk over the matter in a calm way. No, the calamity howlers out west here are from the governor and down to the boomers of real estate. On the 19th the opera house was packed to its fullest capacity, the chamber of commerce had called a Silver meeting, Fred T. Dubias (Idaho Senator) was to speak. A couple of Gospel slingers were hired for the occasion. If they are not better agitators for the better world, than they are for the benefit of humanity in this world, they ought to be given a job on the section but the section foreman says all they are good for is to talk.

One word in regard to the MAGAZINE. I am made to understand by our local agent that it is not supported by the members as it ought to be. If that is the case the brothers are not doing their duty, neither to the Order nor the MAGAZINE or themselves. It is certainly one of the best Monthly Labor Journals that is published. The price is within reach of all, $1 a year or 25c a quarter and for the last year not a single copy has come out but what is well worth the dollar we pay for 12 copies. Our local agent is not in such a position as to make a thorough canvass of the place. Each and every member should lend a hand and get subscribers and help the good work along. Times are dull, money

scarce and a general depression all around, but if we do not watch they will be harder. Let us prepare for war in time of peace; let our weapons be education; let our bullets be ballots; and in the near future we will in spite of Wall street make this land prosperous. Let us get possession of the millions of acres of land that now are in the hands of Europeans held for speculative purposes, also get back a few millions of acres now unlawfully held by R. Road coporations.

If we don't want the Chinese why patronize them. Every white restaurant in this town has been closed up for lack of patronage, but we have a great number of Chinese restaurants, one run by an Italian but he hires Chinese cooks, even our prisoners are fed by Chinese houses. A poor widow petitioned our city counsel to get the feeding of the prisoners but she did not get it, although she offered to board them for the same as the Chinaman did. Our city marshall must stand in with the chinamen, he owns lots on First avenue for which he now receives monthly rent to the extent of 150 dollars a month from Chinese who build their houses on said lot, sure he does not want them drove out of town.

Bro. Gray, our late M. W. on account of poor health, left us a little over a month ago for his home in Omaha. We have not heard from him since, but hope he has improved and well again. Our Recording Secretary, C. Paulson, has a communication for him, if he will drop a line and give his address it will be forwarded to him. I am as ever fraternally, ONE OF YOU.

CO. BLUFFS, IA., July 24, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

I have been expecting to see something in the MAGAZINE from here for some time back, but evidently we all wait for the other fellow and consequently neglect to attend to matter of importance to all concerned. It may be late for your next issue to send a few lines in order to let our friends know we are still alive and endeavoring to keep up with the procession, while not as far advanced in public notoriety as many others, still we claim to be second to none in our devotion to principles, whose equals have not yet made their appearance in behalf of the great body of civilization. We endeavor to be honest and consistent in the advocacy of our rights and consequently ask no petty favors or fear any secret foes. Yes we are here to stay even to the last man in behalf of a cause, which has been so ably expounded in your May edition, and by many of your correspondents in the MAGAZINE, but there is too much truth and philosophy contained therein to suit the rank and file. Continuous preaching on the same subject grows old and musty with a good many of our friends, who want something new in theirs, something with a sensational flavor is necessary to suit their fastidious tastes. However the MAGAZINE and other periodicals spreading the same principles are to be congratulated for the noble stand they have taken, and the cause they espouse, as the brains of the country are now at their wits end studying out those principles which have so long been advocated by the K. of L. The present financial and industrial scyclone will do more towards the education of the people than can be calculated at present, as the conditions are such now, that we must study and think what is the cause of this deplorable state of affairs existing at present. We claim we are a free people, prosperous and heppy; if so, how is it so many of our fellowmen have been driven from home and families? is it because the earth refuses to yield vegetation, the streams cease to flow throught the fertile valeys, the sun no longer illumines the distant horizon, is it an epedemic or has nature refused to yield forth her bountiful treasures and leaves us adrift on the desert waste? No it is neither, it is a false system which gives power to a few to ruin the many by innumerable methods. England controls our system of finance, and largely controls it throughout the world. She has a controling interest in all the principal industries of our country and consequently is in a position to force us into many positions not pleasant to contemplate, it is nevertheless a fact. Now it is time the people of this country would take hold and run the affairs of this country without influence of any foreign speculators, also give our home speculators a lesson through legislation that will compel them to acknowledge the rights of the common people. Business is dull with us here as everywhere, reductions in the force has taken place in the various departments and we are down to bed rock. Men who have grown gray in the service are compelled to make room for the younger and more ambitious ones; forgetting the fact that their day too, must come; thus it is with selfish nature, and man's inhumanity to man; there was an effort made recently in Omaha to organize a branch of the American Ry. Union, nothing particular was done, but it is understood Mr. Debs who is sponsor to the scheme is going to try soon again. We wish Mr. Debs success in his unselfish attimpt, as we believe, but what guarantee has he after building up a grand organization as is contemplated, that some real friends of labor will not try to undo in a few months what it takes years to build up, as they have been trying for years back on the K. of L. Surely the Ry. General Managers Association of the U. S. are not organized for fun, and very likely Mr. Debs may be presumed to be a secret manipulator, as Mr. Powderly is at present in some quarters; but we greet all men who nobly set aside all selfish ends, and help to get men together in a common cause. The O. R. T. Boys are having a lively time here just now, judging from charges preferred against their Grand Chief. Mr. F. E. Gilliland, manager of the Wasp, is making a tour over the road, renewing acquaintances with O. R. T. men. He is a hustler, and this Wasp is a sticker as well as a stinger. Some of the boys here got back from the World's

Fair and give glowing accounts of their trip. Pardon me for using so much of your valuable space and allow me to close with a few lines of What Might Be Done, copied from Chas. Mackay:

What might be done if men were wise,
What glorious deeds my suffering brother,
Would they unite in love and right;
And cease their scorn of one another.

Oppression's heart might be imbued,
With kindly drops of loving kindness,
And knowledge pour form shore to shore,
Light on the eyes of mental blindness.

All slavery, warfare, lies, and wrongs;
All vice and crime might die together;
And wine and corn to each man born,
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect, in self respect,
And share the teeming world to-morrow.

What might be done? This might be done,
And more than this my suffering brother,
More than the tongue e'er spoke or sung,
If men were true and loved each other.

A TRAMP.

SHOSHONE, July 23, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Our lives as part of the machinery of a vast modern Corporation are not made up of happenings of an eventful nature and so we are sometimes compelled to examine the lives of others in order to realize what humdrum, treadmill sort of lives we lead ordinarily. And so, during the past few weeks, but few events of an exciting nature have occurred, more especially, if we are to overlook the bold attempt of our aspiring ambitious Governor, to create political capital out of every little circumstance that may arise, for instance, on the fourth of this month he made an oration at Moscow, which failed to attract the same amount of attention, as did "his made to order" elocutionary effort, during his three month's term in the U. S. Senate; when in the "language of another," he appealed to that body, to compel the Pacific Roads to make restitution to the people of the country for favors received, or place the roads under the hammer. Within the past few days a dispatch has gone over the state, notifiying the public that our Governor has just been elected a trustee of a Presbyterian church in his part of the state. Notice what political acumen was displayed in giving this information to a reporter to be sent over the state; it gives him a standing with a certain element of our people. Now let us see how he obtained that standing with another element of our community. We are informed that he, with a recklessness born of long habit and good fellowship, entered one of our saloons a night or two ago and in a very few minutes while holding up one side of the bar had spent $10, or what to a laboring man would represent an entire weeks earnings. The firm of which our Governor is a partner failed a short time since. We wonder if they are all as reckles in their expenditures as he. Hear him as on the stump last fall; he urges the people to vote for Mr. Harrison and support the Republican ticket with all its opposition to silver, and listen now, as after the Populists have forced the silver, finanical questions to the front, he in his seeming anxiety to repair the damage done last fall, issues a call to the people of Idaho to meet at Ketchum, and regardless of party application, make preparations to oppose that same Republican party in their policy and efforts to destroy the usefulness of the white metal. And so it is with these political acrobats, who are first on one side of a question, then on the other, and seldom sincere or honest whatsoever position they tak, but seek to have the people believe otherwise.

We call the attention of the working men of Idaho to these methods, so that no one may be misled by such posing.

At the shops the men are working eight hours per day, with four on Saturday. It is our opinion the men would prefer during these summer days to go to work at 7 o'clock a. m. instead of 8 o'clock as they are doing. We understand the men at Omaha go to work at seven a. m. Why not at Shoshone.

We understand most every one has been discharged from the track department, except "McMurrian," the Road Master, and his numerous crew of relatives, including fathers-in-law, brothers-in-law, etc. too numerous to mention. He is now busy providing berths for them all on the main line, fearing the "Branch" may be closed down. We wonder if the officials know how many relatives this man has provided for.

SAGE BRUSH.

NORTH PLATTE, July 23, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

As I neglected writing from here last month I will try and write once more before that terrible massacre takes place in September that there is so much talk about.

Business is very dull here at present. The company laid off a few men in the car shope but it is not as bad as the men expected. We are working forty-four hours a week eight hours a day and four on Saturday. It will make some of the men with large families hustle to make both ends meet. Men from all branches of labor are going through here every day looking for work and can't find any. How long business of the country is going to be at a stand still is hard to tell. There is a special session of congress called for the seventeenth of August, whether they will give the people any relief or not it's hard to tell. If President Cleveland would devote more of his time to the financial question and do less fishing it would be a great deal better. Free coinage of silver is what we want for the people will never be satisfied until we get it.

There is strong talk of starting a new labor organization. The organization itself may be

all right but remember there will never be another labor organization in North Platte that will take the place of the Knights of Labor. There is room for all regardless of nationality, sex, creed or color and there are men right here that owe their job and fair wages that they are receiving that never should have been in its fold. They act like a lot of curs, they can't look a decent man in the face. They will go from one part of the shop to another for the purpose of creating disturbance among the men. There is a certain foreman here that wants to keep his eyes open a little more and maybe he could see a little more. See if he don't keep them open. His name in full will be in our next letter, that is if the writer don't get massacreed. McGINTY.

EVANSTON, Wyo., July 22, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

In reply to Sage Brush of last month, first: Do I consider it a virtue in a man who robs labor of hundreds of thousands of dollars to return to the persons he has robbed, a few paltry dollars? To this I will say, I do not consider it a virtue in any man who robs another, either rich or poor, but I do consider it a virtue in a man who has contributed hundreds of dollars for the relief of the poor—whether you call them paltry dollars or not—they buy flour just the same.

Sage Brush says: "Why our friend knows that Mr. Beckwith has spent more for the care of one fast horse than the amount mentioned as given away in charity to his victims." Pardon me Mr. Sage Brush, but I did not say the parties who received these from Mr. Beckwith were his or any one's victim other than misfortune's. Now let us see about spending money on a fast horse and the awful crime Mr. Sage Brush attaches to it. Now I Know Mr. Beckwith has given many thousands of dollars in charity, so if it be true, as Mr. Sage Brush says, he has spent more money in the care of one fast horse than he has gives away, in all his fast horses that he has trained here he spends hundreds of thousands of dollars. Now in spending this vast amount of money on his horses, the greater part of it goes to employ labor and it will afford employment for a large number of men, all in the state of Wyoming. Is it not better for a rich man to spend his money this way, putting it in circulation than it would be to hoard it up or to put it into Government bonds for the poor people to pay interest on. A man may be guilty of a crime in the state of Massachusetts for affording employment to labor at a fair rate of wages, but, thank God it is not the law in Wyoming. Any man may invest his money here according to his own desires and not be guilty of a crime either, notwithstanding the opinion of Sage Brush to the contrary.

Sage Brush says he don't want any charity in his. Now I believe him in part of his statement, that is, he does not believe in giving, himself, but if some one would offer him a thousand dollars in a charitable spirit, does any one believe he would refuse it? I think he would nail it just as quick as I would. Charity is the fundamental principle and corner stone of all societies and I cannot imagine what sort of a man Sage Brush is to condemn it. Sage Brush says the Chinese trouble at Rock Springs does not bear out my statement. Permit me to say to you Mr. Sage Brush if I have not proven my st atement in connection with this matter, you by your own article have proven it for me. Now Sage Brush says that Mr. Beckwith's firm at the time would force upon the Chinese, supplies that they had not ordered and had no use for and would deduct the amount from their monthly pay, or in other words would stop a portion of their pay. Now I ask, is this a good way to encourage cheap labor? I claim it is a poor incentive for any kind of labor to stop their pay. I have worked for the U. P. Co., for twenty years and during that time I have seen the pay of hundreds of men stopped and invariably the encouragement was so poor to the men whose pay was stopped, that he quit work at once. But Sage Brush tries to tell us that Chinamen are different in this respect, that the way to encourage them to work cheaper than the white man is to stop their pay, and then you can't drive them away, no not with a Winchester. Sage Baush has proven my statement, but I must say that he is in error one way or the other. If Mr. Beckwith did what Sage Brush said he did, he surely did not encourage Chinamen to stay at Rock Springs, so Sage Brush is "off" and if he did encourage Chinese, he certainly did not do what Sage Brush says he did. Consequently that charge like many others is false and falls to the ground.

Again, Sage Brush, you have been misinformed in regard to a firm operating Jap labor near Evanston. Beckwith and Quinn were not the first to import Chinese into Wyoming and it was through the effort of Mr. Beckwith that the Chinese were taken away from Almy. In conclusion, I wish to say that I am quite willing to discuss any point in my last letter to the magazine, however, I do not wish to pit facts against sentimental trash. If Sage Brush will say and prove that Mr. Beckwith ever took a penny away from him or any one else wrongfully, then I have no more to say on that score. Speaking of robbing, how about one laboring man robbing another or fellow-workman, borrowing money and contracting debts wherever he can with full intention of beating them and then set up a howl for a reform in our laws, claim that they do not get any rights, if the law requires them to pay their honest debts; but these men want a law to compel every other person to pay them what is due them.

I well remember how the Co-op store was busted here and every dollar lost, by the loud mouthed howlers who got all the goods and never paid a cent. I have seen men of this kind who really thought it a part of their duty to cheat every man who trusted them—and these men posed as "Labor Leaders" and "Law Reformers." Now if a man is trying to beat a

debt—an honest one and is forced to pay, I ask who is the robber, the man who tries to swindle or the man who forces him to pay his honest debt. I suppose some one will say, that depends on circumstances. Thank God 3274 has got rid of the loud mouthed boys; they have left us for fields more green, where I suppose they are operating. L. N. H.

ARMSTRONG, KANSAS, July 23, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

The weather for the month has been in the interest of the agricultural regions; sunshine and rain. All corporations here that employs labor have their forces down to a small quantum and retrenchment in everything is the order of the day. A large number of banks and commercial houses have made assignments in this vicinity. A good many of the shop men have had their savings in the banks which leaves them in bad straits for the coming winter. The law should be amended so as to protect depositors for every cent deposited by them, or string the bankers up to a lamp post. As a general thing, they, the authorities of the banks, take the people's money up to the very hour before closing their doors. Business on the road is abnormally dull. We are working forty-four hours a week; for five days of the week we work from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., on Saturday from eight to twelve a. m. Though a man would prefer to work from seven to four for the five days of the week and quit at eleven a. m. Saturday. Work in the different departments of the shops is brisk although the round house is full of idle engineers and a large number on the outside. Only four switch engineers in the yards when there ought to be eight. Engine C, or the third new one built here in the last year is on the road hauling freight. She is a good one built by the impressible James Roberts. There were some men laid off here July the fifth. For the last three months the company worked three machinists at night in the Lathe room; on the 18th they were placed on day work. Three machinists quit here about pay day to seek their fortunes elsewhere. Very few men are leaving the shops at present on their own volition. The machinists are not allowed to clean their machines in the Lathe room the last half hour of work on Saturday which was customary for a long period of years. It is now done by laborers in the afternoon. The men have to work at their Lathes and Planes until twelve o'clock sharp. The company will never make a fortune by such a move, and further more, men not acquainted with these machines will not do as well in cleaning them as those that operate them. A man running a machine of any kind will take a pride in keeping it clean and in good order. Noah Webster defines custom in this case (Long established practice or usage considered as unwritten law resting on *authority on long consent)* I think the com*pany went a little too* far in adopting such a *course.*

William A. Campbell, custodian of the wrecking car at Armstrong, dressed himself up in a new suit of clothes made of stars and stripes or miniature flags of the United States on July the third with a high silk hat representing himself as brother Jonathan. He left home that evening in good spirits to celebrate the coming fourth with plenty of money in his pockets. About half past seven that evening, in a saloon on Eighth street, Kansas City, Missouri, met with a horrible fate as he had some trouble with one Homer Baker. Baker cut him with a sharp knife across the groin making a cut six inches long and to the bone, severing the femoral artery; he died in three minutes. Homer Baker, through remorse, committed suicide next morning by shooting himself through the head. Campbell always courted trouble for himself as he was always mimicing some nationality and was an inveterate hater of the South and Democrats. He was one of Uncle Sam's pensioners but was earning seventy-five dollars a month from the company. He done the work of rope splicer, carpenter, brick mason, stone cutter, stone mason, painter, laborer, etc. And at a wreck if any of the railroad officials were around, particularly in stormy or wet weather, he could give them a stimulant from the little brown jug. He had his own way standing in with his superiors. He had not many friends amongst the men. He leaves a most estimable wife behind him. The only real discontentment among the men in the shops is at going to work at eight o'clock in the morning, seven is preferred.

AU BOUT DE SON.

ALBINA, Or., July 17, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Forty-four hours is the latest on docket yet. We have plenty of work for all departments; everything in a hurry, men scared almost out of their boots lest they should loose their job: more men looking for work than there is working. Banks bursting for the lack of money, and store houses bursting for the lack of space for grain, and men, women and children going hungry for the want of bread and hide-bound Republicans and Democrats still believing that the old parties will make things right in a short time and so they will for the olegarchy and money monger. Labor divided in every branch of industry and capital united in all the ramifications of trade. The coming session of congress will give us a "Taffy reform" on a gold basis and then the panic will be over when all our hides are hung on the fence to dry and the profit and greed mongers will give the wine-press of contraction another turn downwards for the benefit of humanity and old party followers will shout bravo until the last breath is squeezed out of them and then they will shout no more unless it be in chains and slavery and then it will be too late. The calamity howler warned them of the pending crisis in time but they were deaf to timely notice and now they have no one to blame but themselves. We hope this will be

warning for all of them and enable them to see more clearly in the future and bring them in close communication with one another. It is not yet too late for them to do good if they will let every voter in the land write personally to their representative in congress and *demand* of them "the free and unlimited coinage of silver" or the total demonitization of both gold and silver and a substitute of paper money a full legal tender instead; also the abolishment of all banks issue immedately. *Then and not until then* will the money question be solved in the interest of the people. A few changes about the shops to note: Joe Whitby, foreman of boiler shop, has "resigned" and one Mr. Hoas, of Omaha, succeeds him. We suggest that those in authority send us a man for M. M. who is capable of working an injector if they have a man to spare. Several men were laid off here on the fifteenth, new men kept and old men let go in some cases; this serves the old man right since they would not listen to reason. United we stand and divided we fall and they divided and fell also.

Mox Mox.

DENVER, COLO., July 27, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

This has been a month long to be remembered in the annals of this locality. The eyes of the world have been turned in this direction.

For some time there had been growing a mistrust of the "finest banking system in the world" and a wild rush for the representation of wealth that had been deposited there, result banks stopped paying and what the end will be no one knows.

The great drop in silver making it an unprofitable industry suddenly made tens of thousands of idle men in this state, and brought everybody to a realization of what a vast portion of the people have been living on the verge of poverty, that each day's work simply pays for the existence of that day. High paid men are practically no better off than low paid men. That all the hard work done in establishing a rule of wages goes for a naught when the ones who agree to pay wages refuse or have not the means to give employment. It demonstrates what has been discussed in our MAGAZINE many times. Now there was a great convention held here to consider what should be done to sustain the state industries, radical speeches were made, radical resolutions were adopted and no one was locked up or arrested for declaring that existing conditions were wrong. Now representatives of all the industrial organizations of the state gathered here and they endorsed what the silver convention did, and discovered that there was practical unanimity among all classes of labor, that our political hammer must be used unitedly and that there is practically no differences as to the principles to be supported. The meat of the K. of L. platform was adopted.

The unrest, distress, etc. caused by the stoppage of labor had to be met by those in position *to do so. People must not starve*, and it would *not be safe to tempt it too far.*

With this unrest existing among us comes a most horrible murder of an old respected citizen by an Italian fiend saloon keeper. Last night the spirit housed up in a vast number got vent, the jail was attacked by thousands of men, after over 2 hours of battering before which heavy walls and massive doors went down, the Italian was reached, dragged out and hanged. Then a maddened crowd cut it down and dragged it through the streets. Horrible as it was it probably was a blessing to the city, the pressure of unrest was at the explosive point, the event of the murder gave it a direction. It would have gone in a direction that would have been more horrible in its results. This fact has been well recognized here for to-day the city is practically under military control. The state militia is occupying the armory ready for emergencies. The question is whether the dude element composing it would meet a very great emergency or not. The state has established in Riverside Park, north of the Union depot, a relief camp. The tents of the states are perched there, and the hundreds of unhoused and unfed that have flocked into the city from the mountains are being cared for.

The desperate state of affairs is shown at the 40th St. yards of the U. P., where every outgoing freight train is attacked by hundreds of men seeking rides east, and the companies have been forced to supply empty box cars. allow them to fill, and haul them east in order to relieve the emergency. Calamity howlers are nowhere now, they have nothing to do but say I told you so.

What a state of affairs to think of. Hundreds of men desperate from want, muscle and brain as active as ever. Nature as bountiful of her raw mrterial on which to expend that muscle and brain as ever, and yet, for the want of the product of their combination men are suffering. Surely there is an object lesson that ought to never be repeated. Orders are now that the shops will close entirely on Saturday, making it 40 hours per week. The condition of affairs ought to forever silence those who charged the Knights of Labor with causing short time in past periods. Everything is moving along as good as can be expected at the shops. The road is surely doing a very small business from this point, and they have been fully as liberal if not more so with their employes than any other company running in here. Men in the car department are the only ones laid off as yet. The Rio Grande is practically doing nothing, the road depending entirely on the mining industry of the state.

The condition of affairs here and at other western places ought to be well enongh known to prevent any more from coming this way seeking work, yet there are large numbers of men arriving on every train from the east.

News reports show us that these panicy times are in the east as well as the west, and the people in both sections are laying it to different causes. Congress is going to be watched as nev-

er before and woe unto them if it does not prove itself equal to the emergency. Scenes in Denver this month will soon be repeated in every city in the Union. X. X. X.

CONDENSED THOUGHTS.

Justice dispenses with charity.

Wisdom is religion, ignorance is sin.

If people ruled times would prosper.

To be free, bow to no man's opinion.

Precedent blocks the path of progress.

Only equal thinking can make equal rights.

We are slaves to prejudice, not to information.

Wealth develops conceit faster than information.

Humanity is more free to action than to thought.

Christianity is preached, but not always practiced.

To do right rather than succeed is the people's party motto.

The record of greatness is in others with worthy thoughts.

Where the will and understanding divide hypocracy sets in.

"Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle which fits them all."

Prejudice—the mother of ignorance—is the father of slaves and poverty.

Men who cannot find time to read cannot consistently advocate education.

No man has a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happens.

The wiser we are about the things of this world, the less we know about the next.

Many smart men fear to speak the truth, because monopoly and not the people rule.

People act more in accordance with what others say than what they think themselves.

Leisure without learning, is waste of time, but idleness is the grave of a living man.

Zeal in a bad couse is pernicious, it makes a good cause better, but a bad cause worse.

Never pass a day without doing some good, even if you have to expose transparent frauds.

"He who serves well and speaks not, merits more
Than they who clamor loudest at the door."

Professional men oppose all lines of thought differing from their own study.

Never kick a man when he's down, unless it is impossible to reach him when he is up.

Men who are dishonest in one thing may be all right in others, but they will bear watching.

Nature produces merit, virtue carries it to perfection, and fortune gives it the power of acting.

People who ask unnecessary questions would have small funerals if only their admirers attended.

Be always at leisure to do good; never make business an excuse to decline the offices of humanity.

Opinions which are equally honest on both sides should not affect personal esteem or social intercourse.

"It is not enough that your designs, nay your actions, are intrinsically good; you must take care that they appear so'"

No man needs to live unhapily with his wife if he will treat her with half the consideration he manifested before marriage.

One of the easiest ways of wrecking yourself is to work with a belief that your friends have no faults and your enemies no strength.

When you see a fellow always questioning the honesty of other people, ask where he got his *honesty*, and how many divided with him.

"Life often seems but a long shipwreck, of which the *debris* are friendshlp, glory, and love; the shores of our existence are strewn with them."

Married men soon become more helpless than single ones, because the latter know they have only themselves to swear at when their belongings disappear.

"So are great deeds as natural to great men
As mean things are to small ones.
By his work
We know the master."

"One who is born with such congenital incapacity that nothing can make a gentleman of him is entitled, not to our wrath, but to our profoundest sympathy."

That was good advice in the Saviour of man, "If any one sue thee at law, let him have your cloak also." The reason is evident, it was to keep the lawyers from leaving one naked—on a *suit*.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII. SEPTEMBER, 1893. No. 8.

A WAGE REDUCTION.

Before this issue reaches our readers among the employes of the Union Pacific, a portion of the employes will have been informed that they will, for an indefinite period in the future, receive less for their services, and another portion will have under consideration the acceptance of a like decrease.

On August 26th, General Manager Dickinson, at his invitation, met the chairman of the employes' organizations representing the various branches of the service, and made to them a statement showing how the business depression was affecting the earnings of the road, and how retrenchment in expenses had become a vital question with the management, and that they felt obliged to ask the employes to bear a share of the burden; that all monthly men, including officials, who receive $60 and over per month, would be reduced from ten per cent to twenty per cent on September 1st; that the shop forces had been reduced in working-time and numbers to the lowest limit, unless some shops be closed, and that no further reduction could be considered on them, and the question of further reduction now rested with the switchmen, train and engine service, and that it was the wish of the management for the employes throughout the system to be informed of these matters through their representatives, and consider them.

Employes of a great corporation are rarely put in such a position. They have generally been told their wages are reduced, and they could consider it afterwards. It is a certainty always, however, that retrenchment reaches the man who labors, that he must feel the effects of industrial stagnation, and always in a proportion greater than he receives of the blessings of prosperous times, and he is certain to be faced with figures to show depression, while he has not them for arguments for increases in wages when they are to be found on the profit side of the ledger, while in justice, if they should on the one, they should on the other. Still, the management of the Union Pacific should have credit for showing a comparative spirit of fairness in the matter and breaking through the usual precedents of men in like positions of considering it none of the employes' business. Let this grow till employes stand in the same position in prosperous times as in depression, and it will be a long step toward a better condition for labor. Individually, the managers have had little to do with the making of good or bad times as affecting the whole country, and individually, in their retrenchment moves, must be considered as doing the best they can with things as they are for interests they are paid

SAVE, LIVE ON LESS.

When loss of employment comes on workingmen, as seen this summer, and distress is in the land, it makes a favorable time for the economical wiseacre to tell how all this could have been prevented if the workingmen had only saved their earnings when they were employed. If the masses could have saved any distress by saving more, it should have been done, and though considering it now is like locking the barn after the horse is stolen, yet if there is anything in it it ought to be known to prevent a similar future disaster.

The question to be considered is whether humanity would suffer any less if every man had lived on less or squandered less of the money he received, but had laid away a portion sufficient at least to have bridged him over a season of idleness. Individual cases will not do for illustration to support the question one way or the other. Because some individuals wasted the return from their labor and suffered thereby when they were prevented by any cause from laboring, and some other individuals saved, and thus when idleness came had something to draw on, is no argument to the class of economists we refer to.

When they argue that there is suffering in the land to-day because workingmen did not save when they were employed, it must apply to the whole and not to individual cases; and if this is to be improved by following their line of reasoning, then practically the whole must save, and the result must be practically universal happiness, that is if their theory is right.

Now, with the masses spending all their earnings for the products of labor—for no one will charge that they destroy their money, but exchange it for something some one else has produced, or the cashier of some savings bank or faro bank takes it and does it for them — there is an oversupply of products of labor, such an amount on hand that production must stop. Farmers going in rags because they have so much grain. Textile factory hands idle and hungry because the storehouse is overstocked with goods. Railroad men idle and wanting both grain and clothing in return for the privilege of transporting these products between the parties that need them. Now if such a stagnation comes because there is so much in the land, in spite of the fact our miserly economist alleges that the masses have recklessly been trying to the full extent of their power to consume it, what would have resulted if they had consumed a half, a quarter or a tenth less? Would there not have been a half, a quarter or a tenth less men employed? or would not we have lived as a total, with a half, a quarter or a tenth less enjoyment, or less comforts or necessities, and still arrive at the same relative position we are in to-day? We certainly would, and been worse off by just the amount of comfort and enjoyment we refrained from.

It is because the great mass of wage-earners take the full enjoyment possible, that makes it possible for the few to save. Wages always tend to the point men WILL, not can, live on, taken en masse. The wage-earner who sets his standard below that saves the balance, but if all attempted it the opportunity would vanish, for the rate would come down to the saving point. That is why it is an impossibility for the wage-earners as a class to rise to independence. Wages never have and never will, taken as a whole, rise above the point of subsistence; if at one period they rise slightly above it they will in the next go below—

they will average just merely subsistence. The standard of subsistence may rise and the wage accordingly, but that does not leave any margin for saving.

Humanity can find no relief or comfort in following the cry of our miserly economists, "Save! save! live on less." There are individual spendthrifts that suffer because of their folly, but because there are such it is made possible for a class to thrive by saving.

Our social conditions are not going to be improved by a wholesale application of miserliness, but by a more general demand for a higher standard of living, a demand from every producer for the best of labor's products; not satisfaction by mere existence, but only with the fullest use of what human ingenuity and energy can supply. Our factories are not idle to-day because the masses used too much but because they do not use enough, and they are idle because the master's rake off from their labor has accumulated and the laborers will be in their debt for that same product, when factories start up, and the debt with interest must be cancelled from the product of their future labor, enslaved more completely than ever chattel slave dreamed of.

Analyze every and any proposition for the betterment of society, that has in it the perpetuation of a wage-earner and a wage-payer, and it will be found to but bring you back to the same extremes and its degrading consequences that we are seeking an escape from, and the one that has the cry of "Save, save, save," in it, makes the shortest circuit and founders us in a worse condition than any of the propositions proposed. It is on a par with the one that comes from the sanctimonious class of "Servants, obey your master," and "Be content in the position the Lord has seen fit to put you in." It has been over the bones of such that mankind has been able to advance at all. The proposition to better society by process of saving, has nothing in it when we consider it as we should, as a total. It seems very plausible when applied to individual cases, and that is where it is liable to work injury to society by causing a spasmodic individual application of it, to the injury of all. All the surplus there has been created by labor—and it is an enormous amount, has concentrated in the hands of the master class. Go make our laws that that concentration cannot take place and there will be no more stoppage of factories and no more men in enforced idleness. The masters have acquired this abundance not by miserly economy but because it came to them in such quantities that they cannot consume it, even in the most lavishing luxuries.

There is not a case on record where a wage-earner ever reached the point, through savings, where he could be independent from daily labor. Instances will be pointed to disprove such statement, but it will be found that it was investment of comparative insignificant amounts, and to that degree took him out of the wage-earning class, that any accumulation he may have was due.

Every proposition offered as a remedy for the ills of humanity, must be such, if they are a real remedy, that if all applied them the result would come to all. A game of chance might give a fortune to an individual and make him an advocate of that method, but what he won was some other's loss. We have got to go far deeper in the solution of social problems than domestic economy.

The initiative and referendum is what is needed in our form of government. We have it now in constitutional questions, yet

grow up to think the highest aim in life is to get some one to hire them and their success in life be measured by the comparative amount paid, instead of being more self-reliant. With such a disposition I certainly can never expect that they will make much of a record in the world. They will be natural born hirelings and subject to all the uncomfortable conditions that position in life carries with it, and in the future as in the past, charitable disposed bosses will be considering at times what can be done to relieve these poor workingmen. That is not a very pleasant thought. I am sure that it would be better to feel that as long as I have use of my facilities I ought to be independent of any such consideration, and at least under civilization ought to be as free as are savages under natural conditions, free to take from nature that which I need, and my children after me, and not only be free to do it but be capable of so doing, have the satisfaction to be rated among my race as high as the Indian "skilled in the chase" was in his.

It has seemed to me that our civilization was degrading the higher qualities in man, making a dependent rather than independent being, with the highest command of power in self, showing pride in it.

Our society has become too communistic it seems to me. When the machinery of society gets clogged as at present, it is demonstrated in the number that have been depending on that machinery totally helpless until it is again in motion. What would be the citizens of a state that made all a part of a machine, as some of our extreme socialistic friends would have us establish. If men grow helpless under present conditions what would he be then; a very faithful servant to the state might be developed, but would such be an ideal man? It seems to me we want to apply remedies that will make men greater, more individualistic; setting men free rather than confining him. Making him independent of everyone else in the development and application of the talents he may possess. Instead of breeding heriditary hirelings breed men and women fit for independent action. Different environments than we have at present are necessary for doing this well. Let our present clogged social machinery work at full capacity and what does it accomplish for the great mass, food and shelter! But an animal of the lower orders gets that, and how long before another clogging will put them in distress again, helpless as animals who have lost their natural instincts to supply their needs from nature's storehouse, through being long domesticated and having it supplied to them, turned loose to again hustle for themselves. It is certainly discouraging to consider the necessary result and then see what a large per cent of the people being bred to be fitted only for being hireling servants for the few, and there is little hope for change as long as our present social machinery is kept going, and it seems capable of doing that 'till it wears out because of its own imperfections.

STUDENT.

THE CAUSE OF PANICS.

There is a great diversity of opinions as to the cause of our present financial crisis, but I believe all can be traced to one principal cause. The same thing that caused the crash in 1815 caused the one in 1837; nothing else caused the one in 1857. The panic of 1873 I do not believe would have come until 1877, had it not been for the demonetization of silver. In fact, the riots in Pittsburg and the strikes throughout the east in 1877 were the result of the panic, hastened by demonetization of silver.

There never was, nor never will be, in my opinion, specie enough in the United States to do the business of the country, hence the establishment of banks, the first of which was chartered in 1781 with $400,000 capital. In 1815 there were 208 state banks, with $110,000,000 circulation and only $17,000,000

specie to redeem it. In 1837 there were 788 banks, with $149,000,000 of circulation and $37,915,340 specie. In the panic of 1857 there were 1,416 banks, with $214,778,882 circulation and only $58,349,848 of specie. If there had ever been specie enough they would never have had to issue three times as many bills as they had specie. And since the government has always coined the gold and silver, why should the banks be allowed to issue the paper, until the beginning of the war, when the government issued the first treasury notes and made them a legal tender for all debts the same as gold and silver, to which the bankers objected and succeeded in having inserted a clause in the next issue making the treasury notes good only for certain debts and based on a government bond, the base on which rests the national bank?

Had the government continued to issue the same kind of money it first issued, a money such as Franklin had recommended more than a century ago, in sufficient quantity, and always increased in proportion to the population, we never could have had another money panic. With such a money, in sufficient quantity to do business on a cash basis, the present usurious rates of interest could never have been established.

Interest on money is the principal cause of the periodical depression in our financial system. Interest is the means by which one person or class lives on the products of others. In addition to this, a few control the money and can thereby diminish the amount of money in circulation, compelling the producer to give up more of the wealth he produces, until he has given up all except just barely enough to sustain life and be able to produce more. Interest, I said, is the principal cause of the panics. The person borrowing money agrees to return more to the lender than he is given to return. Let us figure out the logical results of this system.

There never can be any more money than there is. Let us, for illustration, place the amount at $1,000. With the prevailing system a man goes to the bank or lender, and gives his note for $100 for one year at 10 per cent. interest to be taken out in advance. He receives $90. The second man gives his note for $100 and receives $90. The third does the same, so does the fourth, and so on until the eleventh man has given his note for $100 and received $90. Result—eleven men received $990 and owe $1,100. The bank still has $10 interest held out on the last note; that, added to the $990, makes the $1,000, all the money there is. The difference between the borrower and the lender is $110, and this is just the amount that the debt is greater than the amount of money the eleven men have to pay it with. Just the amount of a debt that never can be paid with money.

This is how it works: The first man's note comes due. With some product of his labor he buys $10 from some one of the other ten men. This leaves one of the other ten men with only $80. He must get from some one of the other nine $20 to pay his note; and so on until nine men have paid the bank $900. Two notes still remain unpaid of $100 each, $200, and only $90 to pay it with between the two men. Result—a business failure or a mortgage placed on wealth. Should these eleven men continue to borrow money on this plan, it is plain to be seen what effect it will have on them. The effect is just the same on 65,000,000. Ten years at simple interest would make the debt of eleven men $1,100.

A few years ago the farmers owned 80 per cent. of the wealth of the nation. To-day they own less than 25 per cent.; interest consumed the balance. Only a few years ago it was estimated that the farmer owned 80 per cent. of the wealth and paid 75 per cent. of the taxes. Since the taxes have not decreased they are no doubt paying about the same, because they pay taxes on about half the value of the farm, mortgages and all, while corporations, Mr.

Grant claims, pay taxes on about one-tenth their valuation.

It is not a depreciated silver that has caused the panic of 1893; the silver dollar has been the measure of values too long. This crisis, like all others, was caused by a depreciated manhood. —*H. Breitenstein in Boomerang.*

THE SUB-TREASURY PLAN.

The essental idea underlying the sub-treasury plan is that every man who produces a dollar's worth of interchangeable wealth or capital, has the right to obtain of the government a symbol of such value, a means of trade which shall enable him to exchange what he has earned for what he wants.

It does not deny to the man who has gold the right to receive a government certificate of the value of his commodity, it only demands that those having other commodities shall have the same right—that all producers shall be equal before the law. The issue to the people of a means of exchange is the most important function of government, it is utterly foreign to the whole spirit of the constitution and declaration of independence to delegate to any class a monopoly of this power, as is now done.

The basis of commercial or money value is what it will buy; its foundation is the aggregate, interchangeable wealth it represents, and its unit is a fractional part of such public capital. Value is abstract, immaterial and cannot exist apart from man; it is simply the desire of men for things they can produce. Price is the measure, the expression of value—the demand which governs supply. A man will produce according to his want, his demand will govern his supply of material things.

What is true of one man is true of all. Humanity is able and willing to gain for itself all it wants.

Why then, do we see pauperism so prevalent?

Why do men lack life's necessities, and why are the opportunities to earn a livelihood becoming continually less, while the means of production as steadily augment in effectiveness. Here is the reason.

A traitorous administration of governmeut, faithless to its trust, has allowed the wealth of the people, the fruits of their own toil and their heritage of the past, to be monopolized by a priviledged few.

Of all monopolists those of land and money are the most important. There can be no ownership of uncreated wealth, excepting such part of it as is capable of individual consumption. There can be no true private ownership of capital or interchangeable wealth; simply because it would be valueless without a public to use it.

The time has come when property rights can exist only by the violation of the rights of the individual. Before the era of monoplistic combination, men might choose their industrial leaders, but it is becoming more and more the case that freedom to refuse conditions offered to the wage worker, means freedom to starve.

The one problem of trancendant importance which confronts modern civilization is the just distribution of wealth.

What does it matter that invention and progress in every field of effort are continually augmenting the material wealth of the world when this very increase only renders more miserable the lot of the masses of mankind. The very word, "labor-saving," applied to improvements in machinery, indicates their effect on the producing classes. The capitalistic system disinherits the common people, not alone of their share in the benefits inventive genious has been giving to the world ever since the night of barbarism began to fade before the rising sun of civilization; it denies to them even the right to live, excepting under

conditions dictated to them by the modern lord of industry.

Where was personal liberty of the men of Homestead, the striking switchmen of Buffalo, the miners of Tennessee and Idaho? This is the boasted individualism of the plutocratic system; the personal freedom to be lost by the suppression of individual usurpation of governmental powers.

All the brood of monopolistic combinations that prey upon the people have as parents two principal ones—the land and money monopolies.

The one seizes upon the foundation of industry, and demands tribute for the privilege of building on it.

The other possesses the edifice itself, and excludes from it all who refuse to submit to its slavery. Our present financial system is based on gold and gold credit. The basis of the gold is the aggregate interchangeable wealth it represents and controls.

Thus, those who own the gold, own the wealth of the country, and in virtue of this ownership of the people's living necessities, they have a lien upon the people which reduces them to a condition of slavery. Industry lives and moves at the whim of the gold owning class who may live in idle luxury upon the tribute wrung from the earnings of the industrial slave.

What a mockery to say that men have the right to live when the right is denied them to trade the products of their toil for what they need to support life.

The banker and the gold owner, monopolizing the means of trade, control the nation's industrial life current by which its wealth is distributed and on which its life depends. Interest is thus the tribute the nation pays its plutocratic master for the privilege of doing what it pleases with what is its own.

But it is not alone the present upon which the money lender levies tribute. By means of the credit system, he *reaches out his hand* and fetters the future. The bonded debt of the country, payable in gold, and the gold, redeemable in the people's living necessities, gives the bond-holder a mortgage on the nation's future. The people never received an equivalent for this debt. The real national debt was the excess, during the civil war, of the imports over exports. For every cent expended in the prosecution of the struggle for national life and liberty, the country received a full equivalent in their preservation.

A legal tender currency should have sufficed for the emergency of war, and would have done so, but for the treasonable gold conspiracy which has wrought the present ruination of free institutions, making of the name of republic, a mockery of the just government it once stood for. The generation now paying tribute to the bond-holder never consented to the contract made for them by the dupes of the money power which now robs them; and there can be no constitutional right of the present government to pay a cent of the people's money in perpetuation of this gigantic swindle, the crime of the ages. Either the people must own their own means of trade or it will own them.

Every man who has a dollar's worth of interchangeable wealth has a moral right to receive of the government a certificate of value, an instrument of trade which shall enable him to utilize to its full extent the commercial value of his production. Any payment of interest for such money is an acknowledgement of slavery, unless it is paid to the government for benefits conferred on the individupl.—*F.R.Hays, M.D., in Labor Advocate.*

JUDICIAL DISASTER.

The justice metted out in some of the courts in Chicago is a kind of justice of which there should be rare instances in a civilized country. Manski was employed as a laborer by the Nelson Morris Packing Company, and one

day about a month ago was sent to the pickling room with a number of other men to roll away some barrels which were ready for shipment. While engaged in this work he stopped and picked up a piece of pig's foot and ate it. He explained afterward that he was hungry, and almost unconsciously picked up the meat. It was. however, an infraction of one of the company's rules, and Manski was arrested on a charge of larceny.

The next morning he was arraigned before Justice Hennessey, and the attorney for the packing company appeared to prosecute. The prisoner told his story and said that he was living with his wife and two small children at No. 291 Lock street. His wife had been an invalid for several months, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he had been able to provide the necessaries of life for his family. He did not deny having eaten the pig's foot, but pleaded hunger as his excuse.

Notwithstanding the fact that the man had already forfeited his position by breaking the rules of his employers, and that the meat he had taken was worth less than 1¼ cents, Justice Hennessey held him to the grand jury on a charge of larceny. He was unable to furnish bonds, and was taken to the county jail, where he has been confined for a month. Recently his case came up before the grand jury, which refused to take official cognizance of so trivial an offense.

Manski was released only to find that his home had been broken up. During his confinement in the jail his wife became insane and had been to the asylum at Jefferson. His children, too, were gone, and he is unable to find any trace of them. Out of work, without money or friends, his family scattered, all this the result of being held by a justice on a charge which the grand jury stamps as being too trivial to consider. What reparation will Manski's employers or the court make to the poor man who has been thus outrageously dealt with? A government, be it general or local, which fails to protect the humblest citizen in all his lawful rights, so far fails to preform its rightful functions.—*Religio-Philosophical Journal.*

THE SILVER CONFLICT.

President Cleveland and his advisers are credited with having given utterance to the statement that it is time to end a conspiracy that has enhanced the value of one product at the expense of all other commodities. The President believes, apparently, that the partial monetization of silver has enhanced the value of that metal. That monetization has such an effect cannot be doubted; if it were not the case, silver interest would not be so persistent in its attempts to maintain the present status of silver, or to improve it by obtaining a free coinage law. What is surprising in the case of Cleveland is, that while he sees monetization increases the value of silver, mental obliquity prevents him from perceiving that the monetizaion of gold must correspondingly enhance *that* metal at the expense of all other products. What holds good with regard to silver holds equally good with regard to gold. If justice to all other products demands the unconditional repeal of the Sherman bill; it no less emphatically requires the demonitization of gold. The present status of affairs is disastrous in the extreme; it cannot be much longer maintained. The evils of the day are the sequences of criminal enactments; they will cease only with the cause that produced them.

Reports from Colorado and the other states and territories in the silver producing section record one of the most severe financial stringencies ever experienced; this is due to the silver agitation, and to the suspension of work in most of the mines. All lines of industry are reducing the number of men employed. The army of in-

voluntary idlers is augmenting beyond all precedent. Men offer to work for their food only, yet fail to meet even that meagre opportunity; and for thousands it is now becoming a question of starvation or of leaving that region. Steps are being taken to induce the railroads to ship out the thousands of idle men at a merely nominal rate; but, if these men come East, they will face the same alternatives that confronted them in the Rockies. While we deeply sympathize with the people of Colorado in their misfortunes, we yet fail to see that free coinage of silver will have any influence in destroying money monopoly. Of course it will prove a highly profitable priviledge to the owners of silver and silver mines; they will be admitted within the holy of holiest of the temple of Baal. The masses of the people, however, will receive no benefit from the change; their servitude to the gold power will only be changed into slavery to gold and silver. We need a financial policy under which the means of lawful payment will be equal to all the demand of human life. By making every commodity—as well as human service—a means of lawful payment, we will possess such a system.

Thomas Jefferson declared: "A priviledged class is a dangerous class." The bankers and goldbugs are a dangerous class because government places its stamp upon gold and silver, thereby making them legal tender,—that is, the exclusive means of lawful payment. Legal tender is the expression of the spirit of despotism; it elevates the few to stations of wealth and power, condemning the many to grinding drudgery and degraded servitude. Whoever—be he banker or governmental official—controls the exclusive means of lawful payment (whether of large or small volume), possesses, by virtue of that control, the power to dictate the terms of all business transactions, and is also in a position to absorb whatever amount of products he sees fit for which to furnishing the people with sufficient money to pay taxes, or to pay any any debts they may have been compelled to assume, under the pressure of this system.

When gold and silver were jointly monetized to their full extent there were poverty, want and, bankruptcies galore; but, since the time that some impedients have been placed in the way of the unlimited coinage of silver, all the evils of the day are ascribed to that cause. One of the reasons given to justify the demand for free coinage—in case the Sherman law is repealed—is, that otherwise the payment of all debts would be required in gold thereby bankrupting nine tenths of the people. With silver free, probably a lesser number of people would fail; still, there would be failures, hence the law-enacted, exclusive basis of gold and silver as a medium of exchange and the only means of lawful payment deserves condemnation. The misfortunes of our times are due to the fact that a crowd of self-seeking skalawags are persistently seeking to exploit the well-meant efforts of the revolting producers to their own selfish aggrandizement and enrichment. A depreciated manhood is, to a far greater extent, responsible for the desperate straits to which the financial affairs of our country have been reduced than people are willing to admit.

By making every commodity and form of service a means of lawful payment, no man can any longer be made dependent on the good graces, or made to suffer from the meanness, of any other man. This would constitute direct government in its most perfect form. Were cotton a legal tender, a means of lawful payment, there would be no occasion for our Southern agriculturists to ever go into debt. If corn could be used by our Western farmer to lawfully pay a debt, mortgages would become as scarce as white crows.—*Flaming Sword.*

REVIVAL OF THE ROWDY.

We are a decent people. Everybody says so that goes through the country with a kodak and a note book. We live in better houses, wear better clothes and consume more solids and liquids than any other industrial nation at present homesteaded on the planet. This is acompliment to our civilization, our manners, our wages and the whiteness of our Sunday linen. We are all of us more or less convinced that this is partly, if not wholly true. There are times, however, when we doubt it. It may be from reading the daily papers too closely, from keeping our eyes or ears too busy, or from living in a neighborhood of a voting precinct. Any one of these habits or misfortunes are unfavorable to the idea or delusion that because we use more soap and destroy more canned goods than the rest of mankind, that we are consequently exempt from the depraved instincts of other people less favored with restaurants and neckties.

Somehow or other, in spite of our pretentions, we rejoice in such pasttimes as prize fights, pay more to see them and give more space in the daily press for the delicious details of a slugging match, where one man is made to swallow his teeth and another to choke with a piece of his own tongue, than to state of the wheat crop and the vital questions concerning the moral and social progress of man. We are also of late developing a taste for lynching bees, and in some instances far roasting sinners as we toast a quail and carbonize a trout. A statesman with a damaged optic, or a piece of his thumb in a rival's mouth, is not an unknown object of modern admiration and newspaper heroics; fisticuffs in a church and pugilistic preachers are by no means a hair-rising rarity, while men perforated with pellets of lead are becoming one of the staple sources of revenue to coroners and other mortuary officials. In these we may add such instances of our progressive civilization as putting croton oil in the soup of non-union men, cracking skulls on lumber wharves, shouldering Winchesters in strikes and intimidating men who are willing to work for less than we demand for ourselves by a brickbat behind the ear or the gentle tap of a trowel on the bridge of his nose· These facts may be aromatic and spicy; they sell papers and furnish pepper far the public potato, but unfortunately they have a depraving influence on national sentiment. Familiarity with violence removes its repulsiveness. It ceases to be a horror, or even a disgrace. We breathe sewerage gas and sneeze dirt, and we sometimes wonder how it is that after having read the 999th tragedy we are as dead as a door nail to the nervous shock or the moral indignation we realized in the earlier stages of our experience. Moreover example counts in shaping human character.

With all our progress in intelligence we are and always will be creatures of imitation. The evidence of this is on every hand, from the style of a hat to the newest methods of cheating a creditor or committing a homicide. Watch the children brought up in brutal surrounding, and who so readily or so viciously happy when they can wring the neck of a stray canary, torture a small boy, or as we have seen them when in lack of these opportunities, play hangman with a kitten or decapitate a sister's doll. It is so with the older boys, and hence the frequency with which the brutishness of one class of men is repeated by another. It must be admitted that in all directions and in all sorts and conditions of men, the indications of the revival of rowdyism are of a grave and menacing nature. It is in touch with the spirit of turbulence and insubordination becoming ominously manifest in the national character. It is all very well and possibly convenient to look at these things with one eye and wink at them with the other, but no publicist can be true

to his duty who, with a knowledge of the facts as stated, fails to warn the nation of what we conscientiously believe to be one of its gravest danger. It is such stuff as rowdies are made of that has furnished the material for the direst tragedies in history. In this matter we may be stupidly picnicing in a crater till the lava burns our boots.—*Fred Woodrow in Age of Seeel.*

We often hear laboring men congratulating themselves that they pay no taxes. And yet the poor fools don't know enough to comprehend the fact that labor pays all taxes.

The house owner may pay a tax on the house which he rents to the laborer but he always includes the tax in price of rent.

The storekeeper may pay the tax to the state but he charges it up on the price of the goods which he sells to the laborer. The banker may pay a tax to the government, but he covers it in his rates of interest. This rate of interest he may not get direct from the laborer, for laborers seldom borrow money of a banker. Perhaps the banker loans it to the grocerman, who, in turn, charges it up in the groceries which he sells to the laborer.

The idea was once well illustrated in a sign which hung over the door of a London inn. It represented four men standing on each other's shoulders. At the top stood the king, and on his breast was the legend: "I govern all."

Under him was a soldier, and on his breast was the motto: "I fight for all."

Next to him the clergyman, upon whose breast were the words: "I pray for all."

At the bottom stood the laborer, every nerve strained to support his tremendous burden, and on his breast was written. "I pay for all."

Don't fool yourselves, oh, delvers in the soil, the workshop and the mines, that you pay no taxes simply because the tax gatherer does not come around to you in person and demand taxes. In some way the government gets its hand into the laborer's pocket, and thence takes all taxes that are collected. —*Coming Nation.*

Chicago millionaires want a separate flag for that Sodom and Gomorrah. The stars and stripes don't suit you, eh? You remember the anarchists were suppressed for unfurling another flag. But I'll bet the rich anarchists can do it, and all the mighty dignitaries of the nation will send in congratulations. And I'll wager something else. If, as Chicago's mayor says, there are now 200,000 idle men in Chicago, be true, inside of one year that city will meet the red flag of destruction that will wipe it off the earth. When these men get hungry enough, there will be a reign of anarchy that all the troops in Europe can not quell. Anybody who has studied human nature and the history of the world knows what will be the results. The rich anarchists are so stupidly ignorant they cannot see the volcano over which they are standing. Poor fools. They think they can reverse history, human nature, and all law, divine and otherwise, and stifle the cry of the oppressed by feeding it bullets when it asks for honest bread. But they can't. The pangs of hunger make the whole kin. O, Chicago. I tremble for your future, unless those who have robbed make restitution—and that they have not sense enough to do.—*Coming Nation.*

From government statistics we take the following statements:—Bnsiness failures in 1863 485, in 1864 502, in 1865 530, in 1866 532. This showing was made while the people of the United States were doing business with a greenback currency made by the government and based on its credit. Compare the above figures with the following:—Business failures in 1888 13,348, in 1889 13,277, in 1890 15,335, in 1892 19,540. The first week in August, 1893, shows 620 failures. This was done under the best system our country has ever seen, so says the Plutes.—*Sun.*

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONDUCTOR — RISK OF EMPLOYMENT — MEASURE OF DAMAGES—LIFE EXPECTANCY.

1. In this action the complainant was a conductor of the defendants' freight train, and was ordered by the train master to hurry aud loosen some brakes, and in obedience to such command ran to overtake the cars, which were moving at the rate of six miles per honr. He climbed up the side of the car, and was struck by an awning of an hotel owned by defendant. The only way in which the brakes could be loosened was in the manner as attempted by the plaintiff, and in his haste he did not see the awning.

Held, on appeal, that though the conductor knew of its existence, and that it was dangerous, his negligence was a question for the jury

2. Where it appeared from the evidence that the injured conductor was 30 years old at the time, that his expectancy of life was 34 years, and that he was earning $65 per month. Further, that he was confined to his bed for one week, and could not work for three months, nor perform labor of any sort, except minor chores, for nine months. There was also evidence that plaintiff was permanently disabled from following his business as conductor of a freight train.

Held, that a verdict awarding him $7,660 was not excessive and should stand.

Harker v. Burlington, C. R. & N. Ry. Co., Iowa S. C., May 22d. 1893.

NOTE: Hazzards of Employment—The general rule is, except in states where employers' liability laws exist, that a person who accepts employment with knowledge of its risks does so at his peril, and has no claim on a company for indemnity on account of such risks, and that if the employe remains in the service of the company without objection, and without promise of a change, after obtaining knowledge of special hazzards not known to him when the service was entered, he will be deemed to have waived a right to compensation for injuries which he may sustain by reason of such hazzards. Thus where a brakeman had for four years continued in the service of the company where the overhead bridges were only five feet above the tops of the cars when he was more than six feet tall, and in consequence was injured the court ruled had he possessed sufficient knowledge to lay the burden of the risk of the employment upon him and no recovery could be had.

Exceptions to the rule. There are however some exceptions to this general rule, and acts which would be negligent under some circumstances may be the result of reasonable diligence and due care under others. An employe may sometimes do without negligence when ordered by a superior what would be negligence if done voluntarily.

Wells v. Ry. Co., 56 Iowa, 524; Rayburn v. Ry. Co., 74 Iowa, 640.

There are cases where a subordinate may disobey the order of a superior when to obey would be negligent; as, where the order cannot be obeyed with reasonable regard for the safety of human life.

Wescott v. Ry. Co (Mass.) 27 N.E.R. 10.

But an employe is not required to use the highest degree of care and diligence which is possible. Absolute perfection in that respect is not required.

Greenleaf v. Ry. Co., 33 Iowa, 57.

The duties are dictated and measured by the exigences of the occasion. Hence, the mere technical fact of the servant's knowledge of a defect is not sufficient to exonerate a railway company, if for any reason a servant forgets it, and is not in fault in forgetting it, at the precise time he suffers thereby.

Plank v. Ry. Co., 60 N.Y., 607.

PERSONAL INJURY—EMPLOYE—CONTINUING IN SERVICE AFTER KNOWLEDGE OF DEFECTS.

1. In an action by a conductor against a railway company for personal injuries caused by the train running into an open switch and throwing him from an open car, a count of the complaint which alleges that the switch from the main line into the siding on which the train ran was negligently allowed to be and remain without a lock, or other proper and sufficient means of fastening, and was not kept sufficiently locked or fastened, states a good cause of action.

2. A count if such complaint which alleges that such switch "was negligently allowed to be open," without alleging other grounds of negligence, is insufficient, since it fails to show a defect in the ways, works, and machinary of defendant.

3. Where plaintiff had been in the employ of defendant's railway, as conductor, for a year prior to receiving his injuries, and knew there had never been a lock or other means of fastening such switch during that time, he is guilty of such contributory negligence as precludes recovery.

4. Where a code exists in this state (Ala. Code, sec. 2590.) known as the Employers' Liability Act, and providing among other things, that the employer is not liable if the employe knew of the defect causing the injury, and failed within a reasonable time to give information thereof to his superior, "unless he was aware that the master or employer or such superior already knew of such defect," does not change the doctrine of *volenti non fit injuri.*

Birmingham Railway, etc., Co., v. Allen, Ala., S.C. May 18th., 1893

NOTE: The doctrine of *volenti non fit injuri* as used in a legal sense means that an injury is not done to the willing. He who consents to a thing, or makes no opposition to it, cannot complain of it as an injury. This maxim occurs in, and is handed down from a law of England, and has been extensively adopted in the common law of the United States. So, it may be depended on, that where the evidence is conclusive in a given case, and without conflict, that the plaintiff voluntarily and without objection, continued in the employment of the defendant, for a period of— months, in the almost daily use of, and with a full knowledge of the defects in, the ways, works, and machinary alleged to have caused the injury is guilty of, contributory negligence, and that he cannot recover is a rule of law asserted and sustained by an overwhelming array of authorities. Only a few exceptions to this are recognized and circumstances must be largely favorable to bring a case with the exception.

INTURY TO EMPLOYE—NEGLIGENCE OF FOREMAN—LIABILITY OF COMPANY

1. Where a foreman having charge of laborers directs one of them to perform certain work in such manner, under such circumstances, as to subject the said employe to great danger of injury, the company for whom the said foreman is acting cannot shield itself from liability for damage, under such circumstances caused directly to such employe by the negligent order of such foreman, upon the ground that the only negligence imputable to the foreman consisted in the performance of an act of mere manual labor in setting in motion the agency which caused the injury, and that thereby the foreman, as to such act, was reduced to the grade of a coservant of the injured party. Judgement for plaintiff affirmed.

B.I. etc., Co. v. Sherlock. Neb. S.C., May 9th., 1893.

1. As a matter of law, a brakeman on top of a moving train, is not chargable with negligence, simply because he does not constantly bear in mind the precise location where his train and where every bridge over the track is.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

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Any of the books on social topics can be ordered through this office. We have copies of the subscription edition of "Thirty Years of Labor" by T. V. Powderly on hand and will send to any address, express paid, for $1.25.

The general deprsssion and consequent bringing into prominence labor problems will make the coming session of the District an important one. What is to be done in the future will be the main topic. It is the future that has the most in for all.

The response from the agents and members generally to circular letter sent direct to them a few weeks ago has been decidedly encouraging, and indicates there are those willing to do when they awake to a realization that there is something for them to do.

The Magazine is furnished to locals in quantities of twenty-five to one address, for three months, for $5.00. The same rate the Journal of the K. of L. is furnished. Several locals have sent in such orders the past month, and has been an aid in relieving financial depression at this office.

Reader, if you owe for your subscription to the magazine do you not think you should make an effort to pay it or at least part of it, and if you are not a subscriber do you not think you would be helping a cause you are interested in by sending your subscription or handing it to an agent. It is those in whose behalf it speaks that its support comes from. When it has not the support it cannot speak.

As the years pass, the statesmanship possessed by the General Master Workman of the K. of L. becomes moae prominent. He is succeeding in keeping the order at the front of the social movement and yet in touch with the spirit governing the times. It is not back where the camp followers are, nor yet in the misty future, where many idealists and visionaries would have it. The order has come into the practical political arena, when the times were ripe for it, showing the wisdom of T. V. Powderly in preventing it a few years ago, when the time was not ripe.

All agree that there must be a general uniting of the producing forces in order to accomplish the reforms needed, but this result will never be accomplished if each person is going to keep out of the combination because there is some one already in that they do not think is as good as themselves. Men of such high critical powers ought to be good enough to go to heaven and have sen e enough to start at once. The way to get union is to unite. The ones that should not be there will dropout of their own act, from the sense of unfitness, or lost sight of, from the fact of their own insignificance. Those who are too holy for the common herd should give up the ghost and depart hence. Push the movement along. It will produce its own generals and find its own path over the rough places.

The meeting of the representatives of the various branches of organized labor at Omaha on August 28th, when called there to consider a common problem by the General Manager, ought to be the beginning of a real move to have a mutual consideration of all questions at all times, as all questions affecting the employment of men are directly or indirectly mutual questions. It ought to cause the mistakes of the past to be righted, at

least prevent their being repeated. A common affliction makes all men akin, and is the greatest of teachers of human rights. We may differ as to the cause and the remedy, but we cannot differ as to the fact. There is really room for but one organization among the employes of a railroad system, and that should be founded on principles so broad that all can find protection, so just that it will not inflict a wrong even on an employer. But such will never result through bickering over the past. Now is the time all true believers in the brotherhood of man will show the depth of their sincerity by practice.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Local Assembly 4898, K. of L., Albina, Oregon, July 11th, 1893, will, we believe, voice the sentiments of the Knights of Labor and a majority of the people of Oregon.

WHEREAS, In view of the great stringency in our financial system and the prevailing decrease in the commercial, agricultural and labor circles of our country, produced by want or greed of the gold advocates who utterly disregard all classes but their own in the furtherance of their selfish unpatriotic designs, and

WHEREAS, The gold advocates and bondholders having combined against free coinage of silver and the producers, demand a stronger gold basis and more bonds, and

WHEREAS, The grasping disposition and determination of England, to fasten her hold upon the world's finances, controls its gold and crush the silver movement in the United States is too apparent to be misunderstood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we oppose to the bitter end the gold bug influence and policy and the further issuance of national bonds of any description, and be it

Resolved, That if the gold advocates are determined to demonetize silver in the interest of the bondholders, then we demand the demonetization of gold in the interest of the producers, and be it further

Resolved, That we take the recent advice of Gen. J. B. Shaw, "and throw off the British yoke for the second time, and establish an independent financial system of our own." That "we have a new Declaration of Independence and coin up our metals just when we please, without asking further consent from crowned heads."

W. G. BALLARD,
Recording Secretary.

Mr. David Griffiths, of Forbes, Colo., who answered 99-3 per cent. of the questions correctly at the late examination for Mine Inspector in this State and who stood first, says: "I have to thank the instructors of the Correspondence School of Mines, Scranton, Pa., for my record at the examination." This is a special demonstration of what systematic study will accomplish and a strong endorsement for the school, whose pupils, commencing at the beginning of Arithmetic are taught the theory of coal and metal mining during their idle hours at home, thereby losing no time from work. A circular explaining their method of teaching, etc., is sent free on application. The same system of education for mechanics is carried from the same institution at Scranton. Many mechanics who have a part of their time idle on their hands by the present depression have a pointer of how to use it, by what a miner was able to do. It is storing up capital that is sure to be in demand in the near future.

"Locomotive Rnnning Repairs" is the title of a book just from the press of the Debs Publishing company, Terre Haute, Ind. It is written by L. C. Hitchcock, general foreman of "Soo Line" shops. The book is evidently the experience of a practical man, and intended for practical men. The book is in flexible covers, pocket form. It is of special value to apprentices. By sending the publisher 50 cents you will receive one by return mail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

It is not often the editor can get away from home and have some pleasure added to the business that calls him away. But on July 30th, on a one-day notice, he found himself on the way to Chicago as a delegate to the Silver Convention, thoughts of a peep at the World's Fair were striving to take precedence of what he was going there fore.

There were also thoughts of friends that I was likely to meet, friends made through comradeship in a common cause. Many will question the importance of that convention's doings, since the action of congress, yet an importance will be attached to it when the history of the movement that is agitating the world is written, many pages of it are yet to be written.

What reasoning person will say the question of coinage was the ruling one there, sending men from all parts of the country to that common center. Surely none, when they imagine the forces of Powderly and Bryan in that body, men of universal reputation, on the side of humanities' rights of economic freedom, and scores of others of like disposition, backing the the words they utter. Emancipation from the landlord received quite as strong applause as the coinage of silver in opposition to the money power. The address sent out from that convention to the people of the United States is now history, it apparently deals with but one phase of economics, yet who can say it will not be a powerful factor in bringing about industrial emancipation. It was a peculiar gathering that the labor crank and the millionaire were apparently working in a common cause, both perhaps urged on by a selfish motive. The millionaire to give value to his mines, the laborer the opportunity to apply his powers of production, between the motive of the two there is comparatively no difference, yet why complain if they see but the personal benefit, there will yet be a movement far overshodowing the selfish. Most great reforms have come about by the work of selfishness, reaching further than its promotors intended. The platform that Lincoln was elected on did not suit the ultro-abolitionists. It did not speak their views. It did utter a selfish motive in retaining for one and curtailing for another political power. Yet on the issue that platform gave came the abolition of chattle slavery. The words of the millionaire and the mechanic, when said in favor of silver coinage were directed against a tyrant, consolidated in what is known as the money power, their influence is in line with their words. Why question the motive? The silver question cannot be settled without other questions are settled with it, the millionaire may be unwittingly aiding others, may be clipping his own wings.

Chicago is a great city, but it is resting on a social volcano that no one can estimate the power of. It has its unemployed as well as Colorado and Montana. And, by the way, those Montana people are good goods. I fell in with a part of their delegation at Omaha: Messrs. Irving, Gooddell, Tye, Burke—well I won't try to mention them all; they are samples of western men—the kind we have; thousands of men who have the power and are willing to make the gold-bug east hump, should it become necessary. Burke is Ed. Burke, one of our old time U. P. shop men. He writes Honorable before his name now, got into legislature in the last shuffle in Montana. A badge is of very little importance ordinarly, but it is an indication of the people who produce it. Those from Montana had the right of way over all others at the convention. The dark red ribbon was surmounted with a solid silver engraved pin, and what was better I got one of them.

No speech had more concentrated in it than Powderly's words: "Every Knight of Labor, because of the *very principle he espouses* is for the free coinage of silver?

I had the pleasure of meeting J. B. Fritz, formerly of Brookville, Kansas, and well-known in D. A. 82. He is now a Chicago contractor and had a large force of men at work. He has been prospering but has not forgotten the principles he supported when in the West.

D. A. 24, covering Chicago, I had the pleasure of visiting and learning that the order was fairly prosperous in Chicago. Many new assemblies having been organized this summer.

A visit to the Fair is to be expected on a trip to Chicago. To attempt to tell anything about it is out of the question. A week at least is necessary to find out what is to to be seen and then a few more weeks necessary to see it. The cry of high prices at Chicago are not true, they are even cheaper than at an ordinary county fair. A person whose time is very limited had better not try to see it all, but put in your time in those departments you are most interested in and let the rest go. Read up some good descriptive book before you get there and note what you would most like most to see and where it can be seen; it will save you time.

To railroad men the transportation building will have much of interest. One will be reluctant to leave after only a glimpse, feeling that he is losing something. In my case, what I saw was all gain as it came—unexpected. I had no intention of going until I was fairly started. Half of our pleasures are in reality in the anticipation of them.

Bro. James Hughes of the Clothing Cutters' District we found at Chicago, hard at work in the co-operative establishment he is the head of

looking none the worse for his martyrdom in the Rochester jail. The Rochester clothing combine will all be pork peddlers again and Hughes will be making clothing for the world before that Rochester matter is finally settled.

J. N. C.

ARMSTRONG, KS., AUG. 22, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

The weather for the past month has been very favorable for the agriculturalist; vegetables and cereals are at bed-rock prices. And to a certain extent is the cause of depressed business on western railroads. As the producer is not willing to part with the fruits of his hard toil without a remuneration commensurate with the money and labor involved. The shutting down of the silver mines in Colorado and the mining districts was a severe blow to the merchants and business men of this place. I mean Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Ks., commercial houses. It affected rail-roads in the same manner. It would be superfluos in me to try to give in detail numerated cases of those affected. Hard times is the ringing cry from business men and from those that earn a livelihood from the sweat of the brow- The working time in the Armstrong shops has been cut down on two occasions in the last month. On the 26th of July we were reduced to 40 hours a week; no work on Saturday; foremen and gang bosses receiving full pay. On the 14th of August the shops went on 35 hours a week, no work on Saturday, and a lay-off of about 20 men- The boys have now ample time to spend their surplus cash. The Missouri Pacific at Cypress are working their shop men 40 hours a week. The Fort Scott and Gulf the same; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe is also in line. There is some changes contemplated to take place the 1st. of September. Mr. Fred Metzheimer is coming here to succeed Mr. Joseph Roberts as Master Mechanic. The latter gentleman is to succeed Mr. H.N.Webber as General Foreman. Mr. Webber will shake the dust of Kansas off his shoes, and will make a straight shoot for the setting sun. He will get a good position on the Pacific coast in the employ of the company- He made a good general foreman, both for the company and men. There was one singular trait about him; in no emergency could you get him out of his own way of locomotion. He was well liked by the men, and made many friends here amongst them. Mr. Webber, I will say to you that your shadow may never grow less.

The company has about 32 carpenters employed here shingling the roofs of the different departments of the shops, which was badly needed. There is a good deal of renovation and cleaning up of the different departments of the shops preparatory to the change in officers. Some other changes are likely to follow which will be noted in my next letter' Business on the road keeps dull. The company has taken off many trains on the Kansas division. Notably, No. 2, through passenger train to Denver, which will inconvenience the traveling public and the postal service. It is hoped it will be of short duration. Many freight trains taken off.

Work in the different departments of the shops here is brisk, Two more new engines to be built here; two hundred and fifty bad order freight cars in the yards to be repaired; with a good deal of other new work contemplated, which will insure employment to a good many men. Armstrong can hold its own against all competitions on the road. The machinists and plumbers at Armour's Packing House here are on a strike through a reduction of ten per cent in their wages. And all the butchers in Swift's Packing House are out on account of the same grievance; the strike is just, and I hope they will win, as they are taking advantage of the depressed times to make the cut in wages. The packing houses are buying cattle cheaper now than for a long period of years. The outcome of the strike will be noted in my next letter. The strikers have the sympathy of every one. A arge number of the disemployed miners of the mining districts of Colorado and other mining states passed through here lately. They presented a shabby appearance for men that got good wages at their calling. No other body of men in any industry in the United States could look as despicable in appearance as they did. They aught to be ashamed of themselves to say they were miners and worked for silver kings. There is a moral to be derived from the exodus of these men worth studying: that is, to save the hay whilst the sun shines.

James Nolan is elected delegate to the tenth District Assembly to be held at Denver, Colorado, October 9, '93.

AU BOUT DE SON.

SHOSHONE, AUG. 23, '93.

Editor Magazine:

It is with some hesitancy we ask you this month to give space to a communication taken from a recent issue of the "Shoshone Journal," as follows, '*Editor Shoshone Journal*—I thought the Shoshone anarchists had crawled into their slimy dens to stay, but I find one of the vipers has been out long enough to mail a letter to the U. P. Magazine, in which he tries to get even with the roadmaster for attending strictly to his own affairs. But it is a harmless kick from an expiring brute that has had his day and done his worst, and is about to die from its own bite. Mortification set in on this besotted carcass at our last school election, and honest people turn their heads and hurry by the stench whenever a limb of this putrefied body of anarchists is in sight. The snake that crawled out of this loathsome heap to mail the letter mentioned signs himself "Sage-Brush," and I will take this opportunity of informing him that it is easy to guess why he uncoils his slimy length to make a stab at me. I will also inform him that I can afford to smile with contempt on such vermin as he; a wail from such a sink hole does not count, and I have no fear that he will

ever writhe his serpent folds among any but the scum of Adam's race. J. C. McMurrin. Shoshone, Aug. 12, 1893.'

This ebullition of feeling on the part of the gentleman is in response to a short statement made in my letter in last month's issue of the Magazine, which reads like this, 'We understand most everyone has been discharged from the track department, except "McMurrian," the Road Master, and his numerous crew of relatives, including fathers-in-law, brothers-in-law, etc., too numerous to mention. He is now busy providing berths for them all on the main line, fearing the "Branch" may be closed down. We wonder if the officials know how many relatives this man has provided for. Sage Brush.'

The readers of the Magazine will notice there is no reply to, no denial of the statement made in the Magazine.

The entire article of McMurrain's is made up of abuse, and mirrors the man's character perfectly; if he thought "Sage Brush" was not stating fact a reply could have been made, but your correspondent is prepared to furnish the names of these several relatives, and to state as to the manner they have been provided for.

This man is not only using his position and brief authority to make a fight on organized labor, but is guilty of "nepotism," and in addition, we are not so sure he is not also guilty of "plagiarism," for the communication over his signature reads very much like one of the old editorials we have seen in this same "Shoshone Journal" until recently. Communications bearing such an odor as this one, seeking as it does, with "slimy dens," "vipers," "mortification," "stench," "putrefied body," "loathsome heap," "slimy length," "vermin," "sink hole," "scum," etc., etc., does not often find a place in the Magazine.

Just think Mr. Editor, what a relief McMurrain must feel, in having gotten this immense load off his stomach. He terms us anarchists; that probably is the strongest term, or expression he could think of just at that time,

We present this matter, for the purpose of showing to the readers of the Magazine, the character of the fight that has made on the K. of L. of this town, for some time past, by McMurrain and men of his ilk.

Now for a few minutes with L. M H. We have no special antipathy to Mr. Beckwith, for he is but a type of his class, and if these poor people are not his victims, they are the victims of the system which permitted Mr. B. to gain the advantage of his fellows and accumulate hundreds of thousands of dollars, while these people must come to him to beg charity when a period of sickness overtakes them. L. M. H. says he has worked for the U. P. for twenty pears. I hope he has not been a Knight of Labor for that length of time, for if he has or half that time, it will reflect very badly upon, and does not speak very well for the economic education to be obtained in the K. of L., more especially in the Assembly to which he has attached' or with which he has been connected. Charity, if charity is such a good thing, why not hasten the time when the entire people shall be completely the beneficiaries of the few. They are almost so now. Pour all the wealth into the lap of one here and there, so that we may be fed as a man feeds his dog.

Here is a clipping from a recent issue of the Rock Springs Miner:

The Beckwith Commercial Co., T. O. Minta, manager, on the first of August cut down their clerical force and reduced their business to a cash basis. At this time, when most men have not a dollar to rub against another, it is hard to accept this movement as a judicious one. However, the Miner, no doubt, imparts consolation to many homes by stating authoritatively that this is the only firm in Rock Springs that has attempted to increase the present hardships, now approaching, in some instances, distress. Mr. Minta has also closed No. 4 store.

I will close my letter by adding the "Ocala Platform" in verse:

[TUNE: NELLIE GRAY.]

We demand the abolition of the National Banking system,
We believe it is a curse to you and I,
They withhold from circulation the money of the nation
Which makes the rate of interest very high.
We believe it a better plan to have sub-treasuries in the land
And the circulating medium raised from eight
To fifty dollars per capita, and loaned at two per cent
On the products of the farm and real estate.

Chorus—Ninety-two per cent of credit, only eight per cent of cash
With nine million mortgages on our lands
Now the farmers needn't wonder if the nation goes to thunder
If they don't do better while they can.

We then demand of Congress that they pass effective laws
To punish those who gamble on our grain,
That when our produce is ready the market will be steady,
No cornering be allowed for selfish gain.
Have the penalties so strong that it will not take us long
To root out the evil from the land.
Then the farmer won't be fooled for the market will be ruled
By the laws of supply and demand. *Cho:*

Silver coinage should be free and unlimited it must be
And at par with gold it always ought to stand
As a full legal tender which Wall street could not hinder;
It should pay any debt in the land,
While our bonds that are issued were made payable in coin
And the interest shows the amount of labor lost,
Statistics they have told there is not enough of gold,
Then why not pay them off at cost? *Cho:*

All the corporate lands unearned should be speedily returned,
And to actual settlers only should be sold,
Foreign syndicates must go and we want to let them know
We will, by them, no longer be controlled.
For equal rights to all, special privileges to none,
This Brotherhood united it must stand,
Then with honest legislation there will not be in this nation
Any billion dollar Congress in the land. *Cho:*

Let the telegraphs and telephones and railroads of the land,
All be owned by the government or the State,
Corporations then would tumble but the farmer wouldn't grunt,
For it wouldn't take it all to pay the freight.
Have the wealthy millionaire pay his just and equal share
Of the taxes on the wealth which he may own.
Then the poor would be redressed and the country would be blessed,
And we'd have peace and happiness at home.

Chorus for last verse:

Then with eight per cent of credit ninety-two per cent of cash,
We could pay off the mortgage when its due.
In friendship, peace and harmony united let us stand,
And victory will be ours in ninety-four.

W. H. LOWE,
Secretary of Cass County F. A. & I. U., Atlantic, Iowa.

SAGE BRUSH.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 30, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Believing in the doctrine of "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," I thought I would write a few lines on the situation of things as they exist now with the railroad employe as a wage earner.

The Associated Press dispatches from Omaha a few days ago gave out the word that orders had been given from headquarters which affected six thousand employes. In due time a notice was posted on the bulletin board in the shops stating that seven hours per day for the first five days in the week would constitute a week's work. Now this order affected about three hundred men here, but there is about forty men who are not affected by it. Besides two nameless specimens of humanity who walk around, one in the shops and the other through the yards, each decorated with a star and sporting a cane. For what purpose they are paid a good salary no one has yet been able to explain, as all they do is to go around and talk with the men which is a great annoyance to the majority of them.

The only reason I mentioned this is to show where about one hundred and twenty dollars of the earnings of the men who work for small wages goes each month. Now as to the other forty men who are not affected by the cut in hours worked, but who draw full pay for ten hours per day for each day in the month, but only work seven hours, thereby receiving pay for three hours per day for the first five days in the week and ten hours pay for the sixth and seventh days, thereby getting pay for thirty-five hours each week that they do not work, for the men are all gone and they practically do nothing but put in their time walking around the shops, if they are not at home doing something for themselves. But drawing pay for the thirty-five hours that they do not work at the rate of thirty cents per hour, which I think is a fair average, it amounts to ten dollars and thirty cents for each, or, four hundred and twelve dollars per week for the forty.

Taking this place as an average, forty to three hundred, six thousand would give eight hundred who were not affected on the whole system by the cut in hours. Taking thirty cents as the average pay per hour for eight hundred men would give eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars per week, or, four hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty dollars for the year. Then add the four thousand eight hundred dollars for the forty nondescripts that wear the stars and it makes almost a half a million dollars thrown away each year as there is no value received for it.

I believe the time has come when a man should be paid for what he does. It is a well known fact that any one of these eight hundred can go away and be gone from one day to a month and the work goes on just as well as if they were present.

I would like to see the time when a man left the shops his pay would stop.

But some say these men do not get any overtime. So they don't, for they don't deserve it; they get all the time there is whether they are on duty or not. And as for over-time, there has been but very few who have made any over-time for the last two years. Better put on more men and stop all over-time. G. W.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Aug. 22, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

Since we only have three seasons here, July, August and winter, we will soon have another long winter staring us in the face. I believe it will be a hard winter because calamities usually come in groups. It will be sure to be that much colder as most of us cannot prepare for it. We are working thirty-five hours a week or seven hours the first five days in the week, commencing with Monday. At first the people thought we had all joined the Adventists who was preaching the gospel in a tent and telling us that Saturday was the seventh day of the week on which the Lord rested from all his work. There surely can be no grievance against us now as we keep both the seventh and the first day for a rest day. There is such a thing as overdoing things. We are much like the boy and his donkey. The boy was sent after a bag of sand and on reaching the sand pit with his donkey, he laid the bag on the

permits the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to issue interest bearing bonds.

We are opposed to the Government entering into a compact or partnership with a private company or corporation for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; or the giving of any subsidy or bonus to a company, or the taking stock by the Government in a private enterprise for the construction of the canal. On the other hand we advocat the Government acquisition of the right of way for a Nicaragua canal, together with the Government construction and ownership of such canal, as outlined in the bill introduced by Senator Stewart. In the latter case there would be no conflict or contention as between the interests of private investors and the Government.

We are opposed to, as unnecessary, any further strengthening of the military arm of the Government, as indicated by the recommendations of General Schofield and Secretary of War, Elkins. Believing that money intended for that purpose could be put to a much better use by expending it upon irrigation works in the arid region, or the employment of idle labor on various river and harbor improvements. The increasing use found for the military for display purposes at succeeding inaugural, is unnecessary, un-American, and smacks too much of European practice.

We urge your support of the resolution for a constitutional amendment for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

We would earnestly protest against any reduction of the tax on national bank issue, from one per cent. to one half of one per cent. per annum, also against an extention of their right to issue notes to the full amount of bonds deposited, in short we are opposed to any further legislation favoring that privileged class, the banker and money lender, until the interest of the industrialists, have received some attention from Congress.

Our desire for silver is expressed in a word. Free and unlimited coinage at a ratio of sixteen to one of gold, without compromise.

Respectfully,
F. A. CHAMBERLIN, M. W.
H. W. MITCHELL, R. S.

NORTH PLATTE, Aug 23, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

I scarcely know what to write this month as there is a good many important questions agitating the people's mind at present. We are working seven hours a day only, since the fourteenth of the month. This will pinch the laboring men that are working for $1.65 per day for ten hours. At present they won't make but $1.15 When they pay rent and buy coal they won't have much left to live on.

There has been a few men layed off here in the last two weeks. They were helpers in different departments and some round house men.

A number of the shop boys have taken a lay off nd gone to see the sights at the World's Fair and also our gang boss. The general foreman will see that none of the boys get into mischief until he returns.

I understand some of our local foremen have been doing a good deal of guessing concerning an article in my last letter that if one of their number did not keep his eyes open, his name would be mentioned in our next letter and so it would. I mentioned that for the benefit of the foreman himself, but I notice a few days ago that he opened his eyes wide open, and he wants to keep them open or his fine haired friend will do him if he gets half a chance. Yours truly,

MCGINTY.

Resolutions adopted by L. A. 3810, K. of L., August 12, 1892.

Resolved, That, as an industrial proposition the silver question appeals with peculiar force to all America, inasmuch as six States and three Territories, comprising one third of the area of the country, are largely dependent on mining, and the industries allied to it, for their prosperity, that in addition to this, vast trans-continental railway and transportation interests are dependent upon vigorous prosecution of mining in the States and Territories and the country cannot afford to see that industry destroyed.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the senators and representatives of Idaho in the matter of silver, as in other matters, to regard the will and interests of their constituedts and of the people, rather than the wishes of the party leaders and the President and that these representatives of this State should so serve the public regardless of patronage or party advantage.

Resolved, That as silver is the money of the constitution, and its rehabilitation has steadily been opposed by the money loaning class, therefore the time for trifling has passed, and we call upon our representatives in congress to work and vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, *without compromise of any kind.*

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of our representatives in congress, and copies sent to the reform press of the State.

LOCAL ASSEMBLY, 3810,
Shoshone, Idaho.

The meanest rich man in the world is the parvenue. It is the old story of the beggar on horseback.

When a friend has to stop and reflect for a long time before he comes to your assistance, he can hardly be called a true friend.

Nonsense and moonshine are alike. Neither appear to be of much value, but each does its part to make life brighter and happier.

It is hard to appreciate trouble unless the insignia of sorrow is placed upon your own door.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII. OCTOBER, 1893. No. 9.

UNITY THE FIRST ESSENTIAL.

The history of mankind is but the history of a great organism. When we speak of civilization, we refer to a growth of that organism, and it can be but a comparative term. What its possibilities are cannot be imagined. The civilized of the present era may be the barbarious of the next.

The forces for this growth arise within the organism itself. Parts contend against parts. A reform movement but represents one or a combination of these parts. It gathers strength and nears the goal sought as it gains in size, as the individual units realize the need and come together. It may have its start in one of those units, but generally arises first as a resistive force against the destructive influences of other parts. A true reform movement can only be one that gives growth to the social organism. The forces it contends against are necessarily destructive.

The labor movement being a movement for the elevation of the major portion of humanity, which as a whole, makes this great social organism, includes in its scope all other moves for the betterment of mankind, or, all movements for the improvement of social relations, of the workings of this great organism, are but different forms of the labor movement. The object sought is to give to each part the widest possible opportunity for development, the greatest liberty, and the purest of happiness. All the difficulties lay within the organism itself, and, as it is the major portion who have not this at present, in just that proportion to the whole, does the fault lay with themselves?

The labor movement, as commonly understood in its practical every-day application, is confined to the relations between employer and employe, hirer and hireling, master and servant. Comparisons of our present civilization with that of earlier periods shows advance only in the degree that the latter class have risen to be considered of more importance in the social organism, or have asserted their right to a higher place in it. The true solution will have in it the elimination of the two classes. There can be no solution while there is an opportunity left for contention.

The every-day labor movement must be principally confined to adjusting, as the way is prepared through the light of educational influences, the relation between the greater, employee, and the lessor, employer, classes. The larger is on the progressive side, the side that is building a broader structure for humanity. The first essential, then, for any movement on its part is unity. There must be a pulling together in the same

direction; if not, no force is exercised, or it is expended on itself. It matters not so much as to the scope of the principle all agree on, as it does to be united on something and in the right direction. Those labor must contend against, knowing the power possible to gather. even from unity on one thing, seek only to destroy that, or prevent such existing. That there is a wage-labor question to be considered to-day, is due entirely to their success in that line. Labor has not been able to establish the first thing essential to its success. Grand attempts have been made at it, in places slightly successful, as shown in the results, but never as affecting general conditions, and until it does become accomplished but little progress can be expected.

The true reformer, than, the one who is doing some practical good, is the one who is using his energy in establishing the main and first thing needful, *unity*. It would seem like an easy task when the comparative condition of the producers, the wage earners, are considered; so much so that all could agree upon that they would like different, and could have without further effort than simply uniting for it, still; as practice has proven, it has not been. The principle is often forgotten in disunity over some non-essential, as the name of the movement, as if a rose would not smell as sweet with one name as another, and unity is quite as often destroyed in personal prejudices, arising over some question that has no practical need of consideration there. So marked is this that many a man has given up in despair his attempts to bring about unity in large bodies of men. Break down the destroying causes in one particular, and it appears in another.

Railroad employes, of all other *wage earners*, ought to be able to become united on some common point. Such large bodies of them have one common employer, and the influences affecting employment are so near alike to all, yet it has never been an accomplished fact yet, notwithstanding efforts made in various directions.

Federation of the various organized bodies did not succeed, because each body was organized for the special interest of those it embraced, and that in many ways came in conflict, and a true federation was thus impossible. The first essential—unity—could not be established. Yet the need is recognized by all when the practical power of organization is wanted. Railroad employes ought to be intelligent enough to solve this question and become practically united. They ought to be ready and willing to recede from the various individual positions assumed in the past for the sake of establishing this first thing needful.

It is a possible and a decidedly needful problem to have solved. Effort at organization in the past have resulted, practically, to driving them further apart. We see men meet on the most fraternal terms, discuss questions of common interest and plans for aiding them, but the moment one brings forward the organization he has been allied with as his reinforcement, a chasm is at once discovered between them, the organization takes the place of the individual, and between the organizations there is a gulf, a repelling force created at some other time and practically impossible to neutralize. Such is having more to do to prevent unity than anything else. Remove that influence, and at once between such individuals unity prevails; they are ready to care for those mutual interests. The illustration will apply to thousands as well as a few. Destroy

every organization of labor to-day, and the animosities that have existed between thousands of workingmen would be wiped out with it. It does not seem as if such a step should be necessary; that the same result can be reached by stopping and reasoning together for a few moments, if the opportunity to get together is afforded, and the good of past efforts is retained, while only the bad is destroyed. Yet this end should be reached even if it be necessary to begin over again, starting as if no attempt had ever been made. It was on such a plan that the Knights of Labor started. Its practical feature was to first bring men together. It can continue on those lines, yet thousands went into it for personal ends, and either having accomplished them or failed and then deserting it, and as an excuse condemned the organization, thus sowing the seeds of opposition. In some localities this opposition must be recognized, and to establish unity something working in the same direction must take its place. Let the effort of all true men be to overcome the mistakes of the past and do that which will aid the uniting of men. Let some means be established where those great principles underlying the whole question may be studied, and where confidence and respect for each other may be created and propagated.

BARBARISM OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

We, who are living in places called civilized, congratulate ourselves on the improved state of our surroundings and customs, as compared with ancient or present barbarous peoples. But have we so much improvement to boast of? Do we not suffer as much in support of custom as ever a mother on the banks of the Ganges did when throwing her child to the crocodiles, or the widow who gave her body to her husband's funeral pile? Do we not bow in as great humiliation to a recognized power as was ever seen before a throne? A power existing only in imagination, which, if we as a people would only deny, would at once vanish, as have thrones when people disregarded them.

Go into our crowded cities and there see mothers forced to see their babies starve, in holy submission to a condition, a custom learned to be regarded as the divine will, that makes the parents unable to feed them; and was throwing them to the crocodiles any more barbaric? See the widow working her fingers to the bone in humiliating submission to the demands made by society upon her, and under the conditions it creates living a slow death, and is there anything less honorable in the quicker death on the funeral pile? See the average farmer toiling night and day to pay the interest on an obligation he has assumed in order to have the use of some of mother earth, and what is there more barbaric in bringing tribute to a king?

We do these things because we have been taught to. The barbarian, so-called, did the same. To him it was no worse or more galling. We are slaves to custom. We hesitate to question the rights of its dictation.

The farmer struggles along in a hopeless contest simply because custom recognizes ownership in what no man can show a deed to, other than was created by force. He agrees to pay for the assumption of what the other thus held, and pay interest on the amount agreed upon. The other performs no labor, but receives on an average more than the surplus product

of labor, and consequently gets back the first holding in time, while living off the labor of another during that time. Is not the condition that causes men to do that as barbaric as any known in history? Does it not cause as many heartaches, as much privation, and fill as many graves as any custom known in any age?

Look at the suffering of the masses of the people through the power of monopoly in land, transportation and finance, and was there any more under any surroundings known in history? And is it not all due to our bowing to a fetich that has an existence only because we, in our imagination, believe that it does? Why need a person, able and willing to produce, be an object of charity? There can be no reason other than the bowing of a people in deep humiliation to custom, to the barbarism of the age.

When some future people who may reach a higher degree of civilization scan our history, what difference will they see between the customs and laws of the various races of the earth—between the customs of the people of interior Africa and the interior of the United States? They can say only this: To the masses of the people only misery resulted. Man in neither case knew his rights as such, but following what had been taught as such, submitted, as a matter of course, to what resulted.

The reports that our statisticians give us show, and we feel and see enough to make a person know that things are not as they should be; that we have not yet begun to learn our rights on earth; that we are really barbarous yet, governed by a fetich that we have grown up to believe all powerful. This submissiveness to what is must be thrown off. Nothing is right that causes misery to any human being, no matter how ancient it may have been, or how many sages have declared it God-given.

We to-day are recognizing a system of land holding that can but bring misery to nine-tenths of the human race. We recognize as just a system of finance that can but take for the few all that labor produces—results in either case as horrible as the following of any of the customs known in any nation we regard as barbaric. We are moving toward a higher civilization only as we dare to doubt the justness of existing laws and customs, dare to attack them in spite of the cry of the rabble to fall down and worship.

WHO ARE FITTEST?

The reply of "commonsense" in this months issue to "Students" article in the September issue will not be agreed to by many of our readers. Mother earth has never yet been put to her full capacity in supplying the demands for sustainance of her children. The theories of Malthus can find few supporters in this age, man has discovered to many undeveloped resources in nature to now beleive that distress is due in any part to overpopulation.

Again, mankind has become too interdependent to say who are the strong and who are the weak. Who is there in the sense that "commonsense" uses the term that can swim?

Take any of our so called prosperous citizens that are at present bowling along on the highest waves, and how long could they remain there if not aided by others. How long would the mill run or the railroad be operated if there were no men that would do it. Yet in the opinion of many, the employer is realy a benefactor to those who are on his pay rolls, when in reality it should be the

employes the benefactor for condecending to work for him.

The success of a Carnagie would not be known but for the men who operate his mills, they are quite as necessary as himself.

"Swimming" in the sense used means success in getting others to do for you; in manipulating the powers rested in others to your own ends. The injustice resulting from such is what is making the labor movement a movement for relief. Injustice has resulted from the weakness of men being taken advantage of, but more often by the use of gross misrepresentation, perjury of the most henious order.

Laws that have given the commonwealth of the people over to individuals, hid behind corporation. have done more to give some people success, and the consequent reputation of being strong and courageous swimmers in life's seas, than any power that existed in themselves. Laws that were passed by the use of misrepresentation or because of existing ignorance.

Most large employers became such through advantages thus gained, either by themselves or their ancestry though they but took advantage of the way opened by others and consequently accept them as theirs by right.

If no man had other than inherent natural advantages to aid him in swimming there could be no jnst cause for complaint. Only what a man's energies produced would ever come to him. The man with only one talent, and that not used could not complain if he sank. There are undoubtedly many such men who would be better off if they used their talents, there would be fewer found sinking. Still by no means their neglect of duty does not justify others taking advantage of them, and many of them are not to blame. Social forces have kept them in ignorance of their talents and have given the natural oppertunities for their exercise over to more favored ones, teaching them that such was right. Society as a whole is for more to blame, for the large number who do not "swim" than the individual unfortunates are.

Success, is but a comparative term at best, in social economics it can have no definate meaning. It can not be proved that the fittest even survive. So complex is our social organism, that the credit for an accomplished thing may be given to the one who did the least for it. If success in life is to be estimated by the amount of leasure enjoyed, the amount of necessities and luxuries at their command, and that such are consequently the fittest, it surely would not have many on the list who did much, or developed much powers. If success means to be able to be rich in worldly goods, the surest way to reach success is to rob others. If it is to leave the world better than we found it, to accomplish that does not necessitate one being the strongest. It has been to often physical and mental weaklings who have the most of such to their credit.

Our social organism is in reality controled by the spirit back of the ideas advanced by "commonsense;" the brutal instincts predominate. It is seen on every hand, men strive to rise more by climbing on the bodies of others they aid in pulling down. And what is there about such a struggle to commend it? Are we to consider the strongest in it the fittest to live?

NEARING THE CRISIS.

Few people will deny that there has been for a generation past a growing dissatisfaction with our

and as things are there seems to be nothing but division possible no matter how much it may be regreted. Will not intelligence of the present generation develop a more satisfactory order of things?

The great work accomplished by the Knights of Labor is plainly seen at the present time. The principles, so persistently presented to the masses by the order are now taken up by a great political party and it is not necessary now for the supporters of those principles to seek a place beyond the veils of a lodge room in order that they might freely discuss them. A few years ago the public speaker that advanced them was not popular—to-day he is the one that has the crowd. The educational work of the K. of L. Assembly rooms is bearing fruit, hopeless as appeared the work a few years ago. A majority of those who made up the great convention at Omaha July, 1892, received their economic education in Knights of Labor halls, and a large part of the remainder in the halls of its kindred organization—the Farmers Alliance.

If the organization was to pass entirely out of existence now it will have made a place in history that will stand to the end of time. It was started to bring about just the results we now see—the making of its principles a great political issue, through working on the individual units of society. It can do but little more now than guide the forces it has raised through the coming struggle for supremacy that the powers of tyrrany will force. It was started as a means to an end. That end will have become accomplished when its platform of principles becomes the law of the land. Then, too, will there be removed, in a great measure, the need of labor organizations for protective purposes. for the power of the master will have been restricted, the producer himself will wield the power within him.

There is but one end to be reached in the labor movement, and that is the betterment of those who labor. It matters not who may take the lead or be the sappers and miners of the army of progress, all reap the benefits equally in the end. There is little reason for the display of selfishness, or the fear that some will be given greater honors than another, that is so vividly seen in the ranks of the movement. All honors will be lost sight of in the general utilization of what is gained. It will matter little then what company did the most or what the name of it was. But, in the apparent fear that at that time there will be an awarding of honors, there is a frenzy shown at times by some to tear down those who are doing that bids fair to stop the work altogether. The whole movement in the United States is strewed with wreckages of such, will it continue?

SOLITUDE.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
  Weep, and you weep alone,
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
  But has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
  Sigh, it is lost on the air.
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
  But shrinks from a voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
  Grieve, and they turn and go.
They want full measure of all your pleasure
  But they do not need your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many;
  Be sad, and you lose them all.
There are none to decline your nectared wine,
  But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
  Fast and the world goes by.
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
  But no man can help you die.
There is room in the halls of pleasure
  For a large and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on
  Through the narrow aisles of pain.

—*By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

"HELPER" ON THE SITUATION.

"Time is a great traveler." It has been about a year, Mr. Editor, since I last attempted to express some of my views on the labor question, and in that year of time labor has been having some experience, and many individuals in the ranks of labor have discovered that the demand from the stomach of one man did not differ materially from that of another no matter what his powers of production were, or the size of his pay check had ever been. When I last wrote I was congratulating myself that I was increasing my powers of production and was hoping to secure the returns therefrom by a change of classification, in spite of the efforts of some of my fellowmen to prevent me acquiring additional knowledge and consequent powers, that is those fellows who want every man to keep his place as a 'helper.' I was to stay there" * * * Now, if every man would practice what he preaches what satisfaction there would be in life, but circumstances alters so many cases. Preaching is a very uncertain quantity. If every one would keep the place, other people think he should, what would be the result? Well, when I last wrote, I was being considered a scab by many who did not like the course my ambition was forcing me into. Because I said I was doing the work and was trying to get the pay for it. * * * The fellow I was helping read what I wrote, (of course he did not know I was the person. How disagreeable he could have made it for me if he had but known. * * * And how the fact that some have such powers curtails our liberty of speech, making it expedient often to keep our thoughts to ourselves), and how he did storm because it was intimated that a helper was going to take the first opportunity to rise. "Scab" was not strong enough to designate suce a person. * * * But there has been a change in the situation and I am a little anxious to know who are now scabs. When the "panic" struck us in July, I was a victim, that is, my services were dispensed with. I was set free to seek employment; but this man I had been helping was also set free. * * * I must admit there was a little secret satisfaction in that * * * and as we both were going home with our time checks, sadly considering what the future had in store. "Jack," as they call the man I had "helped" began to bemoan this turn of luck. He referred to those depending on him, showing he had some heart after all. He showed that unless he could get employment soon they would suffer, and I could but meet him with like words, but I quietly wondered why, a few months before, when I was seeking better returns from my labor in order that I might give those depending on *me* better fare, he should have objected, but I thought what a leveler time has been. He and I were both out of work with stomach demanding the same attention—we were both in the same union after all. Of course I was only a "laborer" after all so I had little pride of position to overcome to take hold of any class of work. A few weeks afterwards I found myself with pick and shovel at work in digging a sewer, and felt I was in exceeding good luck, but many of the men with me plainly indicate they were not used to such hard work. The panic had revolutionized occupations, mechanics were scabbing on the laborers. The professional man had discovered circumstances alter conditions. Having done such work before, in a few days I was made a sort of a straw boss, and a few days after, among the men sent to my gang was Jack, he had not succeeded in getting work at his (?) trade, and had taken this as a last resort, he was helping me, but what a change in disposition. I asked him how the union was getting along, and he replied, "to —— with the union, what good is a union in times like these?" I asked him if he did not want to join the sewer diggers' union as soon as he served an apprentice-

istic classes who are manipulating the industrial wheel of fortune could never have taken 83 per cent of the proceeds of your labor from you in 1890. A 12-year-old school boy who has mastered the simple rules of arithmetic can tell you just how long it will be when those who turn the wheel will have the other 17 per cent. Tax your brains more, or they will continue to tax your pockets until there is nothing left. You are already wage slaves, and with our present unnatural system it is only a short time when you will be serfs.

Oh, for a Moses! Ingersoll says, "As long as dishonorable success outranks honest effort, as long as society bows and cringes before great thieves, there will always be little ones enough to fill the jails." We must either abolish the "great thieves," or else we must increase the holding capacity of our penal institutions for their accommodation. They are the lineal descendants of the sordid speculators of the east, who cornered all the corn in Egypt when the people were starving in the land of Canaan. They have not only appropriated 83 per cent of the proceeds of our labor, but some of them have sold their soul for grain while others die of hunger. Thousands upon thousands of men are black with the digging of fuel, others die of cold. The hum of the spinning wheels has been almost deafening, and yet the people have no clothes. Oh, for a Moses who will lead us out of the wilderness and destroy the false god of gold (used as money) stolen from the people whom they are despoiling.—*H. Breitenstein in Boomerang.*

IF YOU CAN'T SWIM YOU MUST SINK.

EDITOR MAGAZINE:

"Student," in your September publication, under the head of "What is Really Wanted," asks: "Why do the workers not do for themselves, and why is it they depend upon someone *else to give them* work and wages?" "He arrives at the conclusion that the longer one works for wages the worse he must be off." He says: "This condition is not natural, it is not found among savages and barbarians."

Now if "Student" will only look at the operations of nature as they are, he will find it pays but little heed to either human or animal suffering. He will find, in operation, inexorable laws which destroy the surplus of a species of animal life, when it tends to overcrowd the limits of subsistence, which results in the survival of only the fittest. But, man has, unlike other animals, arrived at a stage of civilization in which he has foolishly attempted to subvert the natural order, by laws which protect the weak in their struggle for existence. The consequence is that the weak reproduce their kind and force them upon a world where the strong have already taken possession of all available natural opportunities, thus compelling the weak and their progeny to work for a bare subsistence, which the strong would, according to the law, be compelled to give them anyway, whether they worked or not.

"Student" ought to see how much better it would have been had no such foolish philanthropic ideas regarding the preservation of the race ever bene entertained, and nature had been left unhindered to do her work of selecting only the fittest to live.

He ought to read Malthus and Annie Besant. One points to the evils arising from the over production of the human species, and the other advocates an efficient preventative therefore.

All this talk about wages, natural rights, and the best interests of children who are being thrust into an already overcrowded world, is bosh. We have just such natural rights as we can maintain by our physical and mental powers, and no more—If you can't swim you must sink, and that is all there is to it.

My advice to "Student" is to get his feet astride the most advantageous natural opportunity he can wrest from

anyone weaker than he, and to hold on to it witn all the bull-dog tenacity that may have decended to him from his savage ancestry, and leave all these theoretical, ethical questions to men like Proudhon, De Tocqueville, Spencer and Henry George for discussion.

COMMON SENSE.

BARNACLES OF MONEY PANIC.

Financial panics, if in many cases ruinous both to honest men and rogues, are the opportunities of fraud or deception on the part of many who, under ordinary circumstances, are reputably sound both in their consciences and in their pockets. There is no disguising this fact, however strong our faith might be in the honesty of the average man. It is very nice to think otherwise, but it is none the less disappointing when we find out that the eggs in a nest are of more importance than the feathers of the hen. Society has always had its mutual admiration societies in which you tickle me and I'll tickle you is a cardinal doctrine and a popular practice. When everything is prosperous the tickling is comparatively harmless. It is a luxury to be told we are noble fellows when we know we are not, and that if turned inside out we should be a surprise to our friends and an emetic to ourselves. We have been freely dosed with this kind of social taffy, and the painted sparrow is accepted as a canary and an ordinary rogue as a distinguished citizen. To men in business the jackdaw in peacock's feathers is by no means so scarce an article as it ought to be. We question whether preachers or philosophers know as much of what human nature really is as the man who has to sell goods and collect bills. We have old Adam in the nude, when we get him down to business, and it must be confessed that the business kodak shows him in a sorry plight when out of his Sunday clothes. It is in periods of financial depression that we get the original Adam as he was without a tailor. It is his opportunity. Good men and true, of whose integrity there has never been a question, and who in the sterling virtues of honesty and truthfulness are strictly of the unimpeachable type, are passengers down the throat of the whale with others who ought to have been there years ago. Panic becomes epidemic. It preads like a grease spot or a spark in tinder, and it is no surprise to men who know how much of the bad egg there is in the human shell, that men are by no means so scarce as hens' teeth who make use of a public panic to serve personal ends. We know of men who, with these facilities in hand, loan money at an interest that would have shocked even the Shylock of Shakespeare. Others with ample means and in receipt of steady and generous salaries hang out the sign of hard times, and are not above turning the screw on the wages of a hired girl and the pittance of a poor devil who saws their firewood. These gentlemen who secure their oysters at low tide are unfortunately numerous, and though individually they may be but a modest barnacle on the bottom of a ship, in numbers and bulk they counteract a triple-compound engine and hinder the return of a nation to prosperity. Their influence is not named in the newspapers, nor does their cupidity come within the range of legislation or reform. They do not steal their neighbors' salad, but, like the caterpillar, they simply nioble what they could not carry away. To secure a census of these individuals you must consult a bill collector. We know of men such as carpenters, plumbers, painters, etc., whose bills, by no means of a hair-raising nature, are piously rejected on the plea of hard times, when the cash wherewith to pay them is in the pockets of those who refuse to do so. The consequence is obvious. Men in need of their wages go home without them. These have of necessity to postpone the payment of their debts. The grocer and shoemaker have to

wait; the storekeeper has to extend credit or refuse trade, and when you multiply these instances by the hundred the evil done to business is of great importance. It is in the aggregate of worm holes in a plank, its commercial value is destroyed, and it can be truthfully said that if we had less of little rogues there would be a sensible reduction in large failures and the life of financial panics. There are other causes, of course, some of which are avoidable and some are not, but among those which are contributory and incidental to the situation, not the smallest of the little foxes that eat the grapes are the men who, with money in their pockets, excuse the non-payment of their debts on the plea of hard times.—*Fred Woodrow, in Age of Steel.*

LET NO INNOCENT MAN ESCAPE.

A speaker on the streets of this city a few weeks ago said that the public is a great big good-natured ass that very seldom kicks, and that when it does it usually hits the wrong person.

The truth of this statement is in nothing else better shown than in the talk which is rampant everywhere now about "the east against the west and south," and "Europe against America." Doubtless the plutocracy relish this sort of stupidity on the part of the people, as it diverts attention from the real cause. If the people—the great common people who earn their living—can be filled with sectional hatred, they may be kept blinded to real causes; and when driven by hunger, pinched by cold, and made desperate by the privations and suffering of loved ones, they may be fools enough to try to avenge themselves upon each other and allow those who are the real cause of the trouble to sit back and laugh at them.

Chauncey M. Depew is reported as having said that "there is no danger of the masses rising up in their might *and crushing* out the money power, for if there should be any danger of such a thing, we could hire one-half of the working people to kill the other half." Perhaps this cry of "south and west against the east" is a part of Chauncey's scheme.

Workingmen, why can't you see that the only economic enemies you have are those who do not produce wealth? Every man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow, whether union man or non-union, farmer or artisan, skilled or unskilled, educated or ignorant, American or foreigner, white, black, red or yellow, is your natural and economic friend.

Every man who gets his living by his wits, without rendering an equivalent, whether as a merchant, lawyer, banker, gambler, saloon keeper or landlord, is your economic enemy. He may be your earnest and sincere friend, more grieved over the present unequal conditions than you are, and as desirous of the establishment of real economic equality, but he is your economic enemy.

Your only real enemies are those who try to sustain and preserve the present outrageous system by which men are cut off from natural opportunities of self support and forced to pay tribute to some other men for the privilege of working.

A majority of your worst enemies are in your own ranks. You find them in unions and out of them. They refuse to study economic question, but go on from year to year showing more love for political party than for country, family or friend. They seek to render your organization all but valueless by preventing the study of economic questions and conditions, and endeavor to destroy your capacity for thought and usefulness by filling you with hatred for four fellow man, and developing in you all your worst sentiments.

The working people of the east are no more prosperous than those of the south and west, neither have they been any more foolish and selfish in the selection of men to represent them in

congress. They are equally the victims of wage slavery, and work as hard for what they get. They are ground down even worse. In Massachusetts eleven per cent. of the people over ten years of age cannot read or write. In Nebraska and Iowa the percentage of illiteracy is less than two and one-half. We of the west have as yet little conception of the terrible evils of child labor.

In the face of this we are told it is a struggle between the different parts of the country, and we are told that if the worst comes we must turn our attention to the slaughter of our oppressed fellows of the eastern and middle states. How many national bankers in the west and south are working for free silver at the old ratio? How many money loaners in any section are bending their energies toward inflation?

Men, use your brains. You may not believe it, but brains will fight your battles for you better than your fists. Forget unions and remember humanity. Forget party and remember the people. Forget section and remember the world. Let your cry be "equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none." Demand for every man free and untrammeled access to nature's bounty and no more tribute to Cæsar.

Remember that bullets never settled any question. All wars are instances of two great bodies of people fighting and killing each other to settle the question of who shall own them. War threw off the yoke of Britain and substituted that of the southern slave owner. War took us from chattel slavery and placed us in wage slavery.

Let our effort now be to free the human race. So long as one man can levy tribute from another, so long as one man depends for his subsistence upon the will of another, so long as the relation of employer and employe shall continue, let us not call this a free country. Let us either fold up

"The bonnie blue flag
That bears the stripes and stars"

and lay it carefully away, or let us make this land fit for it to wave over.
—*Chas. C. Rudolhp in Laborer.*

THE DIE IS CAST.

It is no longer a question of whether there is too little or too much money. It is a question of personal freedom—the right to exist except upon such terms as monopolists are pleased to give. When men are denied life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, except they purchase the privilege of a set of schemers, who have manipulated land and the necessities of life, then the Declaration of Independence is a farce. What rights have men to a place on the earth unless they pay rent or tribute out of their labor for it? Who made the earth, anyway, and gave it to the idle class? What rights have men when a combination of sharpers step in between them and the producers of their food and refuse to allow them to eat until they had paid a tribute greater than the first cost of the food? What rights have men when the schemers who thus levy tribute on them. refuse them the privilege of holding public meetings to discuss the grave situation of the country? Where is the boasted freedom of Americans? It stands, to-day, a nation of govering, ignorant slaves, subject to the caprice of scores or so of millionaires—the exact counterpart of the king and his nobles. What matters it whether the men who levy their tribute on the masses have legal titles or not—is tyranny and robbery any different from one than the other? If a king puts a tax on the coffee the people use to defray the splendor of royalty, is it any different from the tax the coffee trust puts on coffee to be spent on a few millionaires and their families? Did ever a king tax his people "all the traffic would bear" more than the railroads of this country? Where is there a country in the civilized world that the king taxes the people without some formal legislation? And what even formal legislation do the great monopolists of this country require when they desire to increase their tax upon the people? They say in effect, "we are the law;

pay this you slaves, or starve." No man can honestly deny these facts. It's done every day. There are 300 hundred trusts on the necessities of life in this country. Each of these have the people in their power and tax them without any restraint. They have set their defiance at laws to control them, for they control the law-makers. There is not even the semblence of the people making laws. These enemies of the people make such laws as they want and control the judges on the bench by them. Be Americans, men, and still vote to be as completely enslaved as if they were chattels? How much more wealth and power could the ruling classes have if the great millions of farmers, mechanics and day laborers were their chattle slaves? How much more have the masses than slaves have always had—food, clothing and shelter? How many thousands of men, to-day, would gladly accept service for a house to live in, and for plain food and clothing for their families? How many thousands are not even getting that? Raise up! Americans! What spell of hypnotism controls you that you submit like curs to such servile conditions? Why kiss the hand that smites you? Why vote to aid your own ruin and that of generations unborn? Do you no longer love your own children that you permit conditions—even uphold it with your votes—that will fasten them to the chariot wheels of wealth as vassals for evermore? Read up, and break the spell that binds you to error. No longer feed your mind on the stuffs these tyrants dish up to you in the daily press and the weekly satellites. Learn the truth and be free. All the oppressed nations of history were the victims of superstitions and fallacies which the ruling classes educated them to believe. The same is true of America to-day. Be intelligent. Be men. An intelligent vote will make youand your children free. Remain ignorant and you remain in your present dependent, degraded condition. The die is cast. Wake up for the great jubilee.—*The Coming Nation.*

RULES AND THEIR EXCEPTIONS—IT PAYS TO THINK.

"Very few rules are like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which could not be changed changed and were not to be broken. On the contrary, most rules of the present time are proved by their exceptions and frequently most honored in their breech. Some other rules are made for the protection of owners and managers, and are not only openly disregarded, but they must be in order to perform regular and routine work. I have often been taken to the upper floors of buildings on elevators that carried signs warning all persons not to ride, as they were for freight only.

A friend runs one of the fast trains on the Blank & Blank R. R. the rules of which provide a maximum speed that must not be exceeded at any time also a certain speed for the yard limits of five places, and that the train must be got under control at two junctions and two bridges, beside which a full stop is made on the division referred to. My friend breaks all these rules every day if he didn't he could not make time; if he didn't make time he would be asked for aeasons why; if he should give the above quoted rules as reason he would find some other fellow on the foot board. If an accident should occur that could be attributed to the disobedience of any of these rules, they would protect the management and convict the personal offender, notwithstanding the fact that the time can be made without exceeding the speed given in the rules for both road and yard limits.

About a year ago I listened to a practical talk by a special agent of the railway postal service, and in describing the intricacies of the business and and the confusion of routes, he read a rule of thirty words, telling how to send mail for certain counties in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the rule ending with "see appendix of exceptions." On looking up this little supplement, it was found to contain 390

exceptions wherein the original rule did not apply, and these exceptions by no means remained constant, as they were often changed by new routes and offices being added.

For one I am not as dogmatic as formerly; I do not make as many rules for the guidance of subordinates, but try to indicate the way things are to be done by words of commendation or reproach as the case may deserve, and by trying to cultivate the habit of thought regarding the work and the best way of doing it. I do not know as the reason that a man was thinking would be received very many times as an excuse for idleness, yet the most valuable services my employers ever receive from me is when I think, and just so if a subordinate will think intelligently about his work those thoughts will be a good investment, even if they are at the expense of a little time lost to manual exertion.

No, the superintendent and foreman are not the only ones who can think to advantage; every mechanic, fireman and laborer can also use his thoughts so as to lighten his exertion and increase his efficiency. If a man is only sure he is right, he can, then, like "Davy Crockett," go ahead, but if not sure it will pay to spend some time in finding out. Conditions will vary slightly in work of the same general character, and it would be found that any rule of procedure would require an ever increasing list of exceptions. Not long since a Chapman valve was to be unseated, and I instructed the workman to hold the wheel still while the top part was being unscrewed from the body, for in this make the screw is on the end of the stem and on the inside of the gate piece, so that by holding the stem the turning of the top out of the body does not affect the gate except to slowly withdraw it. This was all right for a Chapman, but in a few days a Peet valve was to be unseated, and the man followed my former instructions by holdsng the wheel while unscrewing the top part out of the body. Now in the Peet the screw is on the middle of the stem and in the top part, and of course as the latter was turned to left it was slowly being raised from the body, as the threads were sixteen to the inch, but the stem with threads six to the inch being held, made differential screw of the thing and the valve was sprung and spoiled. In this case it was my fault not to have explained that this way was right only when the valve stems were not threaded into the top part, and it was the workman's fault that he did not take notice of the difference in construction of the valves—that he did not think. Good, every day mechanical thought would have been worth a dollar a minute if his "think" mill had been in running order.

I once had a fireman running a group of tubular boilers set in brick work, and he was instructed never to blow them off until four hours after the fires were out of the furnace. The man got another situation on my recommendation, and in a few weeks I got a letter from his employer asking me if it was a fact that I had taught the man never to blow off a boiler, etc., etc., and if so there was any good reason for it in his case where fire box boiler were used Of course, I could only answer that there was not any good reason in his case, that the former rule was good safe practice for brick-set boilers, and entirely unnecessary in the case of those internally fired. I could then see that I had done the man an injustice in instructing him in a rule of precedure with out pointing out to hsm that it had an infinite number of exceptions, and in fact, was only good where the conditons were as they exisited in the original case. On the other hand my protege should have seen the-different conditions, and reasoned that in one case the brickwork would hold heat enough to seriously injure an empty boiler, while in the other the heat is all in the boiler, and that it is as safe to blow in one minute after the fire is out as it is an hour or a day.—*Peter H. Bullock, in American Machinist.*

CUTTING WAGES AND WORKING HOURS.

The present depression of business gives a very striking proof of the patience and tolerance of the great body of men who constitute the working forces of railroads. A year ago the country was stirred with wild rumors of war and strife that the wage-earners of railroads were about to engage in against their employers to compel a large increase of pay as soon as railroads were busy with World's Fair business. These reports were without foundation and originated with those who were likely to profit from a conflict between railroad companies and their employes and with those who feared that the temptation to strike railroad companies when a good opportunity for victory came would be too strong to be resisted. The employes, however, without exception discountenanced the counsel of those who recommended that they avail thsmselves of the opportunity to compel an increase of wages, and there was not the least indication that labor troubles would have come had business come up to the promise at the beginning of the year.

The unexpected money stringency and prostration of business, however, turned the tables, and instead of the employes having an opportunity to force an increase of wages the railroad managers were in a position to reduce the same. Have they displayed the forbearance manifested by the employes? No fair-minded man will say that they have. There are some exceptions, but on most railroads wages have been reduced either directly or by decrease in the working hours in the most savage and inconsiderate manner. The loss of business has compelled many railroad companies to discharge men and reduce the working hours, but this has been done absolutely without cause on not a few roads. Some managers have been influenced *by a panicky feeling*, and contributed *to the making of hard times* by buying *nothing and stoppping* all work where it was possible to do so. Others were guided by different motives, but the result was the same. They perceived the opportunity to strike a blow at their employes and have availed themselves of it. The president of one road, which is doing a better business than it did a year ago, gave orders that the employes' time should be cut until the men began to feel the steel of hard times, and then he said squeeze again until they scream. It is needless to say that they are screaming. The man responsible for this action poses as a philanthropic friend of workingmen. Others are following a similar policy to punish their men for previous independence.

The fact is that several railroad companies are using the general depression of business to increase the net earnings of the roads. They seldom have the opportunity to cut the wages, and they are making the best of the chance. It matters not to them what suffering may be inflicted upon the families of faithful employes. They gamble with human lives with the expectation of of gaining a few points on Wall Street. A representative case is that of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. This company is carrying as many passengers as it did last year, and the entire business is done on a ready-money basis, but the talk of money stringency was no sooner heard than the hours of the shops were reduced to nearly half the regular hours. Some of the larger passenger-carrying railroads are receiving heavy earnings from the extra travel to the World's Fair, but that does not prevent them from laying off every man not absolutely essential to keep the trains running. Some of them are purchasing nothing but coal, oil, waste and wheels. The temporary saving effected in this way will have to be paid for eventually in increased expenses. Business wisdom would require the work on rolling stock and track to be kept up, and the dictates of humanity demand that employes dependent on the companies for a liveli-

hood should be kept at work; but sentiment and good sense have little consideration with those who are under the influence of the stock market.

Trainmen have been more fortunate than other classes of railway men, for it was impossible to dispense with their services or to reduce their hours on roads that are doing a good business; but shopmen and all others have suffered shamefully. Railroad mechanics are worse paid, as a rule, than skilled men in other employment. The pay at the best is too low for the skill required. When the hours of labor are reduced, the pay earned is scarcely sufficient to keep a family alive. Manufacturers and others employing mechanics have, except in very few instances, made reductions of wages, but railroads have nearly all done so. In some cases the reduction has been made in a novel form by the the discharge of all the higher-paid men. In most shops there are exceptionally skilled men who receive more than the current wages, because their work is of greater value. In private shops, men of this character receive about a third more than a common hand, but in railroad shops only from ten to fifteen per cent. more is given. This is now leveled down by the discharge of the high-class men with the expectation that they will return to work at the wages of common hands.

Railroad men are very ready to bear their share of the privations that result from hard times, but it is too much to expect that they will tamely submit to reductions where they are not necessary. This class of men are too intelligent not to understand the true condition of affairs when reductions are made without cause. They read the newspapers which publish railroad earnings, and they know how many trains are running and the amount of passengers and freight handled. In too many instances the men have obtained convincing evidence from the decreasing traffic that business was prostrated, and they cheerfully bowed to the necessary reduction or suspension of employment; but on other roads they have been compelled to accept loss of income when all indications said that the cut came without cause. Managers talk glibly about loyalty of their employes and of the superior service obtained from loyal men, but many of them are following methods which are certain to kill the cultivation of a loyal spirit, and to root out any that exists. Men engaged in this business are not wise in their generation. They are sowing seed that after not many days may be reaped in great tribulation.—*Locomtoive Engineering.*

THE COMING STORM.

The dismal tones of the prelude to the impending tragedy of ages have hardly ceased, yet the mouth-piece of plutocracy—the daily press—is prating of returning confidence and coming prosperity. As King Ahab, of scriptural times, was led to disaster and death by the lying spirits in the mouths of his prophets, so are the law privileged thieves and robbers—who are prospering and fattening on the wealth produced by the millions, while their victims are starving—lured to their destruction by the lying spirits that are voicing forth false assurances through the medium of a corrupt and mercenary press.

We raise a voice of warning to the people of the United States. Do not permit yourselves to be led into a false security! There has not been a single change in our political, social, economic, or religious relation that will bring about a single beneficial effect. Every domain of the whole social system of our country is rotten to the core. The men who are dominant in politics and industries are taking no genuine step to remove the existing evil. While millions are on the verge of starvation, and large numbers of impoverished tenants are being evicted from wretched tenements,—their only shelter against the inclemency of the weather,—nothing,

except senseless speechifying, is done in Congress or in business circles. The whole machinery of society is played out; no oiling or tinkering will put it in running order. The hulk does not contain a single sound plank. This veneered barbarism of ours will not weather the coming storm, the first blast of which has strained it to the point of dissolution. We do not wish to excite the people needlessly; already the country is aroused to the highest tension; from the green mountains of Vermont to the Gulf of California, from Puget Sound to Key West, sounds impassionate argument in favor of the most senseless propositions. Common sense is what is needed, but it is the very thing that is lacking.

There can be absolutely no change for the better so long as the laborer is deprived of even the slightest portion of the results of his labor. Manufactories are silent in every state of the Union; crops are left to rot in the fields; and while production is thus largely at a standstill,—because there is no demand, so it is claimed,—the idle laborer is starving because our devilish wage system gives to the producer a money-wage that will purchase but a small modicum of the vast amount of wares produced. For this reason we have a periodical breakdown.

For years we have predicted what is now about to come to pass. The world is blinded and made deaf by the wonderful wealth producing possibilities resulting from the use of machinery, electricity and steam. The vast wealth evident everywhere, but controlled and owned by the few, is the barrier that hinders an equitable adjustment. The rich have hardened their hearts; the poor are becoming desperate; the conflict between Gog and Magog (capital and labor) will soon burst forth in domaniac intensity. When it has spent its force, the barriers to a righteous adjustment will be swept away. The old must pass away to make room for the new; for there is *to be a new* heaven and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness.—*Carl Gleeser in Flaming Sword.*

You have a boy. What confidence he has in you! How proud he feels as he walks by your side. How you love that boy! With what innocence and earnestness he looks you in the face trying to understand all you say. What castles he builds of what he will do and be when "he gets to be a man." Look him in the face and think what a living hell you are voting to make his life. Fathers, in your blind stupidity and prejudice, you are voting to blast all his honest hopes and ambitions, without which he sinks in the scale to a mere beast of burden, a drunkard, a brute, a suicide. Is the picture startling? O, fathers, then know it is true. What will your innocent boy do when he enters the battle for bread? What business or vocation may he enter with hope of success against the organized greed of trusts, monopolies and combines? Can he ever hope to battle successfully against such power, experience and skill? No; a thousand times, NO! He may BEG a position in the employ of these kings as a drudge, a hireling to be discharged and cast adrift at their pleasure; a dreary round of working, eating; sleeping, working! All for the pleasure and profit of the scheming, cunning, who hold him in their power as a putty man. Coining his life into money! Think of that sweet, innocent face turning into the brutal by hard work and mean treatment. Disappointment! Discouragement! Draw the veil of obscurity over the end. What else can you expect? The chances are bad now, and are growing worse every day. Fathers, look your boy in the face. Tell him his castles are as either. Tell him that rather than give up your prejudice and bigotry to party, you have doomed his life to be a living hell. That rather than give up one false idea, you have decided that he should have no chance in the race of life, that his existance must be one of increasing toil and disappointment that

thieves and politicians may fatten in luxury. Can you kiss your boy, can you look him squarely in the eyes with such a feeling in your heart? You may not have that feeling, but you are doing the that ruins his life. It's your fault if you are ignorant. Don't do it. Give the boy a chance. What is party fealty to your own flesh and blood? If not for your boy's sake read sincerely that you may know how to vote intelligently.—*Coming Nation.*

If silver is demonetized and its coinage stopped, gold will soon follow suit. The people of this great American nation will see to it that it is done. They do not propose to become the slaves of a lot of gold gamblers. This is not made as a threat, but as a prophecy, or rather as a belief that manhood will triumph over greed and gold.—*Iowa Farmers' Tribune.*

—John Swinton, an old time veteran in labor's movement, the hopes and aspirations of its workers, says: "Seek for the best! Seek it thorugh organization, in unity, in harmony, in brotherhood; with pluck, pertinancy, energy and judgment, for your own sake, for the sake of mankind and for the right's sake. If the present generation of workingmen will do this, we shall see the dawn of a brighter day than the world has ever yet seen."

When slavery went down, it had the United States courts upholding it. Industrial slavery is trembling in the balance, and the United States court judges are trying to uphold it. Industrial slavery is doomed, and no court decision can save it.—*Des Moines Artisan.*

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Arena*, the greatest of our reviews comes to us for September strong as usual, and in touch with the masses, whose rights it has become the defender of, and it rises from one of the centers of the privileged classes, Boston.

"Moral and Immoral Literature," by Rev. Howard MacQueary in the September *Arena*, is a most remarkable contribution to the literature of the subject. The article will be read with deepest interest by all classes of people.

Hon. George C. Douglass on "A Money Famine in a Nation Rich in Money's Worth," and Hon. W. H. Standish on "Seven Facts About Silver," both in September *Arena*. These are two of the most notable papers that have appeared in any magazine during the year.

Locomotive Engineering should be in the hands of every worker in the mechanical department of a railroad. Each issue is a profitable money investment for the years subscription to the man wishing to rise in his profession. It reveals much of what thinkers are doing in the world of railroad mechanics, and the surest way to success is to gain knowledge. What is true of engineering in railroad work is true of the *American Machinist* for the general mechanic, time always proves that it pays to read what is worth reading.

THE hoarding of money by the individual is a crime against society. One of the limbs or organs of the man might as well monopolize and hold the circulation of the blood. Money bears the same relation to the members of the social body that blood bears to the animal. It pertains to the general welfare, as society is now organized, and no man has the right to abuse its function. It is the duty of the people to either prevent the hoarding of money, or abolish legal tender and change the social system.—*Western Laborer.*

THE alacrity with which a corporation falls back on the principle of right when it comes to a question of wage reduction is only equalled by its masterly inactivity on the question of a rise in wages when the rule of right demands the same.—Ex.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

INJURIES TO RAILROAD EMPLOYES—REDRESS—LAW OF LIABILITY.

1. *Proximate cause*: Some states and their courts have attempted to engraft upon the law contributory negligence, a rule, which, if followed out, would wholly destroy the effect of the elementary doctrine that where a railway employe's negligence directly contributed to his own injury, no recovery can be had for the concurrent negligence of another. This new doctrine introduced in some states by statute, holds that an employe may recover, notwithstanding his own negligence exposed him to the risk of the injury, if the company or corporation, as defendant knew, or by the exercise of ordinary prudence, the company. might have known of the injured employes danger and failed to exercise any dilligent care to prevent an injury such as is complained of. This new rule, if construed to mean a protection against the negligence of a co-employe, will prove far more favorable to an employe as plaintiff. than the doctrine of comparative negligence adopted in some states, viz.: Illinois, Georgia and Tennessee. (See Wharton on Negligence, 2d Ed., Sec. 334; Sherman & Redfield on Negligence, 4th Ed., Secs 102 and 104, and Patterson Accident Law, 59.)

2. *Burden of Proof:* Railway employes about to sue for an injury must keep well in mind that the authorities are greatly in conflict on the question as to which party—the employe or the company—must assume the burden of proof on the issues of contributory negligence in actions for personal injuries. A number of courts of high standing hold that the onus is upon the injured employe as plaintiff, to show that the injuries complained of growing out of his service to the company were not caused by any want of negligence on the part of the injured employe. This rule prevails in at least *eleven states. But* while these courts of the eleven states jurisdiction hold that contributary negligence is an affirmative defense for the employer, they hold, also, with few exceptions, that it is not incumbent on an injured employe as plaintiff to offer evidence to show the exercise of due care, unless his case discloses such a state of facts as to raise a presumption of contributary negligence against the injured employe, in such case the employe will find the burden resting upon him to move the presumption of his carelessness.

Without the introduction of evidence, the law does not raise any presumption in favor of or against either the employer or employe. The disposition of railway employes to take care of themselves and to keep out of danger's way may be regarded as an element tending to deny the charge of contributary negligence. Hence the absense of any fault on the part of the employe, injured may be inferred from the circumstances, and the ordinary habits, conduct and motives of men. (See Johnson v. R. R. Co., 20 N. Y., 6 S,) upon them to show that, in case of injury, they were free from fault, because a bare presumption may prove insufficient; some tangible proof, together with attending circumstances, ought to have been to show that the employe was not in fault. (Squire v. R. R. Co., 36 N. Y.. Sup. 459.)

3. *Voluntary Exposure to Danger—When Justifiable.*—In this age of heroism no vocation affords greater opportunities to accomplish deeds of heroism than that of railroading. In a legal sense it should be remembered by employes that the law does not regard it as negligence for an employe to risk his life or place himself in a position of great danger in an effort to save the life of another, or to rescue one from a sudden peril or great bodily harm. But an employe who rashly or unnecessarily exposes himself to danger, even in an effort to save the life of another, cannot recover damages for injuries thus brought upon himself; but the law has upheld employes who, in their

attempt to rescue others in great and imminent peril, where they were warranted by their surrounding circumstances in exposing life and limb to a very high degree of danger. In such cases an employe is not legally chargeable with the consequences of errors of judgment naturally resulting from the excitement and confusion of the moment; and the law declares that if such employe does not act rashly, and is nevertheless injured, the result should be attributed to the party, company or corporation whose negligence created the peril which justified the risk on the part of the employe. (So held in R. R. Co v. Landengorf, 48 Ohio St. 316. Peton v. R. R. Co., 41 La. Ann. 871. Eckert v. R. R. Co., 43 N. Y. 502. Rover on Railroads 1209.

4. *Attempts to Escape Imminent Peril on apparent Danger.*—It is a well settled rule of law that an employe, when by the negligence of another has been placed in a situation of real or apparent imminent peril is not required, in attempting to escape therefrom, or to use the judgment and discretion that would be required of him, and other circumstances. This rule is generally applied to passengers who had reasons to apprehend danger from collission, etc. It is the purpose of recent acts of legislature to make the same rule apply to co-employes, but the rule has not as yet passed through the firey ordeal of our higher courts. Hence tht discriminating between the public and employes is plainly apparent. Thus the law declares that if in attempting to escape from danger a passenger has no time to deliberate, and, while acting on the instinct of self-preservation, and as a prudent person under the circumstances, if injured, while adopting a dangerous alternate, such passenger may recover from the carrier that compelled him to act, whether it be the carriers fault or anothers; and this is where no injury would have happened had no attempt to escape been made. But the law generally upholds the doctrine that similar acts upon the part of an employe will be charged as negligence against him where the negligent acts of self-preservation upon his part which result in injury to him, and by reason thereof he cannot recover. Twomly v. R. R. Co., 69 N. Y. 158. Wheelan v. R. R. Co., 38 Fed. Rep. 15. R. R. Co. v. Louis, 35 Ill. App. 447.

5. *Extricating an Injured Employe.*—Where an employe suffers an injury, partly because of his contributary negligence, and further injuries are inflicted through an error of judgment on the part of his co-servants in attempting to extricate the injured employe from his perilous position, no liability can rest against the company or employer therefor. Thus, if an employer is throw under a train by his own negligence and suffers injuries at the hands of others while the train is backing, no recovery can be had. Rhing v. R. R. Co., 53 Hun. 321.

6. *Intoxication no Excuse for Negligence.*—The use of intoxicants is no excuse in law for contributary negligence on the part of an employe. A partially helpless employe, whose instincts of self-preservation are blunted and while in that condition places himself in a position of danger cannot recover for an injury unless the conduct of the defendant company is wilful or guilty of negligence subsequent to that of the injured person or employe, But an employe, while intoxicoted, known to be in a position of danger, will not justify a company in failing to take proper precaution to prevent inflicting needless injury to him. Indeed, it has been held that an employe who has been reduced to a state of helplessness by intoxication, imposes upon his fellow servants the duty of exercising special care and dilligence in his behalf. Werner v. R. R. Co., 91 Mo. 378. R. R. Co. v. Kean, 61 Md. 154.

7. *Criminal Negligence.* — Special statutes rendering railway employes criminally liable for any negligence occasioning the death of person or persons cannot be otherwise than be of vast concern to such employes. Mas-

sachusets was the first state to enact a law imposing upon railroads a penalty by fine for causing the death of a passenger or, other person, not an employe, by reason of the negligence or carelessness of the corporation (employe) operating the road. But this statute inflicted a burden upon the company, merely and subsequently, the law-making powers in a number of states have enacted special laws rendering the employes liable to indictment and criminal prosecution by fine and imprisonment in case of gross negligence or criminal carelessness, whereby the loss of life results from such act of theirs while on duty in a company's service.

8. *Deposit to Secure Faithful Service.*—A stipulation in a contract of employment for the retention of a part of the employes wages by a railway company as security for the faithful discharge of his duties, and making the president or some other officer the sole and final judge as to whether or not the facts on which the forfeiture depends, have arisen, is a void contract as calculated to oust the courts of their jurisdiction. But the Illinois Court of Appeals in case of R. R. Co. v. Blanchard (35 Ill. App., 481), it was held that the superintendent of such company should be the final arbiter in such cases, but sought to mitigate the harshness of the ruling by declaring that no forfeiture under such a clause will be permitted unless it be shown that he acted in good faith and in a reasonable, and not in an arbitary or capricious manner.

MANUFACTURERS AND SILVER.

While it is the wellnigh unanimous opinion of Wall Street Bankers and the Board of Trade, which are largely controlled and dominated by bankers, that the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act should be repealed, and that unconditionally, it is worthy of note that not only labor bodies but such associations of business men as are not controlled and *which cannot* be coerced by the banks do not favor unconditional repeal and are outspoken in favor of silver money. The Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, a body which has not, as yet at least, been classed among the cranks, rejected a resolution which demanded the unconditional repeal of the clause, and, with only three dissenting votes, passed a series of resolutions which denied, in strong and specific terms, that the financial depression was due, in any degree, to the Sherman Act or to the use of silver as money. The resolutions declared emphatically in favor of of bimetallism and abundant currency. Were such resolutions adopted by a Farmers' Alliance or by a body of workingmen, the plutocratic press could and no doubt would waive them aside as the irresponsible vaporings of a lot of silver cranks and inflation lunatics. They will hardly venture to treat the Manufacturers' Club so cavilerly, the club is quite too respectable to be dealt with in that fashion. Even the clever editors will find themselves constrained to admit that men like James Dobson, the great carpet manufacturer, know some few things about financial matters; and when such men range themselves on the same side as the workingmen, it becomes the able editors to treat their opinions with respect. There has been a persistant effort made to make it appear that only a few men interested in silver mines, together with a few Populist cranks, were opposed to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman Act. In the face of the outspoken declaration of the Manufacturers' Club, it will require an uncommon degree of hardihood to continue making such a statement. It is hardly too much to say that on the side of free silver are to be found all the producing classes, farmers, artisans, laborers and manufacturers; while opposed to them are the classes who live by usury of various kinds, together with those who have been coerced by the banks or manipulated by the administration. It is not a sectional question, as it has been made to appear; it is not the West and South against the East, as has been represented; it is the workers of all sections against the shirkers of all sections—the producers of wealth against the devourers of industry.—Journal K. of L.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

D. M. W., H. BREITENSTEIN, Laramie, Wyo.
D. W. F., GEO. C. MILLER, Ellis, Kan.
D. R. S., J. N. CORBIN, Denver, Colo.
D. F. S. & T., W. L. CARROLL, Denver, Colo.
D. STAT., L. J. IHM, Omaha, Neb.

Editor and Manager of the Magazine,
J. N. CORBIN,
Office, Room 14, McClelland Block,
P. O. Box 740. Denver, Colo.

District Assembly No. 82, K. of L. (Union Pacific Employes) met in its Tenth Annual Session at Denver, 9 A. M., Monday, Sept. 25th. The headquarters for delegates was at the Lindell Hotel, and the Lindell Hall in the hotel building was used for the sessions, which lasted, three full days of nine hours each.

The following were the officers and delegates present:

H. Breitenstein, Laramie, Wyo.; Geo. C. Miller, Kansas City, Kan.; J. N. Corbin, Denver, Colo.; W. L. Carroll. Denver, Colo.;

John G. Miller Cheyenne, Wyo.; Louis J. Ihm, Omaha, Neb.; John R. Mueller, Ellis, Kan.; Peter Gorman; Denver, Colo. G. R. Copeland, Cheyenne, Wells, Colo.; S. E. Sealey, Laramie, Wyo.; Chas. Carpenter, Evanston, Wyo.; James Francis, Rawlins, Wyo.; Joseph Herrod, North Platte, Neb.; T. Roach, Green River, Wyo.; James Nolan Kansas City, Kan.; Joseph Edwards, South Butte, P. L. Holmes, Pocatello, Ida.; Fred A. Chamberlain, Shoshone, Ida. Matt Foster; Council Bluffs, Iowa. Laban Heward; Almy, Wyo. James M. Kenney, Omaha, Neb.; Wm. G. Ballard, Albina, Ore.; H. W. Beckett, Ogden, Utah.; E. Teesdale; Portland, Ore. Thos. E. Dowd, Ft. Worth, Tex.; T. E. Kirby, Portland, Ore.;

The times presents many serious aspects to labor. The present is one when every man feels that something is out of joint in the government of social and industrial relations, and the national tendency is for those who are the most disturbed to feel ugly toward others, and it is such times that labor organizations prove their great value as a controlling power, as a regulating and guiding force. They bring men together where they can reason together, and where reason can be made to control, there right will prevail.

The representatives of labor who convened in Denver, Sept. 25th, showed in a marked degree, the influences the times have brought on most men in the industrial walks of life, yet still more the influences of organization. The disposition was not to snarl at the effects or those who seemingly might be directly responsible for them, but to seriously consider the causes and what would best remove them, backed by a determination to do what is right, aconsciousness that what is wrong can be righted, and that jar and disturbance is not a necessary part of the transposition; that haste sometimes makes waste; that a conclusion reached after calm consideration is better than jumping in the dark.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted as the sentiment of the assembly on the general question now agitating the people:

"WHEREAS, Those who control the money of ths nation control the Industry of the nation, taking from the producers the surplus and using the power of their gains to oppress those who labor, forcing the laborers everywhere to unite to defend themselves against them; and,

"In the interest of the money power, traitors in congress, by a conspiracy with English shylocks, destroyed a large part of the paper money of the nation, substituting therefor an interest-bearing debt and demonetized silver, thus contracting the circulating medium over one-half, thus making it possible for the few to control the medium of exchange, and the present industrial depression with its consequent armies of idle men and starving families, is the natural result of such a course; and,

"The Union Pacific railroad, the operation of which furnishes us with employment, depends in a great measure for its business on the silver mining industry of the Rocky mountain region hauling out the product o

the mines, and in the supplies necessary for the population depending thereon; and,

"The money power, the common enemy of the producing classes, has prostrated the silver mining industry, thus reducing the business of the railroad to a point that the managers thereof have reduced and are seeking further reduction of wages of operating workmen; and,

"The restoration of silver to its constitutional place in the money of the nation would at once set the wheels of industry in motion and remove all excuse for wage reduction; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we demand from Congress the immediate restoration of silver to its rightful monetary functions as it stood prior to 1873; that we demand that the interest-bearing bonds of the nation be paid off with full legal tender money, including gold, silver and paper known as greenbacks, and that the law creating national banks be repealed and postal savings banks be substituted therefore.

"*Resolved*, That we call the attention of the directors managers and stockholders of the Union Pacific Co. to the fact that the restoration of silver will give an abundance of business to the railroad; that we the employes, are with them mutually, interested in and thus remove all excuse for the reduction of force and wages, and that it is their duty to join with us in this demand on Congress, and should they fail to do their duty in this line they forfeit all right to loyalty from their employes to the mutual interests depending on the full operation of the road."

There is recognized in this a mutual interest between employer and employes, and anything that results in an injury to those mutual interests demands the co-operation of both in removing it. That if one side fails to do their part in that, the other cannot be expected to be loyal to them. If workingmen must suffer from industrial depression because the employer suffers, and are willing to do their part to remove the depression, the employer should co-operate with them or be left open to the charge that their claims of a necessity for wage reductions have other than the reasons offered.

Resolutions were adopted favoring co-operation with kindred organizations, especially such as will unite all *classes of workingmen*, and work for the best interests of all. E. V. Debs' efforts to unite all railroad employes were commended as a move in the right direction, as it is in the same direction the K. of L. are striving, only falling short in the extent that it goes. The District was organized to promote the interests of Union Pacific employes as a whole, and it is on the side of and the promoter of all that will bring about unity of thought and action, seeking the greatest good to the greatest number.

Considerable time of the session was devoted to considering ways and means for increasing the usefulness of the MAGAZINE which is deemed a necessary factor in carrying on the work of the organization. It will continue, devoted to the interests of employe, and employer for what is right to one cannot be wrong to the other. It will speak, for the right of all railroad employes, for a wrong to one cannot be a right to another.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year.

D. M. W., H. Breitenstein, Laramie, Wyo.; D. R. S., J. N. Corbin, Denver, Colo.; D. F. S., and Treas., Wm L. Carroll, Denver, Colo.; D. Stat., L. J. Ihm, Omaha, Neb.

The Executive Board are, H. Breitenstein, Chairman; J. N. Corbin, Secretary; D. R. Munro, Shoshone, Idaho.; E. Teesdale, Portland, Ore.; Geo. C. Griffin, Almy, Wyo.; Peter Gorman, Denver, Colo.; Geo. C. Miller, Kansas City, Kan.; L. J. Ihm, Omaha, Neb.; Joseph Herrod, North Platte, Neb.

The court officers are: Wm, G. Ballord, T. E. Kirby, S. E. Sealey, judges; E. Teesdale, judge advocate; Matt Foster, clerk; J. N. Corbin, editor magazine.

The next session will be held in Denver, Colo., Sept. 5th, 1894. The tenth session, just closed, showed in a marked degree a determination on the part of the delegates to continue the work of the Order on the lines marked out at the founding of the D.A.; to move ahead, not backwards; to consider the rights of others in all action taken.

Railroad managers are quite apt to complain when their employes demand an increase in wages when railroad business in good, but is it not just as right as managers demanding all the traffic will hear in freight aud passenger rates or they now demanding a reduction in wages because they say business is dull?

When the employes of the Union Pacific were faced as a whole in 1884 with a common affliction in the shape of a general reduction in wages their first thought was to get together in one grand body. It was the most natural thing to do and the result was good. But, after a period when all seemed to be going well, thts feature of strength has lost sight of, the tendency was than to division. But just why such a move should be good at one time and not another, no one seems to be prepared to answer. Since the panic of this summer has alarmed all; some getting a reduction and others fearing it, this same disposition, shown in 1884, develops. It certainly indicates what ought to be carried on all the time at present it looks too much like simply a war measure, not dominated by the reasoning powers that ought to rule all organized movements, and which is not apt to take the lead in a time of general alarm unless men are drilled to it in time of peace. It will so prove if it is dropped when the immediate cause for alarm passes. Agitate, educate, organize, has been the watch cry for labor for years and must be for year to come. Organization is of little use without education, there is nothing but education to bind and make it effective. This cannot be gained by spasmotic efforts it must be by a steady constant move. Let the effects set this in motion and all men resolve to keep it up.

Reports indicate that the American Railway Union, is growing rapidly in the west. Its main feature is to unite all railroad employes regardless of occupation, this principle is idential with that of the K. of L. as applied by our District consequently there can be no clash. Its growth demonstrates that in time principles find recognition when once set forth; prejudice that blinds some from seeing it in one direction does not always in another.

The wage reductions on the Union Pacific the past month has been rather sweeping. All men receiving monthly salaries, section men, section foremen, all men in the bridge and building department and freight handlers at all stations, adding the coal miners at Almy & Carbon and Longshoremen at Portland, includes many thousand men. The vote of the men in other departments on the question of a reduction was a negative on all three proposition submitted by the committee representing those branches, and on the report being submitted to Mr. Dickinson he gave no intimation as to what the further intention of the company in the reduction line may be. As it at present stands, it effects severely the low paid men who in justice ought to be the last to receive it if it must come on any. The reduction was ten per cent on monthly men receiving from $60 to $100 per month but in case of section men and freight hindlers it will average fifteen per cent and is in some cases twenty per cent. This makes it appear as a case of who can be reached with the least trouble. So far this move has raised no disturbance it is to be hoped justice will come to all in time and without the necessity of it.

The ten per cent reduction order of the L. of N. Railway Co. has been arranged with the employes on the following basis.

"The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will agree to restore the pay of the men on December 1, 1893, providing the condition of the company will allow of it being done, this to be determined by a conference of the

committee and the president and general manager. In case of failure to agree, the subjeht matter shall be submitted to a board of arbitration, their findings to be binding, such board of arbitration to consist of one member chosen by the committee and one member by the company, the two to select a third. Should an agreement be reached on the above basis, we will undertake to secure the passage of a resolution by the board of directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company approving of such an agreement."

It is expected that a similar aarangement will be effected between the Denver and Rio Grande Co. and its employes.

WAGES AND RATES.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Sept. 9.—As chairman of the executive board of Union Pacific employes, you may quote me in reply to General Manager Dickenson's statement to the press, as follows: While "shopmen receive on the Union Pacific from 18 to 27½ per cent more wages" than those on other roads mentioned, computed on a mileage basis the greatest difference between engine men is between the Union Pacific (8.07 cents per mile), and the Rock Island (5.91 cents per mile), a difference of 2.05 cents per mile. There is also a difference between the Union Pacific and its competitors that may throw more light on this question. Here are three expense bills for goods shipped by as many different merchants, computed on a mileage basis, which show the Union Pacific receiving for the same goods 5.11 cents per mile to their competitors' 2.02 cents per mile, a difference of over 70 per cent. more than their competitors, who pay 27½ per cent. less wages than we receive on the Union Pacific west of Cheyenne. While traffic rates may vary a little at various points, the Union Pacific receives 70 per cent. on through rates.

This inequality of rates exists on the main line west of Cheyenne, with a probable exception to Ogden. But since their competitors allow the Union Pacific 70 per cent. on through freight rates, they are no great source of trouble. Our general manager tells us in the same statement that "while the Union Pacific had operated 60,000,000 more car miles in the first six months of 1893, as compared with a like period of 1892, the company has actually earned $830,000 less for that much increased service over last year," and yet the merchants say the rates are the same as in 1892, and their expense bills bear them out in this. A reduction of 9 and 10 cents per ton for mining coal has been ordered, no doubt to decrease the output of coal, for fear the company would be compelled to call into service some of their idle motive power to move it, and make the business appear too good to have men accept further reductions.

The coal won't get away. They can haul it later when further reductions are accepted, and receive the same rate for transporting it. Although miners receive 9 and 10 cents less for mining it, the consumers will continue to pay the same per ton for coal, and if the coal dealers' prayer for a severe winter is answered, we will be in luck if we don't pay more. Should our merchants engage in a business venture by which they could extort from their customers 70 per cent. more than their competitors, it would hardly be tolerated. The Union Pacific employes are not a small portion of the people in the West who have cheerfully submitted to this because of a difference in wages paid, knowing that the difference in wages does not keep pace with increased cost of living, caused principally from reasons above stated. The wage earners' share of the proceeds of his labor is far from being computed as running from profit into grand larceny.—*H. Breitenstein in the Rocky Mountain News.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

ARMSTRONG, Kan., Sept. 22, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

We have had real dry, dusty, hot weather for the past month, interspersed with Sahara simoons, the wind blowing from the south as if it had come out of a hot furnace located somewhere in Kansas.

On the 13th of September the mercury ran up to 101 degrees government gauge. The long sought for rain fell on the night of the 18th and made everything lovely again.

The shops are still working short time—thirty-five hours a week, with very few men leaving the employ of the company. A good many of the boys are going to the Windy City to see the elephant; but their lingering there is very limited, as their funds are low on account of being tied up in the merciless banks of Kansas. With all their hardships they give Uncle Sam great praise for his elephantine prodigy. The shops are all shingled, Oregon cedar being the material. It took a million of them to cover the entire shops. The old ones being used to make steam to run the machinery of the coach shop. Their combustion was so great the company had to put an additional fireman to shovel them into the fiery furnace. The monthly men got their cut in wages according to the amount earned in each calendar month. There was no talk of a strike amongst them so far as I could learn. Their external emotions seemed to be tranquil, while I cannot judge much about their inward thoughts or feelings, but I think their silent feelings was rather perturbed. Business on the road is getting better but not as good as it should be. The price of cereals are low and the farmers do not want to part with the fruits of their toil without a fair price for labor and capital involved. Everything in and around the shops is going along smoothly at present.

Trouble is portended for the company if they cut the wages of the rank and file of their men. True, they are paying better than most roads running in parallel with their line of road, and are getting service for value received, as they get the best mechanics in America to work for them. There is very little material spoiled in course of construction and repairing in the shops on account of the competency of the men now employed by them. With the road men very few accidents happen through carelessness on their part. The company have good men all around in their service and should leave well enough alone.

In the strike of the machinists and pipe fitters at Armour's packing house on account of the reduction of wages, the striking mechanics were beaten, as other men were found to fill their places. The butchers on strike at Swift's packing house suffered a like fate on the same conditions, although both strikes were just. The great trouble is that the supply of labor far exceeds the demand. One other thing among workingmen is wanted, namely, that when times are good and good money is earned by them they should be more frugal and economical with their wages, and always prepared for trouble. Less rum and romance should be their motto.

Everything looks here now as if the turning point for the better has come, although I would not advise any class of working men seeking employment to come this way at present. Nothing new around the shops.

AU BOUT DE SON.

SHOSHONE, Sept. 24, '93.

Editor Magazine:

McMurrain, the roadmaster, has again given evidence of the personality he has. He comes again, with a venomous repetition of his recent letter in the local paper, without making the least attempt to reply to or deny the statement made by "Sage Brush" two months ago. But it is pleasing to turn from the contemplation of such beings as he, to the consideration of the agreeable fact that there is an evident awakening of the working people to the knowledge that the only road to better conditions for the toilers lies through the ballot box. That the producers' only salvation is to unite politically, and this they are doing in the People's Party. The labor organization is good, has done much good in the past and will continue to do much good in the future, but the labor organization only serves the purpose of a buffer—to reduce the force of the shocks which are coming upon us so thick and fast now-a-days. Shocks to our wages, to our working hours, to our privileges and rights as workingmen. It is also a school in which we exchange ideas, and broaden our views, it serves all of these purposes and yet these are only temporary, preliminary to the more effective and permanent results to be obtained through political action.

And is there not great need of a most radical change in our methods and practice? What is a shop foreman to-day? Is he anything more or less than a slave driver, urging men on to the limit of their endurance? Or what is the difference between a section foreman of to-day, who, when his week's work is done, may not leave his section on Sunday without permission of the Road Master, and the serf in England of old, who, with his brass collar about his neck, could not leave the neighborhood of his master without the permission of that important personage. Mr. Editor, if the workingmen of this State will but make the effort at the polls next year, they will control affairs in this State, is the opinion of

SAGE BRUSH.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., Sept. 21, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

It is a long time since you had anything in the Magazine from here. So I thought I would drop you a few lines to say we are still on deck, under the shadow of Castle Rock. Work along the main line at this point is good, and improving every day.

We are still on short time in the shops, seven hours per day for five days in the week. Still everything goes on smoothly enough, in all departments except the car department where there is more or less (generally more) friction all the while. Our car foreman does not seem to be possessed of an over-stock of horse sense, does not even know how to let well-enough alone. He is one of those little creatures, who is always sure to bring trouble wherever he goes. He does not understand the commonest courtesies of life. He cannot issue the simplest order or command, without impregnating the air around, for several yards, with the vilest blasphemy and lowest vulgarity. His most pitiable characteristic is his inability to control his mouth. It goes off at half-cock, and everybody knows for weeks, and even months, who he is "laying for." "Oh, I am laying for — — —," he will say, and tie a can on every —— of them. His mouth might be tied with great advantage to himself and credit to the company.

A branch of the American Railway Union was organized here, some three weeks ago, and now has a membership of about 120. President Debbs and W. P. Howard paid glowing tributes to the K. of L. and their General Master Workman, T. V. Powderly. Will write more next time.

Yours,

"SARCASTIC."

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa. Sept. 17, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

Matters here at the terminus are not all serene just now owing to the various and varied reductions in wages. There was a feeling of resignation observed on the part of men working for day wages when the salaried men were reduced, but that is now a thing of the past because of a notice reducing section men to a dollar fifteen, and truckmen to one sixty, while the miscellaneous lot of employes about Union Pacific Transfer are reduced to one seventy-five. No more disappointed lot of men are to be found than those who a week ago would not take the trouble to consult about what men who had intelligence knew was impending over all. L. A. 1300 is receiving a constant stream of accessions from those who couldn't see (a short time since) the benefit of a labor organization when everything was going on well.

Nothing could be more apparent all summer than the intention of the management to cut wages, but these people can't see through a ladder, it seems, and allowed all sorts of irrelevant matters to distract their attention from the real question of interest to all, and now the hard work of re-organization of forces and arranging of plans of resistance must be gone through before we can tell exactly where we are at. The bane of society is this weak slothfulness and ignorance which prevents men from grasping the vital points of interest, and permits men to be led by the nose, instead of acting in a manly way, to conserve the interests of humanity. While we are going wild over each other's religious predilections, or free coinage of silver, or the respective merits of democracy, or republicanism, tariff or free trade, and learning to "hate each other for the love of God," instead of loving and helping one another, for our common humanity. our masters who know a good thing when they see it profit by our weak foolishness and reserve still more than formerly of the proceeds of our labor; not truly, because of the necessities of the business, but as was said the other day at Kansas City, by a prominent employer, "because it's customary, in times of financial depression, to cut wages and we are going to do it." The proposition to hasten the meeting of the D. A. meets with hearty approval from the Knights here and we think that some way to bring about a better state of affairs will be found.

Respectfully and fraternally,

NEMO.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

We are in receipt of a letter from J. C. McMurrain, of Shoshone, a roadmaster on the Idaho Division, which was sent for publication. It being but a re-hash of his letter to the *Shoshone Journal*, that was republished in "Sage Brush's" letter of last month, we do not give it space. The character of the man is well shown in his letter, and it seems strange that any division superintendent would keep such a man in as responsible position as roadmaster. He has been charged with being an overbearing bully and his correspondence completely sustains this charge. Fault has been found at times with the tone of the letters of some of our correspondents, but never have we received one, let alone print it, of the character of this one.

EDITOR.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 29, '93.

Editor Magazine.

As affairs have moved along so smoothly, the past month, we have nothing of special interest to refer to this month. There has been no increase in work or business here since the panic in July, yet less is heard of it. People seem to have got used to it. Nearly all the banks have resumed except the saving banks and they are still shut and are likely to be for some time yet. Workingmen should study this bankers panic of the past summer in all its phases. If they would put the knowledge thus gained into practical use, it would in the end more than repay them for the loss and distress sustained.

The political parties have got their tickets in the field. The populists joined issues with the

democracy, which has mixed matters considerable. The republicans have now put their ticket in the field, and it has been repudiated by a large part of that party.

The part of the democracy, that would not fuse with the people's party are talking of putting a ticket in the field, as also the disaffected republicans. This is a sure sign of the way party lines are being obliterated, and a time, too, when the people's party should have stood firm to their principles and thus commanded the respect of all good citizens who are now dissatisfied and seeking better government.

The little flurry of excitement over wage reductions rumors that came along last month has about died out. All seem to be patiently waiting future events.

The reduction on the Rio Grande has gone into effect, under protest on the part of the men affected, who are awaiting the presence here of the grand officers of the various organizations. Nothing of a serious nature is expected to follow. The present is a trying one for labor, thousands in enforced idleness, while a less return for their labor is demanded from those who are given employment, and it was all brought about, causes for depression and all, by the moneyed and employing classes.

The employing class bring on a depression and then demand that labor suffer because of their act. It ought to teach labor the necessity of their taking a direct hand in the regulation of affairs.

District Assembly 82 has held its tenth annual session here this week and all have trusted that it has taken action and laid out a course that will prove to the best interest of all.

Union Pacific employes owe much to the district assembly for its past work, and look to it to lead in the work of the future. As our local assembly does not meet till the last of the week, but few of the members here had an opportunity of meeting the delegates from the various points on the system.

XXX.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Sept. 27, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

The indications now are that we will remain on short time for the rest of this year. But while thirty-five hours a week is the general rule many are making ten and fifteen hours a day. Business on the road is better than ever, if number of cars and tons of freight are a criterion to go by, and engine and train men making form fifty to fifty-five days a month. H. Osborne is vacating at Evanston H. Brestenstein and S. E. Sealy are in Denver attending the D. A. Session. Unless more time is worked soon it is evident the work cannot be kept up with the present forces at this point. The rolling mill I understand will soon be started up again and relieve in part the monotony of many idle men. The freight handlers received notice of a reduction to take effect the 18th of this month, as did the bridge and building department. This takes in about the all unorganized employes on the system unless they have had their eyes opened and joined the A. R. U. since then. There is not a single principle in a labor organization that will reach the conscience of some men half as quick as a ten or twenty per cent reduction and with a greater fortune of those who have always received the benefits of the efforts of others without any expense to themselves, there is only one remedy left them for redress, hence the disposition to want to strike; or rather, they want some one else to strike and do the corporation up, for which they have nothing but reproach without inquiring into the cause for a reduction of of wages, and the justice or injustice of such reduction. If they will ever strike at the cause I am with them, and will no longer consider them as "wood ticks" who are carried by organized labor and feeding on that which carries them. As none of this class seldom ever subscribes for a paper or magazine that has been contending for their rights, they are not within the reach of those for whom they have always been a stumbling block. The A. R. U. is making considerable progress among them, and I devoutly wish that this progress may be continued until all worthy of membership may have enlisted in the "grand army of peace," because to be prepared for war is the most effectual means for preserving peace.

LXXXII

RETROSPECT.

The roses were not just so sweet, perhaps,
As we thought they would surely be,
And the blossoms were not so pearly white
As of yore, on the orchardtree;
But the summer has gone, for all of that,
And with sad reluctant heart
We stand at rich autumn's open door
And watch its form depart.

The skies were not just so blue, perhaps,
As we hoped they would surely be,
And the waters were rough that washed our boats,
Instead of the old calm sea;
But the summer has gone, for all of that,
And the golden-rod is here.
We can see the gleam of the golden sheen
In the hand of the ageing year.

The rest was not quite so real, perhaps,
As we hoped it might prove to be,
For instead of leisure came work sometimes,
And the days dragged wearily;
But the summer has gone. for all of that;
The holiday time is over,
And busy hands in the harvest-field
Have garnered their golden store.

The summer was not such a dream, perhaps,
Of bliss as we thought 'twould be,
And the beautiful things we planned to do
Went amiss, for you and me;
Yet still it has gone, for all of that,
And we lift our wistful eyes
To the land where beyond the winter snows
Another summer lies.

Kathleen R. Wheeler, in October Lippincott's

CLIPPINGS.

"There are people who never act honestly except on compulsion."

***

"What the world needs is not more churches but fewer hypocrites."

***

"A good action is never thrown away, though done to a man in want."

***

"Legal possession of wealth does not necessarily imply its moral possession."

***

"Never bet with a man who talks too much; he will be sure to sneak if he loses."

***

"Short stories are the only kind that pass down to posterity in the form of traditions."

***

"It is not so much our financial policy that is out of order as our intelligence and integrity."

***

"The world will swallow anything if it can only be persuaded that it will cure an imaginary ill."

***

"It often happens that when a man's mind refuses to bring him to see the truth, his stomach will."

***

"Why is capital punishment like a dear relative?" One is a sin twister and the other a twin sister."

***

"This is a life which we are lucky if we make one friend out of an average of one hundred acquaintances."

***

"Congress is hard at work trying to allay the distrust of the people—in the great confidence game of the bankers."

***

"What are you doing to help change public sentiment in favor of equal rights and equal chances to obtain?"

***

"We will never be rid of Cæsar's usurpations and tyranny so long as we honor his superscription upon a piece of metal."

***

"Class laws may be a cause of the hard times, but an ignorant and dishonest public sentiment is at the bottom of class laws."

***

"More equal opportunities to make a living and attain real happiness are what the American *people* want, rather than more money."

"The best way to help an enterprising young man is to keep out of his way and leave the road clear. If he is any good he will travel it."

***

"The American people are on the wrong track Instead of studying the money and tariff questions, they should strive to solve the labor problem."

***

"One of the cunning schemes of fleecing the people—National Banking—has ventured a little too far after wool, and is now getting shorn itself."

***

"Government of the people, by the people, for the people," as at present constituted, means government of the devil by the devil,—for the devil."

***

"For some unexplained reason, those whom the majority of us consider hardly worth saving are generally most anxious to have the operation performed on them

***

"If the number of men with 'no visible means of support, continues to increase, there will soon be enough of them to capture all the police courts in the country."

***

"Let the Shylocks lock their treasures ever so shyly, the theif in the night will overturn their tables—turn their tables against them. They've been robbing the poor, and will be robbed in return."

***

"Never judge a man by appearances. A shabby old coat may contain a newspaperman, while the man wearing a high-toned plug hat and supporting a dude cane, may be a delinquent subscriber."

***

"The best place in which to conceal your money from the prying eyes of a burglar, is a good bank.—*Chicago Tribune.*"

"Yes, give it to the biggest thief you know, and neither the burglar nor yourself need pry after it very much."

***

"How foolish for the people to put their trust in banks that are washed and mined by every storm and flood, which must inevitably sometime give way to their steady erosions! Better plant their faith in the field of labor, whose harvests shall never fail while there is a *man* to till the ground."

***

"Champlain Milburn, in his prayer in the Senate, alludes to the members as 'the servants of the Lord.' In view of the vicious legistion and bibulous habits of that body, of late years, it would require moral as well as physical blindness to assume that they were anything more than servants of the devil."

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII. NOVEMBER, 1893. No. 10.

THE EMPLOYES UNDER A RECEIVER.

The employes of the Union Pacific company have had much food for thought furnished them the past summer. Beginning with the panic in midsummer, events have followed in quick succession, that must have made an impression on the dullest of minds.

Reduction in the hours of labor to the point of bare subsistence from the returns therefrom; men forced out of employment entirely, and a large part given a reduction in the rate received, and others apparently threatened with a like affliction, and, as a finale, the appointment of a receiver. That all this is but the effect resulting from economic causes reaching all branches of industry is plain. These effects have not been confined to this particular system, but are common to the whole country. In dealing with it, therefore, influences that reach beyond the personality of the system must be considered, excepting the extent that it may have been aggravated by that personality, which, in a measure, must be remedied locally.

The relationship between employer and employe has been receiving great attention the past few years, and probably nowhere to a greater extent nor in a broader light than on the Union Pacific system. Consequently, it must be expected that general economic conditions affecting those relations will in the same degree receive attention by the employe, will cause anxiety as to what is likely to result. Undoubtedly many believe that the appointment of a receiver materially changed the relations that have existed. Apparently an attempt has been made to make it appear so, judging from newspaper reports, or they have originated with those who had given the question no thought or assumed that, because in several cases in the past where receivers had control of railroad property, differences having arisen with the employes, they were apparently arranged in a different method than was usual when the company itself had control, and to the disadvantage of the workmen. But such does not indicate that the relationship is changed in the least or that justice, right and equity will not rule as it should rule at all times and under all conditions.

The view of the matter that seems to be nearest right and the best supported by precedents is that a receivership can be made to the advantage of the men engaged in the practical operation of a railroad, if it is not always so. The personality of the receiver has much to do in regulating that, just as does the disposition and character of a general manager have much to do in the establish-

him right, we believe will be pleased to shift the responsibility of a decision in many cases he is now compelled to meet in the relations of company and employes; as a rule, superintendents and managers are but employes themselves and are compelled now by demands from powers over them to do many acts they detest.

We believe that the difficulties that have risen in the past will not end until the railroads are owned and operated by the public, but time must pass before that will be accomplished, and in the mean time, if there is any more rational means of meeting those difficulties than have been practiced, let us adopt it. It is a question that should have the immediate and serious consideration of all bodies of railroad men as well as railroad managers.

What questions may arise in the near future between railroad companies and their employes can only be surmised, but there is no reason to believe that they will be less serious than have arisen in the past or that employes will be any less ready to contend for what they claim as right. The question is what method should be pursued, and be prepared to pursue it.

Our constitutions, as now framed, consider but one final method, as if there was no other. May it not in time be considered as the ox cart as compared to the locomotive, as a means of transportation? The arguments of grievance and adjustment committees before general managers have been in the line of equity. Will they have any less force before a court whose decision can be enforced? It is from such men the pleaders will have to come—it can not be expected from those drilled in the musty precedents of past *ages.*

WHY ARE MEN IDLE?

If every man in the United States who is willing and able to work and has it not, or only in a limited degree, or the return therefrom is not sufficient to supply him with the plainest necessities, would ask *himself* the question, "Why is this?" and then seek to find the cause, what a revolution in social relations would likely follow.

The safety of those who revel in luxury, who take the major portion of the wealth produced by labor, rests in the fact that most men ask some one else the question. Let others do their thinking, and take it for granted to be right. They act as if there was some mystery about it that it would not do to inquire into, that there must be men to do the thinking and ruling, while others do the drudgery and accept what comes to them. Thinking and acting on that line is all that makes it so. Not one legitimate reason—not one natural cause exists why every man willing and able to work should not supply himself and those he is the natural protector of, with everything that maintains life and gives happiness to man.

A stringency in money is given as a reason why there is not a sale for the products of labor; consequently, shops must shut down, and many men above the average in intelligence will accept that without doubting its truth, yet at the moment suffering for the need of the product of some other workman, and that other workman suffering for the want of the product of his hands. What has money got to do with that condition? It is those products that are wanted, not money. Money cannot be eaten, nor will it clothe or shelter you. It was an invention of man for convenience in exchanging those products of labor. It was

never intended to become man's master or his god. If a lack of money is the cause, why not supply it? Why suffer in idleness for a simple matter like that? If men will start and think about it, it will not be long that they will be satisfied with the "stringency" excuse. They will discover that an invention of man to facilitate exchange, through a legalized representative of value, and which has come practically into universal use, has been monopolized by a few; consequently, when they choose, they withdraw it from use as a means of exchanging products, or charge, for its use, such a price as prevents its use. It seems like nonsense to think that a whole nation would suffer for any such reason. The results are practically the same as if the owners of all the railroads would conclude not to carry any freight or charge such a rate that no one would offer any to carry. The product of the farm and the factory would have to stay where it was produced. A combine between the monopolizers of exchange and the monopolizers of transportation would leave all others subject to them. It makes it the same as if some king or ruling monarch should command the people to stop eating, building houses or clothing themselves, because he declared there was a stringency of the things necessary for that, and all the people cried, "That's so." If it is a stringency of money that makes hard times, why not relieve it, instead of crying out "That's so," which is simply acquiescing in what the monarchs say? Why not have something to say about it yourself?

It has been said, and there seems to be many who *believe* it, though there is not a person living who *knows* it, that prospects of tariff revision has shut up shops, making idle workmen who quickly reach the verge of starvation for the want of the product of the farm. If that tariff is collected to maintain the government, why not at once adopt some other method of raising revenue, and remove forever the cause for such a scare, and the dire results consequent to it? Why maintain for good purposes what may become an engine of torture on imagination?

If it is maintained to protect the producers of the country, what is it to protect them from but just what they are suffering from now, idleness; consequently, where does the protection feature come in.

Would it be any worse if it did not exist? If fear of its being altered does this, then its protection must rest entirely in faith, and there is nothing real about it, and, consequently, has nothing whatever to do with making idle men. There is not one of them suffering for the want of anything that must be imported, but what they and their neighbors can produce, and of which there exists a large surplus supply. Why not go ahead, use what there is and make more? Because they must depend on others, who are not suffering, to say when they can do so. To believe the excuses they offer is but bowing to the will of a monarch. Why not *think* and *do* yourself? If you did that, do you believe you would suffer where nature supplied the raw material?

Over-production is given as a reason for idle men. There is such a supply on hand, men must stop work. This, in a common-sense way of looking at it, ought to be a good thing. As long as man has got a supply of everything he needs, why make any more, but take a rest, put a little more time into the pleasures of life. He can renew his industry at any moment the supply is found running short. But it is argued a good many million of those men

who have created this supply, none no right to touch it. It is not theirs. It belongs to a few men who could not possibly use it if they lived a hundred years; consequently, these millions have to suffer until these few decide to replenish their stock. But why don't these men own what they have produced? If they have given it away, why don't they go ahead and make more and use that themselves? Why suffer at the notion or will of any one else? Why won't those who have secured such a big supply get out of the way and let others get what they need?

None of the reasons offered seem to be such as will bear much investigation. They seem to be decidedly artificial; still, men are out of work. It is not being out of work that is such a bad thing. It is being out of what work produces that is troubling the people, yet they are willing to work for the sake of what it produces. To take what another has possession of, and the law says is his, would be a crime. To go to work where another has possession of the material necessary to work with, when he says you shall not, is also a crime. To do neither means death, a crime to allow when man is able to prevent it. Is there anything else to do? Yes, live on charity, doled out, till your masters have further use for you. How long are you going to keep it up?

Men are idle because they are not free, because they allow themselves to be bound by custom and laws that have been but for the interest of a few, and never can be anything else. If you are just as good as any other man, why are not you as free as any other man? Nihilists are the only ones who can stop men being idle when they want to work. Annihilate all laws that give special privileges to any man, that allows any man to prevent another having access to natural opportunities, that makes it possible for anyone other than the whole body to control the mediums of exchange, and no man will ever be out of work again against his will, or when he is in need of anything. Let the idle men become Nihilists and do this work at once. They are needed here to wipe out the monarch quite as much as in Russia.

Events that are transpiring daily in every part of the country, the action of congress in support of classes rather than the interests of the people, all indicate that we are nearing one of those periods in history when the masses rise in their might, wipe out some of the most grievous evils and begin over again. It seems to be a period that society must pass through as an atonement for the sins of the past—a sort of purification by fire. Nor does it seem to come by any planning or organization, but results as a natural sequence to the rise of other conditions; and, when those conditions become ripe for it, mankind is powerless to stay it. Man has studied the forces of nature and has made a science of the laws governing those forces, and through the knowledge have been able to prevent much suffering to man, but the economic laws governing man himself we are ignorant of and allow conditions to arise that bring suffering and call forth heroic measures to remedy. It is time that deeper research was made to discover the laws governing our social relations and diffuse the knowledge that social diseases may be guarded against as we are now able to guard against physical ones; that those periods, when society seems on the verge of destruction, may be known only in history.

The rush for the Cherokee strip, the past month, ought to be an object lesson demonstrating the demand there is for cheap land. This is about the last to be opened for settlement. Thousands rushed past miles of unoccupied and far better land than this, but could not stop because some one else claims it, though they do not use it. Our people must settle down now to a system of landlords and tenants or else make some move, whereby those who hold land, but do not use it, can be forced to let go. Occupancy and use should be the only title to land, for what gave man life gave earth as a necessity for its maintenance, and consequently implies an inalienable right to enough of it for that purpose, life being all the title that in justice can be recognized. The title to land will finally have to be settled as was the title to human beings. Some judge will have to decide on the question of title to land finally in favor of the users or demand the production of deeds signed by God Almighty to put the title in another.

The shooting of the mayor of Chicago, outside of the loss of a life and personal bereavement it causes, is to be regretted. It tends to make men holding high positions more exclusive, to be aloof rather than with the people, and to cause safeguards to be thrown around men in such positions after the manner of monarchs when nothing of that kind is desirable or in keeping with the spirit of our institutions. Men in prominent positions, who attract general attention from position or ability, naturally attract the attention of unbalanced minds, and they become the subjects of their fancies and enmities. If things do not suit them, they are sure to make an attack in some form as their imagination may lead them; and while usually they are harmless, tragedies like the Chicago affair raise a demand for protection by demonstrating the need.

THE AWAKENING.

The beauties of the world do master me:
  They put my soul in such a heavy swoon
I may not sing of half the love I see
  Beneath the Sun, beneath the lady Moon.
Love, wake me from this languor deep, that I
May truly sing of beauty ere I die.

Wake me by bending down thy dreamful face
  And touching lips to mine swoon-bounden; then
My soul shall leap and quiver in its place,
  And I shall turn the mightiest of men,
A master there, with Earth and Sky my slave,
Because of that one kiss my mistress gave.

Day's sweetest flower shall witness to me make,
  Night's boldest star send messages of fire,
And all the birds that be, for love's sole sake,
  Shall quicken wing to come at my desire;
While hearts of human-kind hot-beating, cold,
Draw nigh and house with me till days are old.

The morning's challenge in the changeful east—
  A challenge to the heart to live anew—
Shall steal into whatever words the least
  My soul shall fashion tenderly and true.
The wonder of the sundown in the west
Shall shine again, and so be twice expressed.

The sweetest sounds of music shall unite
  My dreams to sister-dreams, as rosaries
Of carven beads are set and strung aright
  Upon some silken cord sad nuns to please:
Each lovesome thought shall find a liquid sound,
And Love be doubly Love so set around.

The open fields shall offer honest cheer,
  The woods, wind-shaken, sing a welcome song,
And every wight who haunts the woodlands dear
  Shall rate me as a mate to shield from wrong.
The sea the secret of his monotone,
An age-old thing, to me will tell alone.

Such powers shall be mine because you came
  And kissed me once; whereat the deepest bliss
That ever mortal knew ran swift aflame
  Straight to my soul, and taught me only this,
To step into the very deep of Love
And make my nest and sing the joy thereof.

Richard E. Burton, in November Lippincott's

THE SWEAT SHOP INVESTIGATION.

In February, 1892, a resolution was adopted in Congress directing an investigation into the sweating system carried on in the principal cities in the United States. This investigation was the result of an agitation of organized labor and by those who were interested in political, social and economical questions. Since the clothing industry offered the greatest field for effective remedial action, no other, except that of cigar making, was covered by this committee.

The number employed in the manufacture of clothing in proportion to value of product is greater than in any other industry in the United States, and the intimate bearing upon the health and comfort of the people who make and consume this product is the most prominent. Twenty-five years ago less than twenty-five per cent of our clothing was ready made, but in 1890 over sixty per cent came under this head. Those engaged in this industry are credited with living in filth and dirt, and the landlord's duty is ever more neglected than that of the tenant. The shops, as they are called, are usually in the most squalid and densely populated parts of the cities, and the conditions are such in a large proportion of cases as to make even an investigation impossible, except by one hardened to the process. Wages are from twenty-five per cent to thirty-three and one-third per cent less than in contract shops where, it is admitted, they work longer hours than would be permitted in other trades, while the only limit to hours in the sweat shops is physical endurance, and those who are not willing to work to that limit are "not in it" because all work is paid by the task, and the task is so adjusted as to drive those who refuse to work to the limit of physical endurance out of the shop. Rarely less than twelve, generally thirteen and fourteen, and, frequently, fifteen to eighteen hours in twenty-four are worked. This state of affairs would seem bad enough, but from the report we find that the lot of the tenement-house shop worker is enviable compared to the tenement-house home workers where the hours observed are simply those of endurance or those prescribed from necessity.

Children are worked to death by the side of parents who are dying from over-work and disease. Mothers, after working fourteen and sixteen hours, are compelled to beg in the streets to supplement their below starvation wages, and depend on charitable societies when driven to extremes. Children from three to four years of age are included in this report among the tenement-house home workers. Eight persons living in two rooms, with one bed, and measles. Seven in another family, with two boarders in three rooms, and only two beds for the nine persons; child dying; no cessation of work. Twenty-two persons in three rooms, and three beds for the entire twenty-two persons; children in bed with scarlet fever; beds covered with finished and unfinished clothing.

The average monthly earnings of seventy-seven families, representing 500 persons, was $746; out of this they paid their *dear* landlord $736.25 a month for rent. Think of it! $9.75 over and above rent alone, for 500 persons to live on, a whole month. Is it any wonder that mothers beg in the streets, after their long day's work, to maintain a miserable existence?

Then, when you are done thinking of the mother, think of the children of these slaves and beggars. How long will we need continue this state of affairs until we can once more be taught and have better reasons than ever in believing in the total depravity of human beings? Through this infernal system, the downward steps of the workers are fast increasing, from middleman to the wretch who toils at the bottom, being sweated by the one above him.

Is it not time for our missionaries to other heathen countries to give the inhabitants of China, Africa or the

Cannibal Islands a rest, and, for the sake of variety, chase around some of the filthy dens described in this report, and let the *dear* landlords who own these disease-infected hell-holes keep their contributions to the heathen of other countries, but come down a little, to make up for it, on the rent of their own heathen at home? According to some of our newspapers, some of these dens have been wiped out in the city of Boston.

Are we to suppose, from this, that wiping out the source of the miserable existence of these poor wretches is equivalent to a better one? Since I know that Wyoming wool growers are only getting three cents a pound for this product, and the tariff on wool and manufactured clothing has not been increased lately, I wonder why some one has not before this recommended a higher *tariff*, as a remedy for those who have been deprived of the opportunity of earning the miserable pittance given them by the sweaters. No doubt some of these were among the outcasts of Boston society against whom complaint was made that they were frequenting Boston Commons too freely. Quite a number were arrested, found guilty of having no work, convicted and sent up for thirty days. Was this not a mistake for a city that prides itself upon its educational institutions? These outcasts of Boston society really have an educational value as exhibits for object lessons of the present industrial situation and the tendency of the time. As eloquent exponents of the advantages of the competitive system, our Harvard College lecturers would be tame affairs compared with them. None but an ignorant public would demand the punishment of these outcasts for the crime (?) for which they were convicted.

In this country where men ought to be equal before the law, and equal in the struggle for existence, we find that nearly half our statutes are crimes against the wealth producers. There surely must be something radically wrong when those who raise the food products of the country have not enough to feed themselves in times of scarcity and those who spin and weave are ragged or thinly clad, those who dig and build must live in hovels, and those who make the clothing are dressed in tattered garments and live in dens of filth and vermin where neither the life-giving sunshine or pure air can reach them, while the Carnagies can accumulate over a million a year, and Armour can make $8,000,000 in a single deal in pork, and the Napoleons of finance can spend thousands of dollars on a dinner for a hundred others who never earned a dollar. In law the accessory to a crime is held equally responsible with the criminal; so must we hold equally responsible those who are accessories to existing conditions. Every man who votes for a law that enables the speculator to accumulate the profits of labor without rendering an equivalent is no better than the robber that commits the crime under legalized statutes.

Every one who votes for a law that, by depressing industry, throws men, women and children out of employment or compels them to work for starvation wages is equally as bad as those who are murdering more of our people than those who expiate their crime on the gallows. Every teacher and preacher who does not lift his voice against an economic system that robs labor of its profit, virtue of its reward, and enterprise of its legitimate fruits is a hypocrite. Every labor organization, be it called brotherhood or something else, that does not adopt active measures for striking these evils, and assist in abolishing an economic system that is making millionaires of the few and paupers of the many, is a miserable failure. Don't think, brothers, that because you are well housed with plenty of fuel to keep you comfortable that all the rest of the world is warm. Don't think that because you have all the necessities and decencies of life to make you and your family happy that the rest of the population is equally provided for. If you

get too enthusiastic over the fact that you have solved the wage problem, let me offer you for careful consideration the House of Representatives report number 2309. Read it, ponder over it and I will venture to predict that you will shed no more crocodile tears over the cruelties of the Irish landlord, the starving poor of Russia, the exiles of Siberia and other far-away nations. You will find ample opportunity to shed tears enough to prevent your eyes from getting glassy right here at home, and let me kindly whisper in your ears that it will take something beside the tariff to change these conditions.

And in conclusion let me say to you, one and all, without malice toward a single member of organized labor, unless your organization will allow you to strike at the root of existing inequalities among wage earners, and agitate a more equal distribution of the wealth created by useful labor regardless of craft or occupation, it is but a relic of a barbarous age.

For the benefit of our law makers I would suggest that our present Congress adopt a simple code of fog signals that will instruct them that any tax upon the products of labor is simply taking from the laborer part of his earnings, or adopt some code that will prevent the future congressman from sailing into the tariff question as a remedy for every injustice practiced on the producers.

Unless such a code is adopted, I fear that in the next session of Congress many a statesman will be lost in an impenetrable fog.

H. BREITENSTEIN.

NO MORE PATERNALISM.

I feel almost like agreeing with "Common Sense" in his comments of last month. My first thought was to declare it nonsense, but when I began to consider what a pleasant thing it would be if I was astride of some advantageous natural opportunity, making *others bow to* me, I considered it would be a good thing to follow the advice. I have no doubt I could find some one weaker than I, whose claim I could take possession of by driving him off. Then I would hold the fort till some one, believing himself stronger than I, came along. That would not be so nice; still, I might make up in cunning what I lacked in strength. But what bothers me is when I get old and want to enjoy this natural opportunity in peace, my failing strength will place me in a very precarious position. But I am satisfied not to bother about things so far ahead. Just now the question is, how to get possession. I found a weak looking sort of a fellow in possession of a fine piece of land right near the town. If I possessed it, I would be well fixed. In considering a plan of attack on him, I discover just what "Common Sense" pointed out. Those "foolish philanthropic ideas" that have been ruling people in the past have fortified that fellow. If I attack that weak fellow, I have the whole community to meet. Talk about "paternalism," "communism," "socialism," "co-operation," and the whole string of crank ideas. I would like to know if we have not got them all now, and it is an outrage on nature. Nature has fitted me to do with that land better than that weakling. But in a fatherly sort of a way the rest of the crowd around here say he is there and as long as he wants to stay there he can. Now, this does not at all agree with right conditions. "Common Sense" told me last month that we have just such natural rights as we can maintain by our physical and mental powers and no more. Now, I hold that that weakling has more than I without the use of physical or mental powers, or being as strong as I. Consequently, he has more rights than belong to him and I have less. If those other fellows would stop being so socialistic, I would demonstrate it, too.

Now, the whole thing is plain. This paternalistic business has got to be

stopped. We must not leave any Georges, Proudons or Spencers to discuss these questions. If we do, they are liable to get to some one else's ears, and these philanthropic ideas will be spread. There are so many of these weaklings that seem to be easily scared, and when they get together they are stronger than one powerful man.

"Common Sense's" views raise great hopes when considered in one way, but in another, one sinks in despair. Still, I am a convert. I want no more socialistic nonsense. Rights are all going to the dogs. Weaklings that should have comparatively none are getting them all, and all because they have fortified themselves. I want all the strong men who are in my fix to join with me and help destroy this condition of affairs. The race should be to the strong. When I consider all the weaklings that have risen to places of honor and emolument, not because it was their right, but because others foolishly helped them, it makes my blood boil. Paternalism and fraternalism raising nonentities where merit should sit — keeping weaklings alive when they should die; wrong, all wrong.

STUDENT.

EVIL SPEAKING AND SLANDER.

Sometimes I think that evil speaking is peculiar to this age, but when I search the history of the past I find there was, many centuries ago, just as much disregard for truth as to-day. Even slander is nothing new, and human faults are recorded as being as old as human virtues. I have no doubt slander and gossip commenced just as soon as there were enough people to gossip with, and slander, like death, always loved a shining mark.

While *we* venerate our greatest benefactors, many of our ancestors assailed their characters. We are born to an inheritance of opinions and, right or wrong, we cling to them with a pertinacity exceeded by nothing but attachment to life. The seeds of error, as well as truth, are planted by stupid parents in the minds of unfortunate children. If it were not for the imperfections in human nature, caused mostly by imperfect training in early life, education and surroundings, our ancestors would never have assailed the character of a man like Washington as one "so nearly allied to hypocrisy that it easily slides into it." Nor would they have called John Adams "a wanton profligate and libertine," and charged Franklin with "dishonesty, dissipation and private greed." Jefferson would not have been accused "of the most shameless immoralities." Wendell Phillips would never have been rotten-egged for pleading for the freedom of the chattel slave, nor would Garrison have been dragged through the streets of Boston for the same offense (?) by an ignorant mob whose very act proved their cowardice, and showed the courage of Garrison. Thomas Paine, who was the first to utter these words: "The free and independent States of America"—a man who did more than any other one man to make possible the "Declaration of Independence"—would never have had his name associated with everything that is vile and dishonorable. Bruno would never have suffered death at the stake for speaking words of truth that have since been taught in our educational institutions to the children of the civilized world. Massachusetts would never have sent her soldiers to prevent Theo. Parker from speaking those "terrible words" of truth in Faneuil Hall that she afterwards had to send her soldiers to defend.

The same imperfections that swung John Brown from the gallows to an immortality in the soul of every lover of freedom and justice, crucified the Nazarene through an ignorant rabble. This same defective human nature is with us still. Society will no doubt continue to suffer from such defects, the innocent conduct of individuals will continue to be misinterpreted and such misinterpretations will be readily

adopted by the prejudiced and unreflecting who are ever willing to suit things to their own malignant purposes. As the birds are usually found pecking at the best fruit, so are the worthiest people most abused and slandered. The surest protection against the hisses and hate or all the reptile scorn of the malignners of character is righteous indifference. The flower asks no reward for shedding odors on the thankless air; nay, does not even question if the sweet breath is heeded; but from a full and blushing heart continues to pour out delight, careless of recompense or fellowship. So men clothed with their own integrity will continue to follow the dictates of their own conscience without fear of being hacked at and torn by the mousing owls of falsehood, malice and hate.

Misrepresentation, prejudice and envy are mere phantoms that vanish beforé the glance of determination of him who dares to be hated by all earth's bigotry. While the law of example, of doing as others do, has a most astonishing influence, let us hope that it is not so with the defamer of the character of others.

H. BREITENSTEIN.

WHAT BANKS ARE.

Banks, so far as they serve any real purpose to business men, aside from the bankers themselves, are to furnish a place for the safe-keeping of current funds needed in business and to afford facilities in paying out those funds on account. They also form institutions where money is borrowed on approved security, and where exchanges and clearings are effected. Further than this they serve solely the interests of bankers, and are in every sense antagonistic to business. Their interests lie in making business just as dependent as possible on themselves, in order to enable them to exact the highest rate possible for the real services performed, as well as for such fictitious *services* as they can manage to tack on. The principal means relied on to maintain their power is by controlling completely the volume of currency. If a manufacturing establishment were given a monopoly of furnishing the tools used in any line of industry, its power over that industry would be just in proportion to the importance of those tools in carrying it on. In the exchange of commodities the use of money is of such vital importance, as a tool, that where it is absent it places an absolute embargo upon transactions, not only in the exchange of wealth, but in its production, because production must cease when exchange stops. The whole difference between public prosperity and adversity lies in the abundance of absence of the tools of trade; that is, the money to carry on those exchanges. This is proven by the present hard times. There has been no public calamity to produce want by destroying the wealth of the people. The harvests have been abundant. The country is fairly overflowing with food products; and yet in many places there is imminent danger of bread riots. There is no lack of wealth anywhere, or of the means of producing wealth, and yet cases of the most extreme poverty are daily brought to public notice through the press. The only thing needed to change all this is the tools to carry on the exchanges of this wealth—the money.

So it will be seen what a tremendous hold upon the business of the country the bankers have through this control of the medium of exchange—the money. In order to maintain that control they must use the power of the State; in other words, they must dictate the laws, which they do by secret influences exerted through political channels. The evil lies in placing control in the hands of anybody, politicians or bankers. The supply of the tools of the trade should be in the hands of those who carry on trade; that is, the producers and exchangers of wealth. The penalty which they pay for their stupidity in permitting

others to exercise this control is the vast volume of interest and discounts which sap away their earnings even in what are called good times, and the ruin and general bankruptcy which are experienced in times of financial distress like the present.

Undoubtedly the banks do serve a good purpose, and facilitate business to a certain extent; but in order to obtain that facility, business men are bound hand and foot. What can be more irrational than the present system of bank deposits? In order to obtain a place of safe-keeping for their money, and facility in paying it out, merchants and others put it in the greatest jeopardy. They loan it to the bank without security with the distinct understanding that the bank is at liberty to use it in the course of its speculations or loan it to others on interest. If the banker allows the depositor a nominal interest on his deposits, it amounts to an added stimulus to take risks with the money in order to realize profit.

The following is an estimate of the amounts of deposits in the banks of the country in April, 1893, which is taken from the *Banker's Magazine*, and shows to what an enormous extent this practice of borrowing money without security, on the part of the banks, is carried; that is, borrowing money as deposits.

Savings banks, deposited by the wage classes	$1,758,000,000
Deposits in the national banks by business classes	1,765,000,000
Deposits in State and private banks	1,153,000,000
Grand total	$4,676,000,000

This practice of bank deposits still further increases the control of the banks over the currency, as the above figures abundantly show, making the power of manipulation almost absolute. Here is an instance where the people have placed four thousand six hundred and seventy-six millions of dollars of their money voluntarily in the hands of this special class with full permission to use it in whatever speculations they please, and such combinations as they please, for the profit of that class, and without exacting a dollar of security.

There is not another line of business anywhere in which men can borrow without security, often many times the amount of their own capital invested in their business, as bankers can in deposits. The only thing that protects those deposits and prevents general embezzlement is the integrity of the bankers.*

And the fact that in so many cases this is sufficient is the best evidence possible that men are, in the main, inclined to do right. It is only when the inducement to wrong doing is made too great, or the individual is under stress of circumstances, that confidence is violated.

But in this case the temptation is made almost overwhelming. A class is created, having class interests of its own, its power and influence depending upon maintaining and extending those interests, whose business is in handling and dealing in securities often of a largely speculative nature. It is naturally led into great speculation itself, and, having the means in its own hands of influencing those speculations through control of the currency, by locking it up and producing a temporary scarcity, manipulations of the currency are made inevitable. And no matter how honest men are naturally, they are led to take risks and liberties with their deposits which, in case of failure, in time of temporary stress, will precipitate a panic; and then men rush to the banks for their money, only to find that the bankers have done just what they were expected to do, have used it in their speculations or loaned it to others; and it is not forthcoming. Then come

*That the National Banking System, which has been lauded so highly as the "best in the world," is no protection against improper use of the funds is proven by the remark of Comptroller Eckles, when the report of a new failure of a National Bank was handed him. He said, "It is another case of the officers of the bank borrowing all the available funds of the bank." See, also, current reports as to disposition of funds in the Indianapolis National Bank, recently failed.

general bankruptcy, stagnation in business and prolonged hard times. This is inevitable from the given conditions. These results have been produced over, and over, and over again during the whole history of banking; and they will continue to be produced until men shall do away with the conditions which make them.

Nor need it cause surprise or elicit blame that the bankers, as a class, endeavor through political influences, secretly or openly applied, to perpetuate and cement their power. Politics is itself a scheming for advantage, and it naturally brings into prominence men who seek advantage in that way. Those politicians need the help, in their campaigns and otherwise, which the bankers can give, and the bankers need the help of the politicians in hoodwinking the people, and in the passage of such laws as they require. The people have themselves to blame for bringing about a conjunction of the conditions which place them at the mercy of both. If they will give heed to their own affairs, they will find that they can obtain all the benefits which a bank can confer without the assistance of the bankers, regarded as a separate class, and without subjecting themselves to the rule of politicians scheming for advantage.—*A Chapter From Money, Co-operative Banking and Exchange, by W. H. Van Ormun.*

THE ERA OF SCIENTIFIC ROBBERY.

This is the era of artificial conditions, or, in other words, the era of scientific robbery. The employing classes have fully grasped the value of combinations. Combinations have been formed in every line of productive enterprise. We have iron and steel manufacturers' associations, lumbermen's associations, agricultural implement manufacturers' associations, carriage and wagon manufacturers' associations; *in fact*, every line of productive enterprise is represented in an *association*. Wholesale and retail dealers all have their respective associations. The railroads have their eastern, western and central passenger and freight associations; and so on *ad infinitum*.

The members of these associations have a horror of anything that savors of trades-unionism. They rail against the tyranny of organized labor, and their trade journals teem with abuse of strikers who seek, by lawful means, to prevent scabs from taking their places. These sheets grow eloquent in defense of the (so called) poor fellow who is prevented from exercising his freedom in accepting the employment of which he is in such dire need. When the screws have been given another turn, and the "poor fellow's" wages have been cut below the subsistence point, and he in turn kicks, he becomes a hated labor agitator, and the scab who is willing to take his place is slobbered over in the usual manner.

Perhaps these associations have been misjudged and their purpose is purely philanthropic. Perhaps they meet to consult upon how best to promote the welfare of their employes; discussing better sanitary conditions; profit sharing, and kindred topics. Perhaps! Or perhaps they meet to discuss how to secure greater profits. You may wager your last dollar that they meet for the purpose suggested in the last perhaps. These gentlemen who are such sticklers for freedom of contract among the wage-earning classes have no compunction against fixing a minimum selling price on their wares, and will assess a fine against any one having the temerity to kick over the traces. That the adherents of the force theory are not all to be found among the laboring class is proven by the attempt on the part of an association known as the Whisky Trust to dynamite out of existence a certain distillery which could not be made to knuckle.

The methods employed by these associations to increase profit have been reduced to a science. The present is a good time to study the methods of the

bankers and money-lenders. What they want above anything else is an increased rate of interest. It must be borne in mind that under present conditions interest on money is regulated by supply and demand, law or no law. Proof of this will be found in the fact that in any states where laws have been enacted establishing a maximum rate of interest, money-lenders still exact as high as 120 per cent annually for the use of money. To add more value to money it is necessary to limit the supply. That bankers and money-lenders in general are thoroughly posted on this matter is attested by the unanimity displayed in denouncing the free coinage of silver. The repeal of the Sherman act, without enacting a substitute, would have the effect desired by this plutocratic element.

Some of our own people have become imbued with the idea that a limitation to a gold standard would be of benefit, as a value would be added to the dollar, and, as a consequence, it would have a greater purchasing power. That it would have a greater purchasing power cannot be gainsaid, but in order to have a greater purchasing power the cost of production would have to be lessened, and as capital invested would require a greater per cent of profits then than now, the burden would naturally fall on the producer.

The methods of the other associations differ but slightly from those of the money-lenders. The principal object in view is to limit the output, as this has a tendency to cut both ways. A shining example can be found in the Sugar Trust. This association inaugurated its era of prosperity by closing down one of the largest sugar refineries in the country. By increasing the output in the other refineries they were enabled to make up the loss and in this way meet the demand. The men who were thrown out of employment on account of the closing down of the works were compelled to compete with their more fortunately situated brethren, which resulted in reducing the operating expenses of the trust to the minimum. This association is now in a position to set prices, and it is to be presumed that they will be heard from in the near future. Associations have become fashionable, but are simply trusts masquerading under another name. The employing printers' association, known as the Typothetæ, met recently in Chicago and unanimously endorsed a proposition to cut wages ten per cent.

Combinations, trusts and associations are the inevitable outcome of the present industrial competitive system, and no law has or can be enacted which will prevent their formation. The laborer who imagines that he can cope single handed against these overwhelming odds has no business outside a lunatic asylum.—*The Brass Worker.*

AN HONEST DOLLAR.

Money is always worth just what it will buy. It is nothing more or less than power over commodities or services. A dollar is a unit of this power, not a measure in any sense, because it is a variable quantity, but simply a unit of account.

A measure of value would be used to determine the worth of things.

Dollars are exchanged for things after we have determined their worth. The word dollar conveys no definite idea of value until we learn from another source than itself what a dollar is worth.

When we borrow dollars we get only what dollars chance to be worth at that time and place—a certain amount of power over commodities. When we pay the debt we should deliver just the same amount of power over commodities that we received. To give more is to wrong ourselves; in either case it is unjust. Such a thing as an honest dollar is unknown. Popular ideas upon this subject are so loose that what is most generally called an honest dollar is the one made of gold, which has been constantly appreciating in value for twenty years at

the rate of two or three cents a year. The creditor class do not want an honest dollar; the debtor class do not know enough to demand it, consequently it is not.

Whether or not we shall have an honest dollar depends upon the power of the debtor class to secure justice. There is not the slightest difficulty about having an honest dollar once the majority will to have it so. The cheapest and easiest way to secure it is to provide for the issue of new money fast enough to compel the creditor class to desire it for their own protection. They now prefer the dishonest dollar because it steals for them. Give them a dishonest dollar that steals from them and you convert them at once.

What is the use of arguing with them under these circumstances? Let us quietly slip the burden of supplication over upon them. It would be a delicious novelty—the bankers and money lenders pleading for simple justice.

There are just two ways of providing honest money. We may—

1st. Make our present money honest; 2d, make a new kind that shall be honest.

Gold basis money cannot be honest owing to insufficient quantity.

Honest money increases as the wealth production increases, and keeps the general range of prices stationary.

United States legal-tender money can be made perfectly honest by issuing enough of it to prevent any fall in prices.

If this be objected to, then make a new kind of dollar, and make it honest in the making.

Do not coin it or print it, but establish it a well defined and invariable unit of value.

Of a large number of commodities, take of each a portion and thus constitute the unit. Determine the value of the unit in the current money each and every day in the year, and let all time contracts be made in the new dollars.

This dollar would be perfectly honest, and the whole expense of it to the people of the United States would be no more than the salary of one clerk in the Treasury Department.

For twenty years the contest has raged over money, one party trying to make the dollar more dishonest, the other party trying to make it a little less so, and the spectacle is a disgrace to civilization.

A truly honest money must of necessity be a fiat paper money, because no other can be regulated according to the dictates of honesty. To suppose that the natural output of the mines will provide honest money is idiocy.

If there be any genuine honesty left in church, or State, or people, there will never be a finer chance for its exhibition than in the establishment of a truly honest dollar for the benefit of all the people.—*National Watchman.*

PREJUDICE OF IGNORANCE.

The prejudice against what is regarded as the new-fangled electric railroad still lingers in many remote districts, and in reviewing various quaint and amusing objections that have been raised from time to time while the introduction of an electric line was under discussion, Athol Mayhew draws attention to the similarity of views that exists between the benighted few of to-day and the public of 70 years ago in regard to innovations on methods of travel. When railroads were first proposed in England the country gentlemen were told that the smoke would kill the birds as they passed over the locomotive. The public was informed that the weight of the engine would prevent its moving. Foxes and pheasants were to cease to exist in the neighborhood of a railway, and the race of horses would become extinct. Farmers were possessed with the idea that oats and hay would be no more marketable produce; horses would start and throw their riders. Even cows, it was said, would cease to yield their milk in the neighborhood of one of those infernal machines. "What," asked Sir Isaac

Coffin, in the House of Commons, "was to be done with all those who had advanced money for making and repairing the turnpike roads? What was to become of the coachmakers and harnessmakers, coachmasters and coachmen, innkeepers, horse breeders and horse dealers? Was the House aware of the smoke and the noise, of the hiss and the whirl, which locomotive engines passing at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour would occasion? Neither the cattle ploughing in the fields nor grazing in the meadows could behold them without dismay. Iron would be raised in price 100 per cent, or, more probably, altogether exhausted. It would be the greatest nuisance, the most complete disturbance of quiet and comfort in all parts of the kingdom, that the ingenuity of man could invent.—*The Commoner.*

THE AMERICAN INVENTOR.

Of all the countries of the world none is so prolific in inventions as America. There are several reasons for this. The ease of obtaining patents, and their cheapness, holds out to every man the chance of creating for himself a piece of property by the exercise of his brains. The high rate of wages insures the inventor of a labor-saving appliance a patient hearing from capitalists, while the independence of thought and feeling, which pervades all classes, leads to original views and to bold attacks on difficult subjects. Hence every one is a potential inventor, especially if he have an acquaintance with science or manufacture. Whatever a man's occupation he must daily find himself called to do or to suffer many things from which he would gladly emancipate himself. The proverb says, "There is a remedy for every ill but death," and seeing how many ills there are, the opportunities for devising remedies are not only numberless, but they are present to all.

The Roman millionaire was certainly far better situated than his American representative of to-day. It is true that he could not travel at 60 miles an hour, his yacht could not steam independently of the winds, and his letters took days and weeks to reach their destination, and often miscarried. But his expectations had never soared to such rapid transit, nor to such perfect communication. On the other hand, he enjoyed the unspeakable luxury of perfect service; his slaves were drilled like an artillery regiment, and anticipated his slightest desires; his home was decked with everything that was beautiful, and contained the choice products of the world; his food and his wines were not only better prepared than those of common people, but these were different in substance. He had the intense satisfaction of feeling himself apart from the herd of humanity which surrounded him; his superiority was patent to all, and was unquestioned. When he journeyed he did not form a unit in a crowd on an unclassified vehicle, as does the American millionaire of to-day, and when he voyaged a thousand steerage passengers did not share equally with him in the latest outcome of the shipbuilder's art. His chariot and trireme were his own, and were beyond the wildest dreams of hope on the part of those beneath him in station and in fortune.

We need not confine ourselves to Rome for illustrations to show that the rich derived more benefit from their riches in the past than they do to-day. The case of the mediæval baron is one in point. He lacked the delicacy and refinement of surroundings which characterized the Roman, and was, in fact, subject to much we should consider as hardship. But then he was of rough fiber and hardy nature; his ideal of happiness consisted in mastery, and he enjoyed it to the full. In his own district he reigned supreme, not seldom contriving that the king's writ should be of little avail as against his will. His servants were absolutely under his control, and as regards his tenants he pushed his interference, at any rate under some forms of tenure, into the most sacred relations of life. The opinion that he was of a different order

to common humanity was not only held by himself, but was received by his social inferiors, and acts that would have roused the deepest resentment if attempted by others were accepted as natural and right from him. Even so late as the commencement of the present century the baron's decendant—the English lord—was paramount in his own district. One could neither live in his village without his good will nor publish opinions that he disliked. He was surrounded by people who, to all appearances, regarded him as the fountain of knowledge and light. The school children curtsied at the sight of his coach, the laborers doffed their hats before him, while even substantial tenants treated him with extraordinary deference. Every one conspired to give him a good opinion of himself.

It is when we compare the condition of the poor to-day with that of previous ages that we see how much the inventor has done for humanity. To know how hard life must have been before the advent of machinery, we have only to imagine a family set down on an island and called upon to provide all their food and clothing without the aid of modern mechanical appliances—to plough and reap; to thresh, winnow and grind; to raise cattle, kill and dress them; to shear, card, spin and weave their wool; to make and mend their clothes; to provide soap, candles, tools, cutlery, earthenware, paper, pencils, nails, medicines, leather, boots, ropes, and the thousand and one things that are needed in a home. Evidently it could not be done, even if labor were continued from dawn to eve and then extended far into the night. And this under the favorable conditions of a yeoman's family, without rent to pay. How much worse must it have been under the exactions of a feudal landlord! Two-thirds of what we consider necessaries must have been omitted from the list of that day, and to sore toil must have been added scanty fare and insufficient clothing.

Long before America was discovered the inventor had commenced the amelioration of the lot of the race. The man who devised a form of ship's rigging that would enable a vessel to beat up the wind, unlocked the fetters of thousands of galley slaves and, by rendering communication easier and cheaper, made matters better both for buyer and seller. The windmill and the water-wheel released womankind from the immemorial task of "grinding at the wheel" to provide the daily ration of flour. The movable type and printing press did a still greater work by conveying the knowledge of the few to the many and thus putting the ignorant and the inept in possession of the experience of the wise and the skillful. Besides such notable inventions as these hundreds of a less imposing nature had been made and their authors had passed away and been forgotten. It was only when the patent law was passed in this country that an enduring record was commenced of the names of those who have endeavored to use their brains to save their time and muscles.

The colonization of America commenced, from an Anglo-Saxon point of view, with the settlements in the early part of the sixteenth century. By that period an immense progress had been made in arts and manufactures, but still the load of labor pressed very heavily on the lower classes. It was only when the windmill and the water-wheel could be utilized that work could be undertaken on a large scale. The sickle, the scythe, the flail, the hand-loom, the spinning-wheel, the sledge-hammer, the ax, the hand-saw, the file, the wagon—these were the implements with which the clearing and peopling of the forests of the New World were commenced. Much progress was made by their aid, but only as the result of great suffering, indomitable perseverance and endless labor. In some cases whole settlements perished for want of supplies—cut off from civilization for lack of means of communication—and in others it was only the bounty of

nature, in respect of fish and game, that turned the scale. The rigorous climate prevented outdoor work during several months of the year, and manufacturing operations were not sufficiently advanced to enable labor to be fully utilized under shelter. It was the policy of the home government to make the colonists purely agriculturists and to pay for their foodstuffs and raw products in goods, and for a long time this was successfully pursued.

The American inventor had scarcely a market until the connection with England was snapped. Then the aspect of affairs was changed, and the desire to become manufacturing people soon found expression in the passage of a patent law. The first patents were granted in the year 1790, and there were only three of them for that year. The first was to Samuel Hopkins, for a process of manufacturing "pot and pearl ash"; the second was to Joseph Sampson for manufacturing candles, though the method of dipping candles was very generally followed for sixty years after that. The third patent was awarded to Oliver Evans for a method of manufacturing flour and meal. Thirty-three patents were granted in 1791; 9 in 1792; 20 in 1793; 21 in 1794; 11 in 1795; 37 in 1796; 51 in 1797; which appears to have been a year of unwonted activity in the demand for patents, as only one week passed without one being granted. In 1798 the business fell off one-half, only 25 patents being awarded, and in 1799 39 were granted. Among the patents for these ten years we find 16 for nail making machines, though nearly all the nails used even during the first years of this century were made by hand, as blacksmiths formerly made horse-shoe nails. During the last decade of the last century only 249 patents were issued by the government. Even as late as Jefferson's administration cabinet meetings were frequently called to consider applications for patents. A thousand patents are now issued for one during the last ten years of the last century.

It is curious to note that, while Mississippi takes one patent for every 20,469 of her population, Connecticut takes one for every 1,018 of hers. South Carolina takes one patent for every 23,490 of her population, and Massachusetts one for every 1,055 of hers. North Carolina takes one for every 21,288, and Rhode Island one for every 1,091. Georgia takes one patent for every 14,817 persons, and New York one for every 1,635. Alabama took one for every 18,457, and Illinois one for every 1,944. Where we find the largest general intelligence, the widest diffusion of the benefit of free schools, there we find the largest inventive activity and the best fruitage of mechanical talent.

The result of all this activity is to be seen in the comfortable condition of the working classes in America. During the term of his patent the inventor or his assignee may make money out of it, but when it expires it practically becomes a gift to the masses. The producing power of the world has been increased manifold without any corresponding increase in the consuming power of the upper classes. The wealthy do not eat more bread and meat to-day than they did years ago. Yet the output of these commodities has been vastly augmented, and they are consumed in large quantities by a section of the population which once seldom got flesh food, and often went short of bread. And so of nearly every other industry; the working classes take the bulk of what is produced, for the very good reason that they are able, by the aid of machinery, to turn out several times as much work in a day as could their forefathers. At the same time that their production has increased, their actual labor has diminished. A man with a heavy job in a foot lathe not only worked slowly but painfully. When his long day was ended, every faculty was exhausted, and he tramped home to rest expended both in body and mind. Now he looks on while the lathe does the work, and in the evening discusses the provisions of the employers' liability act.—*Engineering.*

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

INJURY TO SERVANT—INSTRUCTIONS —WAIVER OF DEFENSE.

In this action had judgment for the death of an employe. The company appealed. *Held*—That in an action against a railroad company for the death of an employe, caused by a defective brake, where the court places plaintiff's right to recover on a finding that the brake was defective, and that deceased's death was caused thereby, and defendant company takes no exception, and does not suggest the omission of any point of the defense, the necessity of a finding that defendant knew, or ought to have known, of the defect, will be held waived and the judgment affirmed. Foy vs. Central Vermont R. R. Co., Vt. S. C., May 26, 1893.

NOTE—This is an important ruling concerning the knowledge of a company of defects. Courts usually hold it necessary that it be proven that a company either knew or had good cause for knowing that defects exist. It is a hopeful sign to see courts become more liberal in their construction of the law concerning the lives and limbs of railway servants.

INJURY TO A FEMALE EMPLOYE—NEGLIGENCE OF PERSONS IN CHARGE OF TRAIN—EVIDENCE.

1. In an action for injuries caused by the violent bumping of a car, on which plaintiff (a female employe cleaning cars) was working, against a bunting-post, a witness testified that "the car struck the post because there had been too much momentum for the space there was to stop in"; that he thought there would be a bunch when he saw the train approaching the post; that he saw the brakeman putting on the brakes, and winding as hard as he could, and that he expected the car would strike before it did, as it was going faster than it should. He further testified that the supposition was that the brakeman would stop the cars before they reached the post, and that, if the brakeman had put the brake on earlier, it would have stopped them. There was also evidence that the conductor failed to give the stop signal to the engineer at the proper time. *Held*—That a finding that the accident was due to the negligence of the conductor or engineer, rather than of the brakeman, plaintiff's fellow servant, would not be disturbed on appeal.

2. Where a conductor had charge of a train, and, with intent to put two cars belonging thereto in a certain place, carelessly directed how the engine should operate against them, and they were kicked with too great force against a bunting-post, and plaintiff was injured while cleaning one of the cars, the negligence was that of a person in charge of a train, within the statute, even though, at the moment when the cars struck the post, they were separated. Plaintiff's judgment affirmed. Devine vs. Boston & A. R. Co., Mass. S. C., July 21, 1893.

INJURY TO EMPLOYE OF REPAIR-SHOP—KNOWLEDGE OF APPLIANCES DEFECTS.—In an action by an employe of a repair shop for personal injuries caused by a defective appliance in use about defendant's work, the jury was authorized to infer, from the evidence and instructions, that plaintiff had, prior to the injury, learned of the alleged defects.

Held—That it was error to also, charge, in the absence of notice to defendant of such defects, that plaintiff had a right to presume that the appliance was in reasonably safe condition, and that, though he had known it was out of repair, he had a right to presume that defendant would use reasonable diligence in repairing it. Judgment for defendant affirmed. Pennsylvania Ry. Co. vs. Burgett, Ind., S. C., Sept. 24, 1893.

NOTE.—The evidence in this case showed a state of facts of interest to all railway employes. It was shown that the complainant had used and had seen others use the appliance in question, as the result of which he had obtained knowledge of the alleged de-

fects and unsafe condition complained of. It was also shown that the defects complained of were a few, visible and easily seen in the operation of the appliance. It will not be sufficient to affirm that it is no part of an employe's duty to keep the appliance or machinery in repair. The rule is that, as to appliances the employe works with, the law requires him to know such defects as he ought to see by the exercise of diligence in his employment, and it does not require him to know or ascertain the defects in connection with which he is not obliged to labor. Hence, where an employe has previous knowledge, or an opportunity to obtained knowledge of defects, in the absence of notice of such defects to the company, an employe has no right to indulge in the presumption that the appliance had been repaired, but when he became aware of its unsafe condition he was charged with notice of such defect, and in the subsequent use thereof, by himself or by others in proximity to him, it was his duty to exercise care in proportion to the danger likely to be encountered. In the absence of such care the court rules that he cannot recover for the injury suffered by him.

FELLOW SERVANTS—WHAT CONSTITUTES RELATION — RAILROAD EMPLOYES—CONDUCTOR AND SECTION-FOREMAN.—This action was brought by plaintiff, who was in the employment of defendant as a section foreman on its railway, for injuries sustained by him in a collision between two railway trains, caused by the alleged negligence of the conductor of the train in which he was at the time of the injury. The trial court instructed the jury that "a conductor of a railway train, who commands its movements, directs when it shall start, at what stations it shall stop, and has the general management of it and control over the persons employed upon it, represents the railway company, and is not a fellow servant with a section foreman in the employ of said company." The evidence showed that the section foreman was accustomed to be carried back and forth to points of service upon the road, and, while being so transported, he suffered an injury by reason of collision with another train alleged to have occurred on account of the conductor's negligence. The defense claimed no recovery could be had, even if negligence was shown and appealed from the ruling of the trial court favorable to plaintiff.

Held—That a section foreman is not a fellow servant of the conductor of a train on which he is being carried to and from the point on the road at which he is working. Judgment affirmed. Magill vs. Southern Pacific R. R. Co., Arizona S. C., Sept. 3, 1893.

INJURY TO EMPLOYE—REMOTE AND APPROXIMATE CAUSE.—INSTRUCTION —STATUTE. — While the plaintiff's husband, the decedent, was riding to his work for defendant railroad company in a passenger car, placed, in violation of statute, in front of loaded freight cars, the train became derailed because of a defective switch, and the passenger coach was broken in two, crushed by the cars behind it, and partially set on fire. Decedent, who had just stepped on to the platform of the car, was thrown off and killed. Others in the car and on the platform were injured, some slightly, others seriously.

Held—That an instruction that decedent was guilty of contributory negligence in standing on the platform was properly refused and the plaintiff's judgment should be affirmed. Woods et al. vs. Southern Pacific R. R. Co., Utah S. C., July 23, 1893.

CONTRACTING RAILWAYS — PAYMENT OF EMPLOYES—CONTRACTOR—GARNISHMENT.—Where the law (see How. Ann. St., Sec. 3423) authorizes railway companies to withhold payment to a contractor, construction work till persons furnishing material and laborers thereon are paid, and makes it the duty of such railroad companies to see that all laborers, etc., are paid before payment is made to the contractors when presented to the company and the amount claimed prior to the usual

pay day of said company when such claims shall be due.

Held—That a railroad company may withhold payment for the protection of laborers against a garnishing creditor of the contractor, even though no bill of items for labor has been furnished as provided in the statute.

2. Where a contract entered into by a railroad company for construction work provided that the amount of each monthly estimate should be paid as agreed between the parties; and where no written regulations were made, but a method was pursued for several months under which the laborers were first paid monthly, under the supervision of an officer of the company, and the contractor acquiesced in this arrangement.

Held—That a creditor of the contractor, who garnished the company, was bound by the method of payment so adopted and could not contend that payments thereunder to the laborers after the service of the writ were unauthorized. Dawson vs. Iron Range, etc., Ry. Co., Mich. S. C., July 26, 1893.

THE LATEST AND MOST FIENDISH SCHEME.

The "Rand Drill" Machine Works of North Tarrytown employ in the neighborhood of 200 or 250 hands. Some time ago an offer was made to them to move their plant to North Tarrytown; the offer was accepted. The men previously employed were given to understand that if they remained in the employ of the firm their wages would not be reduced, provided they moved their families to the neighborhood of the new factory. Now see how that promise was kept. From the start, in order to avoid a strike, the firm worked "the individual racket;" that is to say, instead of cutting wages of several men at once, they discharged *one* or two at a time and replaced *them with* men who would accept $2 *and $2.25* instead of the $2.65 previ*ously paid* per day. But this was not rapid enough to suit the firm, and they introduced what is called the "Premium System"—a system more damnable than piece work itself.

This is the "Premium System:" A man is supposed to do—in fact, has to do—ten pieces of machinery for a day's pay of $2.25; then he is offered the privilege of doing all he can over the ten pieces at half rates—that is, instead of getting the rate of 22½ cents each, he only receives 11¼ cents for what all day long he has received twice as much for. This is turning over-work around. This system is intended in time to oblige the men to do all the pieces at 11¼ cents each. Another result of this wonderful "Premuim System" is that goods are being produced in excess of the demand for them, and behold the result—25 per cent of the employes are thrown out of entire employment, the rest are working at greatly reduced hours and consequently decreased pay —and even those employed are "shaking in their boots" for fear their turn to be thrown out will come next. Verily, a great and glorious system of production! Yet all these people (or nearly all) vote for the old parties on election day and help perpetuate the present system of "the devil take the hindmost." When will their eyes open to the fact that they themselves should own the machinery and themselves receive all they produce?—*The People.*

The mine owners in Shoshone County have made a proposition to the miners to go to work on a sliding scale, to be governed by the market price of lead. How would it do to apply this to Grover Cleveland, and fix his salary on a sliding scale, to be governed by the market price of wheat? When that commodity sells for $2.50 a bushel, as it did under Lincoln, he shall receive $50,000 a year; with wheat at $1.25, $25,000; when it drops to seventy-five cents, $12,500; and when it touches thirty-two cents, $6,250. We will wager seventy-five cents against three quarters of a dollar that an arrangement of that kind will make a bi-metallist out of Cleveland before this extra session adjourns.—Boise City Sentinel.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

D. M. W., H. BREITENSTEIN, Laramie, Wyo.
D. W. F., GEO. C. MILLER, Ellis, Kan.
D. R. S., J. N. CORBIN, Denver, Colo.
D. F. S. & T., W. L. CARROLL, Denver, Colo.
D. STAT., L. J. IHM, Omaha, Neb.

Editor and Manager of the Magazine,
J. N. CORBIN,
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A quarterly report was due from each local October 1st. A number of the local secretaries have failed to send this in and should attend to it at once.

The dull times of the past few months have been the cause of a large number of our subscribers becoming delinquent. It is to be hoped that all such will make an effort and help us out, now that the panic excitement has somewhat subsided. It is upon subscriptions that are paid that we must depend upon to keep the publication running.

Subscribers to the Magazine can make a saving in the purchase of books they may wish by ordering them through this office. All books named in our advertising pages, and most others, can be furnished at less than publishers' retail prices. We will give the discounts to all prepaid subscribers and they need not confine themselves to the ordering of one book with their subscriptions.

Organization is the first step necessary for workingmen to make their influence felt for the correction of the evils they are contending against. In organization they are at once recognized. It opens the way for doing something practical. In these days, the wage-earner, who is not connected with some form of organization for his protection, is a maverick indeed.

Members who attended the last District Assembly session will regret to hear of the death of Brother Charles Carpenter, who represented L. A. 3274 of Evanston, Wyo., at that session. He was taken ill during the session, but recovered sufficient to return home, but only to get worse and die on October 6. He is relieved from taking further part in the struggle for existence.

That the majority in Congress, and the national executive, are but the tools *of plutocracy is* becoming plainly more *evident every day.* Neither by word or act are the interests of the people served. Everything done is for the interest of the wealthy few, yet it was not their votes alone that put them there, but the votes of many of those who are looking for relief. Will this condition be changed when the people again have the opportunity? Perhaps the vote at the November elections will indicate whether it will or not.

One of the reasons offered, why a change in our industrial system is impracticable, is, that the great majority of the wage earning classes are incapable of managing the industries they are engaged in. That they are only fitted to do the bidding of others. This in a measure may be true, but is true because of environment preventing the development of their natural talents, and every effort should be made to improve their development. Every man should seek to become the master of the industry he is engaged in, and never be content to remain the servant of another. The forces thus created would go a long way to improve our present industrial relations. The estimated value of the manager would decrease, and the estimated value of the workman increase, as he increases his power in this line. Our organizations of labor can be made a powerful influence in that direction.

The long winter evenings are the best time of the year for study. It is the time when our labor organizations should be made the most valuable. The study of economic questions at home, and the debate in our Assembly rooms, can develop men capable of handling the greatest questions in statesmanship, and it is from the ranks of the toilers that must come the men who are to lead in making this government what it was intended to be. There is no better place for practical education, in such lines, than the Assembly room. Every grievance or trouble, organizations must consider, should be traced back to the cause. It will be found to be of a social nature, and the prevention, a change in our social affairs. The discussion will bring out knowledge of what those changes should be. Men who are content to let others do this are not good citizens of a republic. Ignorance and indifference on the part of the bondsmen were essential to the maintenance of a system of chattel slavery, and likewise for the maintenance of wage slavery. There is no outside influence to come in and throw off the burdens from the wage slave. It must come from themselves. Knowledge is the necessary essential.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Master Workman of the Universe to suddenly call from our midst this day, to the heavenly sanctuary above, Charles Carpenter, an esteemed Brother, a true friend, an affectionate husband and a loving father, and

WHEREAS, He was an exemplary member of Our order and an honored citizen in our community, he died as he had lived, working for the interest of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Knights of Labor, over whom the shadow of sorrow has been cast, extend to the bereaved widow and his fatherless children the heartfelt sympathy of our Brotherhood and pray to the Supreme Master Workman to grant to his the consolation which we are powerless to give.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of our deceased Brother, our sanctuary be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our deceased Brother's widow, a copy filed among the records of our assembly, and a copy sent to the *News Register* and the *U. P. Employes' Magazine* for publication.

THOMAS DUNCAN,
ENOCH DUNNING,
JOHN TOWNSAN,
Committee.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 19, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

Oregon mist is with us again and times are improving somewhat. Eight hours is the order of the day. It was welcomed by all. Several men have been set to work in the various departments. Business on the road is good, and everyone would feel happy could they only tell what the future will bring forth. Since the road passed into the receiver's hands a wonderful change has come over the shops here. What has caused it we are unable to say. Each change brings something new and the last change brought us a genius in the shape of a person who might be termed "Jack of all trades." This gentleman can tell you how to make a pattern and the length of time required; he can make a boiler in his mind; he is both a brass and iron moulder, a tinner and a pipe fitter; he can lay a boiler, build a boat, paint the shop a sulphurous hue. with language vile and boisterous. In fact, there is not a mechanic about the place that he cannot impart some instructions to. He is a bombastic blow-hard. I have been on the road from here to Kansas City, and I must say that he is the most overbearing felllow that I ever worked under, and I have worked in the worst kind of contract shops. Can it be that such men have any heart? If so, it must be very small.

God speed the A. R. U. or any thing else that will unite the men on all railroads so that they may be able to resist the domineering mien of all such as he. The A. R. U. has been organized at all points on the Pacific division and is growing wonderfully. They have over 200 members here and a good prospect for as many more. We predict that before January, 1894, every man on the road will be within its fold. Men have disagreed long enough, but their environments compel them to agree at last.

G. F. J. L. tells us that no person but a monthly man can get or is entitled to a pass. We ask where he gets his information. Did it ever occur to him that he might be asked to step aside for some other man in the near future? We will vouch for the truthfulness of the assertion that he did not receive instructions of that kind from higher authority. We will also be responsible for the assertion that he has never been instructed to let competent men go and put incompetent men in their place. We are also satisfied that he cannot show his authority for preventing the foremen of the various departments from hiring the help they want since it seems they should be the best judges of what was required. We would like to know if there is any other point on the road where engines make two or more trips without being wiped, while the wipers are working short time. We would also be pleased to learn if there is any other place on the road where the hostler is required to run the pump at night and attend to his own work beside. It would please us very much to learn if there is a man at any other point on the road who is capable of doing any kind of a job on a railroad. We challenge the world in this respect.

"JACK OF ALL TRADES."

ARMSTRONG, Kan., Oct. 22, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

We have had beautiful autumn weather for the past month. Such weather is called Indian summer by the denizens of this place. The foliage of the forest and garden has changed to many hues, which is a sad reminder of the man in the sere and yellow stage of life—that his forlorn pilgrimage on this terrestrial sphere is nearly at a close. Then his foibles and follies seem to loom up before him like huge icebergs in the Northern Sea. Men should profit by these natural scenes.

Commercial business is dull, and work of all kinds scarce here. I would not advise men to come this way who are seeking employment of any kind. All railroad companies are working their men on short time, and hiring no help, except to fill vacancies, and then you

have to have some influence to get the job. True, if you are an extra mechanic, you might strike an odd job. Work in the Armstrong shops is good. On the 14th of the present month the property of the company went into the hands of receivers, and on the 16th the shops went on longer time. The shops are now working forty-eight hours a week straight. with no subtraction of hours on Saturday. It is the current opinion of the men that the company went into liquidation for mercenary purposes—that is, in order to try to get the wages of the men reduced under the protection of the court. If so, the men will not stand a cut. Court or no court, the men are on the *qui vive*, but have not crossed the rubicon as yet, but are preparing to do so at any moment. All repaired surplus engines that were sidetracked here have, in the past month, been shipped to different points on the road where most needed.

At the present time there are about a dozen different labor organizations on the Union Pacific system, with different charters and different views of the labor problem, each paying large sums of money for lodge room and to loud mouthed officers, a large number of them designing and egotistical in character, having no interest in common with their constituents only for their own aggrandizement. displace some of these leaders for others, and you will find them to be the worst enemies of organized labor, which goes to show that they are working for self-interest. Workingmen must be gregarious to fight capital.

There is nothing new about the shops to chronicle—no changes, no discharges. One machinist was discharged for the too free use of whisky. The company was justified. Three machinists hired to fill vacancies. Business on the road is good.

The Armour Packing Company of West Kansas City, Missouri, killed, skinned and cut up for the cooler 3,218 head of horned cattle on the 20th inst. in eleven hours, the largest number of cattle killed in that given time in the world up to that date.

AU BOUT DE SON.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., Oct. 21, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

In looking over the letters in last month's magazine, I noticed that the Idaho roadmaster was still struggling to set himself right before the public. It is curious how desperate little "bosses" get when you touch their weak spots. I have been railroading more or less for fifteen years, and have seen some very interesting specimens of the "boss"—the quiet, polished gentleman who gets his work done, and treats his subordinates as men; the big, burly bully, who drives everything before him while he is present, but gets very little work done when his back is turned. Again, we have the little trickster who coaxes and brow-beats by turns, and generally turns out a total failure.

I have known a certain man of this last stamp, *who, though drawing* good wages, could never make both ends meet without being forever in debt to his men for money and such other things as he could borrow. He lived on the fat of the land, wore the latest fashions and always used the finest beer and cigars. He was very sociable, liked to attend private snaps, be made a lion of, and would promise all kinds of "jobs" to his friends and their friends. If one wished to visit at his home, he would be welcomed in proportion to the size of the bundle of refreshments which he bought for the occasion. Why, sir, he would he declared "blooded" for four bottles of Milwaukee. Well, you will want to know what became of him. Believe it if you will, he is still alive, but I have no doubt "the last end of that man shall be worse than the first."

Business on the road at this point is better than last month. In the shops we now work six days in the week and eight hours per day, which is an improvement of thirteen hours a week, and the boys, consequently, feel that much better. My very gentle hint to the autocrat of the car department in last month's magazine has already had a very good effect. He is now trying to live like a gentleman and to prove by his present conduct that he always was like one. He has come down from his "high horse" and now rides a mule. By next month I confidently believe he will be ready to ride a burro or even go afoot about the earth like other mortals. A very sensible move, you will say: Yes, indeed, there is plenty of room even for car foremen on this earth of ours, if they will only subject the office to the man. Give me the man first, every time. The office comes after and takes care of itself. Mr. Editor, this train of thought leads me on to something very interesting at this time. Office holders and office seekers or suckers have become so numerous and persistent lately as to be not only a nuisance, but a very grave danger to the country. To get and hold office seems to have almost developed to a craze with a certain class in every community, and for the sole purpose of robbing, deceiving, betraying and then insulting the people who elected them to positions of trust. But the people are waking up as never before, and in a short time it shall be woe to the man who will dare to betray his constituents. His first crime shall be his last. The initiative and referendum under the administration of the People's Party will do very much to rid the country of our present brood of human vampires.

Yours,

SARCASTIC.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Oct. 23, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

Eight hours, six days in the week, was the last notice posted up in the shops for our guidance the 16th. Forty-eight with plenty of overtime is just about keeping things in good condition for the business demands on the main line. The very air is full of rumors as to what will happen next. The receivers, the court and the attorney general will no doubt fix things satisfactory for those who are usually considered in such matters.

It's funny, but it is true, nearly all that you speak to about the present depressed condition wish they were working for the government, because they say nearly everybody is ordering a reduction of wages, except Uncle Sam. Express company employes are heard to express opinions favorable to Uncle Sam and wish they were in his employ, so they would know where they are at. Many of the telegraphers are commencing to compare their wages with those in less responsible positions in the Post Office Department. And I have heard some say that the employes of the P. O. Department have not had a reduction of pay, and, consequently, no cause for a strike for the last 118 years. As long as railroads, express companies and telegraph lines are run in the interests of stockholders and directors, as a private enterprise, it is, constitutionally speaking, nobody's business but their own, as to how much they shall take for rates, or how little they shall pay for labor. If they were public enterprises built for the convenience or operated for the benefit of the public, it would be different. Then it would be just as sensible for the public to own and operate them as it is for the public to conduct the post office business. It is just as un-American to-day to give franchises to corporations so that a few can monopolize all ex change and transportation and place the public for generations at their mercy, as it was over a hundred years ago when Uncle Sam took the monopoly away from the first contractor that carried the mail from Philadelphia to Baltimore and thereby reduced the letter postage from twenty-five cents to two. They are the necessary elements of exchange, and, under the present system, can only enrich the owners at the expense of a great many others, while at the same time they have become the chief source of our corrupt government. There is continually growing a closer alliance between them, and it is only a short time when they must be owned by the public or they will own the government. Our idea of free competition by the combinations and consolidations of these corporations has long ago become a fallacy.

It will not be long when the great majority of people will believe them to be a standing menace for the further comfort and convenience of all the people. LXXXII.

SHOSHONE, Idaho., Oct. 24, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

The days of the sere and yellow leaf are upon us, and so are the Receivers. This is evidenced by a telegram following close upon the advent of the Receiver, dated Omaha, October 22d, and which reads something like this: "We have it from good authority, the Receivers will shortly ask permission of the Court to make new wage schedules with the various trade organizations on the Overland System. As all old agreements and contracts have been abrogated, the new schedules will be prepared immediately." Supposing this to be true, I simply desire to ask the U. P. employes right here, what are you going to do about it? Have you anything in your trade unions, anything which will apply to or cover this particular case? Have you a remedy for conditions of this kind? No, you have not, and you will be compelled by force of circumstances to become "politicians" "in the best sense of the term." Whether you desire to do so for not, there is no other source of permanent relief. I hear some one say, "Not so fast; the Receivers may intend to increase our wages." Possibly. I haven't thought of that. We can stand a move of that description, considering that shop men and section men are among the poorest paid employes of a Railroad Company. How many employes outside of Idaho have to pay twenty-five cents per barrel for the water they use.

As Populists we are quite satisfied to work on a government operated railroad. The stock holders in these large corporations recognize the value of government management of their property, and they do not consider it as excessive paternalism either.

Is it not strange, when you think of it, that all of these wealthy capitalists have a haven of safety toward which they may turn their financial storm beaten craft, when otherwise, they fear she will be overwhelmed. How natural for the railroad manipulator and stockholder to call upon his government to assist him through its courts in his hour of difficulty. How confidently he turns his road over to the court knowing that after operating it with such success as to make a good property of it. It will be turned over to him so that it may again be thrust into the speculative, political and competitive arena.

Take another example: The banker, when this gentleman "gets into a cavity," as it were, he quietly gets his creditors together and makes a proposition to them, whereby he simply suspends and readjusts, and resumes. how simple that is. If he happens to be a National Banker, he calls the Government to his aid, who, through its proper officer, the Comptroller of the Curency, in a fatherly, paternalistic spirit, makes a U. S. depository of his rotten concern, advances him a few hundred thousands of public funds, gratis, just to help the poor fellow out of his trouble, you know. He, in turn, draws from twelve to eighteen per cent from the people for the use of their own money.

The merchant in his necessity, comes to this same source of relief, and finds that this most accommodating of governments has provided a plan by which he can suspend, readjust and resume his old tricks by paying from ten to fifty cents on the dollar. He starts out anew, owing no man anything. He has readjusted his financial burden so that the other fellow has relieved him of it, through compulsory cancellation.

Now, all this governmental machinery is provided to help these brainy fellows when they get into trouble—these capitalists who furnish work to keep labor from starving, and yet these people, who have their mail brought to their doors every morning, bringing orders for goods and carrying the goods back responsive to the orders, howl like troopers when the working people ask

for even a taste of this same paternalism to help them in their troubles. The nearest approach to it in their experience is the annual visit of the taxgatherer and the horror of the Sheriff's visit when he makes his appearance for the purpose of notification of foreclosure and eviction.

More evictions in New York City in one year, 1892, than in all of Ireland in the same period! What a fortunate individual the farmer would be could he, "when foreclosure stares him in the face," with the concurrence of his creditors and the Sheriff, decide to suspend, readjust and resume and come out of his suspension and readjustment with a large proportion of his financial burdens like those of the banker, having quietly folded their tents like the Arab and silently stolen away.

Or, if the laboring man, when threatened with a garnishee, could say, "Hold, I have about decided to suspend, readjust and resume," and as the result of this operation half of his indebtedness was wiped out, how satisfying to the laborer it would be. And yet, this, to the initiated, is how it appears in the case of the difficulties of the middlemen, how through governmental protection and care they are assisted in their troubles, while the opposite is the experience of the poor. The whole power of government is employed to press him down still further. Why should not the government relieve the oppressed laborer as well as the railroad stockholder, operate his farm for him if necessary, and turn it over to him again in good condition.

The editor of the Shoshone *Journal* has a card in his last issue to the effect that he is through and will quit—has arrived at the end of his rope. Whether he has determined to hang himself or not we do not know, but this we do know, he has written himself down a contemptible scrub. One of his contemporaries speaks of him as the "Australian Kangaroo."

SAGE BRUSH.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Oct. 24, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

There is very little of the news item abroad in this part of the moral vineyard, but the air is full of rumors. Mr. Clark is said to have said, and Mr. Somebody Else is quoted as having said something else, but the fact is patent to all that the business at this end is steadily increasing and the ranks of the workmen are being recruited from those of the idle, waiting throng who for the past few months have suffered the privation of opportunity to produce something to exist on during the winter.

Brother Debs is succeeding somewhat in his laudable endeavor to unite the efforts of all who desire a better state of affairs among railroad employees. The Knights of this locality are all disposed, as, indeed, they should be, to forward the interests of the new organization, and it will, no doubt, benefit their organization by relieving it of the detail work of a trade organization, thus leaving the K. of L. at more liberty to extend its efforts to the broader field of social reform and general benefit of humanity.

Let us say God speed to anyone who will thus relieve knighthood of the necessity of maintaining a grievance committee, and constitute the order what it was intended to be—a great moral force in social affairs, generally. There are so many matters to be looked after that are of a broader scope than the special interests of any single calling, and mankind needs so much educating to appreciate a moral influence, and the K. of L. have been of more benefit in that regard than any other human organization known to history, that it were, indeed, a serious privation to humanity to have its energies expended on the special interests of a particular class of the world's producers.

We who constitute D. A. 82, however, are railroad men, and my interest has been of late rearoused in an old hobby of mine by a communication to the press from the pen of Judge Shivas, of the Iowa Federal Court, advocating the abolition of actions for personal injuries sustained by employes of railroads and substituting a pension system. He would have the law provide that all employes of railroads who are injured while on duty should be pensioned according to the grade of the injury done or disability resulting. He would do away with the distinction as to co-employe in cases where the injury shall be the fault of a co-employee, that there should be a graduated system of pensions, and in case the injured man and the railroad adjuster could not agree, the several State Railroad Commissions could be made arbiters. This, he claims, would be made a less expensive system to the railroads and far more beneficial to the injured employe for several reasons, and if, upon trial, the benefits were appreciable, the provisions of the law might be extended to employes in other industries, and instead of a sort of "catch as catch can" litigation and excessive damages in one case and total defeat of the injured party through legal technicality in another, we should have a regular code of practice in such cases provided for and justice done both parties, very often without litigation and certainly without such a grievous system of delays and exorbitant fees to counsel. Then the system of pensions payable monthly would provide against the almost inevitable waste of a larger sum of money than usual in the hands of a man accustomed to a limited but regular income, and at the same time leave the employer's capital intact and the pension payable from income.

This is only one of many reforms which would be beneficial, and not only to the two parties most apparently in interest, but to the public at large, in protecting the people from a proportion of the tax levy for the support of paupers. I have, of course, only thrown out a hint or two and have only done this to draw attention to the higher possibilities of knighthood and suggest the reason why the endeavors of Brother Debs can in no way be taken as trenching on the true domain of the K. of L., but rather as a most valuable auxiliary to its best and more universal work.

I find myself hanging on too long and will stop, not for want of matter, but lest I weary your readers.

Fraternally, etc.,

NEMO.

DENVER, COLO., Oct. 28, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

The appointment of a receiver was made the leading topic of discussion the early part of the month among the employes at this point, and it was hightened considerably by newspaper rumors. It seems as if these rumors were intended for scare purposes. So far, the appointment of a receiver has proved satisfactory. We are all going to have bigger pay-checks next pay-day, and that will be highly satisfactory. All these fellows that got cut are kicking because the receivership did not come before the cut. Yet few believe that anyone is safe yet. It is wonderful how quick the receiver concluded more work should be done in the shops, especially when it was rumored, but a week or two before that, that there was a surplus of power and cars. This does not seem to hitch just as one would believe it ought. It may work out all right, however, At least, time will tell, and the employes can consider that their interests are more safe when they stand together, and it is what they have done in that line that has kept off a wage reduction on any.

The political pot is boiling here just now, and it contains a queer concoction. Religious frenzy has been brought in to divide men on real principles, and it would not be surprising if the enemies of ths masses did not make a success of it, carrying off the meat and leaving the masses in the soup. Strange that men of ordinary sense will allow personal questions and prejudices to lead them so far away from principle.

There will be eleven tickets on the official ballot this year here. Most anyone ought to be able to find a choice.

The People's Party, which was supposed to unite all good citizens against the old corrupt parties, has got three tickets in the field. So it is not behind any of the others in offering a choice.

The equal suffrage question, to be voted on at this election, is the only thing worthy of consideration that is to be settled at this election. Every voter seeking for the advancement of mankind in this State ought to record himself in favor of this, if he votes for no ticket. Extending the franchise to woman is but adding another step in the elevation of the race, and will be an aid to the solution of the labor problems. There will be no question but what woman will get equal pay for equal work, should she be made an equal political factor. There is no question but what the child labor problem will then find a solution. The greatest power for the good of children will be added on the political side of the question, where it must find the solution.

Business in general remains dull in this city. There has been a large number of people left here since the panic of the summer, and it is shown by the large number of empty houses there is. It certainly is at present a poor place for men to come to, seeking business or employment. However, business on the road has picked up considerably the past month, and the number of cars handled in the yards here each day will average with a year ago. Seeing this makes most men feel as if there is more talk than fact about the falling off of earnings. We have no way of ascertaining except by what we see on the road. It may be they are carrying this business for a little or nothing, but local merchants say there has been no change in rates.

X. X. X.

Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania: "In the nam of 65,000,000 American citizens we plead for more money, and in the name of 24,000 you not only refuse our demand, but purpose the taking away of one-half of what we have left. Prompted alone by our love for rich and poor, by our love for the welfare and peace of our common country, let us warn you that the masses of the people are aroused. All over this fair land they are on their knees in prayer. Their wails have been heard at the throne of the Almighty. My friends, hunger and cold know no philosophy and respect no laws, and when these twin devils are let loose and you force them out upon the world—

"Then woe to the robbers who gather
In fields where they never have sown;
Who have stolen the jewel from labor
And builded to Mammon a throne.

"For the throne of their god shall be crumbled
And the scepter be swept from his hand,
And the heart of the haughty be humbled,
And a servant be chief in the land.

"For the Lord of the harvest hath said it,
Whose lips never uttered a lie,
And His prophets and poets have read it
In symbols of earth and of sky.

"That to him who hath reveled in plunder,
Till the angel of conscience is dumb,
The shock of the earthquake and thunder
And tempest and torrent shall come."

—*Congressional Record.*

"Authority is one of the things that do not stay long with people who do not know how to use it."

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"One of the quickest ways to loose a job is to begin asking unnecessary questions of the boss."

***

"People who rail at the world can generally be depended on not to do anything to make it better."

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

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THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

Governments are established among men to cause right actions as between themselves, or, as the Declaration of Independence has it, "All men are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." It is seen from this that all that is being contended for under the general title of the labor movement is to be secured through the functions of government, in its establishment of rules of action and the enforcement of them, that are in accord with right reasoning and with equitable principles. All that labor is contending for is life, which must implicitly grant that necessary to its maintenance, and liberty in the pursuit of happiness. Men are unhappy, and while they produce all that maintains life, life, in its true sense, does not come in its fullness to those who produce. It is because right rules of action do not govern. Equitable principles are not enforced. To do this forces have been created other than the government itself. The labor organization is the result of a demand for such a force, but can, in such lines, do nothing but what the government itself should do—the securing of life and liberty—and the existence of a labor organization, as a defensive force, is an indication that either the government is negligent in the exercise of its powers, or fails to secure the ends intended, and when the latter is the case the Declaration of American Independence says, "It is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such forms as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." It is evident that the government can do all that is required, because it is the people themselves. And that it does not is because the people are negligent in the use of its functions. To awaken the people to the necessity of giving attention to this is the real work of all reformers.

There is a widespread ignorance of the powers of our government and the machinery by which it is exercised. Especially is this true of those who are classed as wage-earners, who make up the membership of labor organizations. There is every reason to believe that increased knowledge of this important subject would soon cause a removal of most of the evil effects the producers of the country now experience. Much attention has been directed toward legislation,

and to get certain measures enacted as law has been held to be the panacea for many ills, but there has not been a proper realization of the fact that the legislature is but one of three co-ordinate branches of the government—legislative, executive and judicial—and that to get proper results from our form of government attention must be given by the governed to all the branches. Especially is this true of the judicial. The men who are elected or appointed to fill the position of judges are just as human, subject to all the prejudices and influences that other men are, and yet three of such men sitting as the Supreme Court of a State may set aside the practically unanimous wish of the people of the State as declared in a legislative enactment by deciding it unconstitutional, and the reasonings by which they reach such conclusions cannot be questioned, though they be influenced by the blindest prejudices and personal influences

To bring proper results from government as we have it established, therefore, the judiciary must be in accord with the right spirit of the people. The bench must be filled with men who are familiar with the practical side of life, who have experienced the struggle for the maintenance of life, that they may have the spirit of justice in them, nor should they be too long away from such. Elevated to an independent maintenance, the tendency is to lose that touch with humanity that is necessary to the administration of equity and justice. From natural sympathy with the common people, it is toward the classes who have been favored with the possession of wealth or special privileges they are likely to go. And the higher they rise in this branch of the government the more this is likely to result. A life position is dangerous to the existence of a democracy. The judges in our Federal Courts are practically out of the reach of the people. A change in the administration does not reach them. They are fat, honorable positions to pay political debts with, and too often has such been true.

Our practical social reformers, our labor organizations, ought to pay more attention to this feature of our government and seek to place those in the judiciary that are in sympathy with the demands of humanity, the common rights of men. To scan closely the characters of those who are to receive your franchise, the bad acts of an executive officer can generally be corrected in a short time. The venal work of a corrupt legislator may be undone before much harm is done, but it is not so true of the judiciary.

A knowledge of the principles of right action of the relations of man to man, of man to earth, ought to be made a part of our common school education, and to teach ought to be the main work of a labor organization. We may demand the enactment of laws till we are worn out, we may secure their passage, but, unless all branches of the government are in accord with them, as well as the mass of the people, the result from them would be nil. Labor in its struggle is continually feeling the adverse power of government, and the reason is, it has been considering government as something outside of itself, something supernatural. Once, then, let it be generally realized it is something natural, something of which it is a part and on which it can direct its influence, and different results will be seen. So far indifferent attempts only have been made to get laws enacted, leaving the question of their being construed and enforced to those whose sympathies were against them.

OUR CORPORATE RULERS.

The laws for the creation of corporations originated in a demand of the people for a means whereby man could unite their small capital and thus carry on industry and commerce on a large scale, and which they, individually, would be otherwise unable to take part in. They were regarded as a boon to society. They limited the financial liabilities of those who take part in them. To make them operative under government it was necessary to give them many of the rights and privileges guaranteed to individuals. As they came more into use, this has been extended step by step until now they have all of the powers and more of the responsibility of the individual, and step by step has the industry and commerce of the civilized nations come to be carried on through them, till now it is practically all carried on through corporate bodies.

While law could create such bodies it could not give them moral responsibility. While they have all the powers of individuals, they are not burdened with the duties and the responsibilities. It is from such fact that must give the people cause for concern, from such fact that what was intended as a blessing is proving the destroyer of the liberties guaranteed by the government. They are inconsistent with the principles on on which a democracy must rest. There is no personality to hold responsible. The tangible property, real and personal, is rapidly being absorbed by corporations and the people becoming subject to them. The masses are becoming wage-workers, subject to the will of corporation managers. They usurp the place of government. The boasted rule of the people goes down before them, and yet they are but an artificial being created by law solely.

Individuals, whose conscience would forbid them doing an unjust or immoral act, willingly hold shares in corporations that thrive on the injustices they inflict and the immorality they foster. What will there be left of the public conscience in a few more years? Where will the rights of man find defenders? Men, whose intellects made them giants in the forum for the defense of human liberty, like Jefferson, Henry, Lincoln and hosts of others who rose from the masses, are not coming to the front, and the reason seems to be because corporate bodies are ever on the alert to hire them into their service.

The just judge on the bench finds the retainer fee of a corporation of far more inducement than the honor in the service of the people. Our congressional and legislative halls are filled with men who draw their principal revenue from the treasuries of the corporate bodies. Why should we not be filled with fear for the future of our country? Can we expect to continue as a republic if means are not found at once to destroy this cancer on the body politic?

That the founders of this government foresaw the danger of such bodies and intended that they should not exist is indicated in the proceedings of the convention that promulgated the constitution, where it is shown that a clause giving power to Congress to create corporate bodies was stricken out, and it is a question if the charter of every corporation in the United States is not in violation of the constitution. They are certainly in violation of the spirit that predominated in the establishment of this government and exists now as a menace to it.

They are proving all powerful in the complication of the relations of men in industrial affairs. The labor problem has grown more

serious as corporations have extended. It looks possible now for the individuality of man as an industrial and political factor to be entirely wiped out, and all be dominated by the corporate bodies, the absolute will of plutocracy, the man who holds shares enough to control being the all powerful.

The man with but ten or a hundred shares in the average corporation, though they may represent considerable wealth, is not considered of any consequence. He feels it himself and is satisfied, or is obliged to let the larger holders run its affairs. Men forced to be subservient to such bodies, and such bodies dominating the government, how long can liberty be expected to remain with us?

Such is no imaginary picture. Let every one consider the situation for himself, investigate his own position and see how much it is affected by corporate influence; investigate the management of the local public affairs that he is nearest interested in, and see how far that influence affects it.

Managers of many of our corporations to-day sway a power more absolute over large masses of the citizens of this republic than ever a czar did. Can laborers ever expect to become, through organization, sufficiently powerful to resist it without coming to open warfare, and the result of which will be but the destruction of one or the other? So thoroughly entrenched has this menace to human liberty become now, that nothing less than the most desperate struggle could dislodge them, and yet a wonderful indifference exists among the masses regarding them. A cry is made against the monopolies, yet without corporations they would be practically unknown.

If workmen dealt direct with their employes, instead of a corporation with no moral responsibilities, many of the disagreeable features of the practical labor problem would be unknown. Now the personality they deal with is but servants of the corporation like themselves, and for all their defense they shift the responsibility to the "company," an intangible being—much sought after, but never reached.

It should be the earnest endeavor of every lover of humanity, of every supporter of liberty to repeal all laws for the creation of corporate bodies. Every individual should be made and held personally responsible, legally and morally, for the acts of every collative body he may be a member of. His conscience then will be found influencing it. Many enterprises which by their very nature should be carried on by the government, will be. A long step will have then been taken toward an ideal state of society.

We have, practically, now a government of the people, by the corporations, for the corporations. Their legal recognition must be destroyed before it can be otherwise.

AN INDICATION OF PROGRESS.

The adoption of equal suffrage by the voters of Colorado at the election the past month is a practical indication of the progress that is being made in social science. It gives woman an equal right with man in the government of the State. It gives all who are governed the right to give consent to the powers of the government. It puts in full force in this State what the Declaration of Independence said was right, "that governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed." No one has ever denied that woman was not governed, yet but two States as yet recognize this basic principle of American liberty. Colorado, the Centennial

State, is the first independent State to adopt by the voice of its voters. Wyoming adopted when it became a State.

All human progress has been marked by an extension of the franchise to some part of the people who had been denied the right. The evolution of government from absolute monarchies to aristocracies and from aristocracies toward democracies have simply been steps in that direction. Human liberty has widened in each of those steps. The result in Colorado is but the harvesting of the product of the seeds of thought—of education—that have been sown and nourished through long years of struggle for the right—the gradual liberalizing of the minds of men. Much of this is the work of labor organizations, where men have been brought face to face with the tyranny and usurpations of fellow men. Where the main principle at issue has been the broader recognition of human rights, it has caused men to see the justice of granting them to others.

Labor organizations throughout the world ought to celebrate the result of the election in Colorado as a victory signally theirs. It is an extension of the recognition of human rights. That is what they are contending for, if they are contending for anything worth considering. And again, because the recognition of woman as an equal political factor with man means a solution of the difficulties that her competition as a wage earner has forced into consideration. Her equal political powers will tend to give her equal pay for equal work. It also throws a double protection around the homes of the toilers.

It may be said that this is yet to be proven, and it will be true that it will not be proven in one or many elections. The extension of the franchise to workingmen has not yet, after a century of trial, proved the panacea for their wrongs that were and are yet claimed for it. But it has been these many years a weapon in their hands they did not know how to use. As they learn, by experience, what is based in truth, that which is claimed for it will result. The first step necessary for that was the establishment of the right, and so is and will it be true in the further extension of human rights.

Quicker results may be expected from it with woman than with man. Her sense of physical weakness, if for no other reason, will cause her to use this weapon to supply the deficiency there, and consequently will look closer to the possibilities of its powers. But already, with the advantage of education, she will at once bring into play intelligence that will average equal with man.

The opposition that came practically into form during the campaign was of a nature that social students should consider. First, because it was of a nature that is usually classed on the opposite sides of the social scale; and, second, because the same opposition is likely to be met in every step of human advancement, and it is well to study its character.

The opposition was confined principally to the vicious and ignorant and the highly sanctimonious, glory-be-to-God, goody-goody young man. The natural thing to believe would be that such elements would be in opposition to each other. It may be that sanctimoniousness is analogous to ignorance and thus account for the opposition. That there is no difference, scientifically, between vicious ignorance and sanctimonious ignorance would be the general conclusion to draw from it, that ignorance is the stumbling block in the way of all progress.

it matters not what it may be clothed with, and ignorance of human rights may stalk forth with a university diploma.

It was also a noticeable fact that the opposition who were well dressed were generally those who only had a sneer for the claims of labor, and the others principally that rabble from which scabs are recruited.

The result of the election proved that a large majority of the voters of the State take broad views of human rights, but the success in having it so recorded is largely due to the tact shown by the women of the Equal Suffrage committees. There was no unnecessary antagonisms raised by exciting prejudice, as has proven in similar campaigns before. They used reason and left the personal tirades to the opposition. What is generally classed as "crank" ideas were not put forward.

As steps like that which Colorado has taken are seen, lovers of liberty and humanity can take heart, though at times the horizon looks gloomy and dark. Mankind is certainly progressing. A noble band of women have withstood for years the scoffs and scorns of an ignorant rabble, in their struggle for equal justice to their sex; results are now beginning to be seen, and generations yet unborn will rise and bless them, as we to-day bless the patriots of 1776. You men in the ranks of labor who feel like giving up when defeat is yours, have an example before you of what constant pressure in the right direction can do. You may not have the satisfaction of enjoying all the results, but posterity will, and you are but paying that which you owe to those who were before you.

From the press reports one could easily judge that at the annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor the delegates enjoyed a "monkey and parrot" session. As the press reports are most likely to be written by those who want to see just such a time, all reasoning persons will withhold judgment till they can ascertain the facts. There is no doubt but what the personal relations between some of the executive officers of the Order have been strained, but executive officers of the Order are not the Order by any means, nor need there be any cause to think that a change in the personnel of any of the executive offices means the downfall of the Order. The Order is above any member of it, and if the Order went down after a change of officers, it would go down if there was no change.

As far as we can judge from information at hand, T. V. Powderly did right in resigning as General Master Workman, in face of the circumstances that confronted him. He will be thought none the less of by those who have supported him in the past; who have recognized the high character of his generalship. The principles of the Knights of Labor are as broad and as old as humanity. They will live, though the Order be forgotten. Through the work of the Order those principles have found a foothold in the homes of tens of thousands of our citizens. They have become the basis of a great national political party which is greater than the Order could ever expect to reach. In bringing this about, the generalship of T. V. Powderly has been an important factor, and those who know him know that he will do none the less as a simple member of the Order and will be less likely to be handicapped by the restrictions that an office gives.

The Order's great work is educational. Its membership cannot afford to stop in that work for

even a moment to consider any personal differences. And if the trouble in the General Assembly was a personal one for position, let those who may feel they are victorious beware lest they show it in their future acts and be dishonored accordingly.

There is a need of unity between all branches of labor. To bring this about should be the endeavor of every lover of humanity. It matters not what different factions may be accused of, either justly or unjustly. Factions must be lost sight of. The rank and file should forget past mistakes and come together for the good that there is in the future. If it is necessary, let us destroy all organization and build anew. Organizations are but means to an end. It would be but the throwing away of an old tool for a new one. But this step does not seem necessary. There can be a union of forces as they now stand if each will show the right spirit toward the other. It was in this direction that Powderly advised the General Assembly. It is to be hoped that positive steps will be taken to carry it out.

The past month has not developed anything new to startle the employes of the Union Pacific as a result of the receivership. The appointment of two additional receivers to represent the government might have delayed events that could have happened, but such is only a matter of conjecture.

The receivers are evidently believers in the maxim that "labor is worthy of its hire," and that efficient service should have good pay. The application of the receivers to the Court to fix their salaries at $1,500 per month is an indication of this and ought to be learned with satisfaction by the employes, for the receivers should be willing to give what they ask.

Of course, the revenue of the road depends, in a great measure, on the labor of the men who operate it, and from this revenue must come the pay of all, from receivers down. The claims of those at the bottom should have at least equal consideration with those at the top.

The road is, in one sense, under government operation. One branch of the government has charge of it and it is to be expected that equity will prevail in all its orders, that the interests of all shall have due consideration. A necessity was claimed by the managers, when the road was in the hands of the corporation, for a reduction of the wages of a large number of the employes. That necessity may now have passed, or the government, speaking through its court, may not be able to see the necessity—at least it would seem well to make inquiry. It is a question of great importance to the families of many citizens and ought to be made a subject of governmental inquiry. The weakness of the individual is demonstrated here and the power of organization shown. What the individual is not likely to attempt the united individuals could. Men thus situated should lose no time in uniting with their fellows, that it may be possible to regain that which is justly theirs.

Another struggle between organized labor and a railroad corporation is being witnessed. The Lehigh company, asserting itself as supreme, refuses to recognize any rights of their employes that are not subservient to its will. The employes resist this and a strike — practically civil war—is the result. At this time there is little to indicate what the result will be. The company, in an uncertain degree, is operating the road by the aid of men who

should be with the ranks of those who are asserting the common rights of men. It is because of the existence of such that tyranny maintains its hold. If the strike, the civil war, is a failure, it will be because of such. One thing develops in this struggle that is encouraging for the future—the various divisions of labor that are organized separately are acting together. It is the union that gives them strength. Win or lose the sympathy and fellowship thus created is going to be a powerful factor in the future struggle, for let no one believe that there will not be future ones. Just so long as plutocracy throws down the gauntlet there will be *men* to take it up. No matter how much such events are to be regretted, it is but a form of the struggle for the liberty of mankind since the beginning. That end will not be reached until men are true to themselves—until they are true to each other. There will be nothing settled one way or the other by this strike, no matter how it may result, unless it be to demonstrate more clearly that labor cannot depend on their power to strike as the sole means of gaining or maintaining its rights. It must look to those higher sovereign powers of citizenship which gives each laborer powers equal to the president of a corporation.

How many workingmen open an account with themselves as to the use of the time they have at their command, or consider the time they have that is not paid for by the wage of their employer of any value? Yet is it not the ignorance of the masses that is keeping them in comparative bondage, and must not this ignorance be removed by the acquisition of knowledge through study, and is not time required for study? What results might come from the proper use of this time nearly all have at their command, and can we expect any improved social conditions until there is less ignorance? If the minds of the masses remain as they are, will they not continue under the same conditions? Nothing else can be expected. Incidentally some intellectual improvement is being brought about through discussions that arise in our labor assemblies, and some results are being seen from it, but as yet not sufficient to more than check the evils that come on all. Much more must be done before the causes of our social evils will be removed, and it must be done through the minds of men. Each individual must do his part. If each used the time at his command that he now wastes, results would be seen in a short period, results of far more value to him than is represented by the wages he receives.

THE DAY'S WORK.

Do thy day's work, my dear,
Though fast and dark the clouds are drifting near,
Though time has little left, for hope and very much for fear.

Do thy day's work, though now
The hand must falter and the head must bow,
And far above the falling foot shows the bold mountain brow.

Yet, there is left for us,
Who on the valley's verge stand trembling thus,
A light that lies far in the West—soft, faint, but luminous,

We can give kindly speech,
And ready, helping hand to all and each,
And patience, to the young around, by smiling silence teach.

We can give gentle thought,
And charity, by life's long lesson taught,
And wisdom, from old faults lived down, by toil and failure wrought.

We can give love, unmarred
By selfish snatch of happiness, unjarred
By the keen aims of power or joy that make youth cold and hard.

And if gay hearts reject
The gifts we hold—would fain fare on unchecked
On the bright roads that scarcely yield all that young eyes expect,

Why, do thy day's work still.
The calm, deep founts of love are slow to chill,
And heaven may yet the harvest yield, the work-worn hands to fill.

—*All the Year Round.*

A TIME TO THINK.

With sad reflection we view our efforts of by-gone days and wonder what will be the results of the future. About one year ago a battle of ballots resulted in the discomfiture and almost complete annihilation of the party charged with almost every conceivable crime chronicled in history. Stealing the returns of rural precincts to change the results of a county election is a small crime compared with stealing the Presidency. To hold a man up on the public thoroughfare and rob him of all he has in his pocket is a crime which merits a term in State's prison, but to rob him by exorbitant taxation which he is unable to pay and have the Sheriff move him out upon the street to become a tramp in search of work is called statesmanship. The above charges are only a few of the numerous ones preferred against the party so unceremoniously bounced in 1892 and the reinstatement of a party that has promised us everything and given us nothing but disappointment for the past fifty years. Now may we not just as well apply that to both of them and say they are one and the same party, for no sooner does the party unhorsed in 1860 regain the saddle than they begin to ride rough-shod over the people that reinstated them. Aided by the party that stole the Presidency in 1876, they now seek to rob the people of one-half of our money and double all our debts. What can their desire be? is a question which is worth considering. Do not be led astray by demagogues. They will not improve your condition. This is a dodge to legally confiscate your homes—those who have any left. Do not wait for next week or next year. Now is your time to study, think and act. No one can do it more effectually than you can yourself if you only open your eyes wide. Pay no attention to the man that represents wealth, for nine times out of ten he is a fraud and cares nothing for you after you have voted his interest, and you are identical in one way only, viz., to make a living the best you can, and after that your interests are reciprocal.

Now, what surprises me most is why can workingmen be so stupid as to contrive to follow the leadership of those whose only object is to fry the fat out of them in the future as they have in the past. From year to year the condition of the toiler has grown worse and the employer has grown immensely rich, or else he has been crushed by a combine and driven into the ranks of the laborer. Then, since it has been clearly demonstrated that combined capital can do their work so effectually, what should prevent labor from combining as well. It is true we have some would-be leaders in the ranks of labor who are only too willing to betray those who are blind enough to follow their leadership. But is it not time for men to awake from their slumber and assert their manhood? The move cannot be made too soon, for ere long you will find the ballot box closed against you and your fetters tightly riveted in such a manner that you may wear them to your grave.

What are you afraid of? Can you not show the world that you are men? Does some corporation own you, body and soul? Have you no minds of your own? Can you not think and act for yourselves once in your lives? We should be tired of broken promises, and that is all we have got from either of the old parties. Ever since I can remember I have heard men (so called) say they would never vote the old party ticket again, but as soon as victory crowns the efforts of his old false deceiver he turns again and is willing to be humbugged once more just for the old party's sake. The old adage is only too true, "Convince a fool against his will, and he'll be of the same opinion still." Why should a man who styles himself a reformer vote for either of the old parties? Have they ever advocated anything contained in the preamble of the K. of L. or the Farmer's Alliance platform? If so, I have never heard of it and I would be pleased for some of the old

our system of finance,' said Pitt at the close of the Revolution of 1876, 'her boasted liberties will be but a phantom.' The founders of our constitution did not adopt it directly, but Hamilton, as the leader of the Federalists, fastened it upon the people through unconstitutional legislation, and we now see the voracious plant in the vigor of its full bloom, with British influence dominating social and political as well as financial interests.

"What is this system of finance? It is the specie basis system that had its origin with the Bank of England in 1694. It is the pretended use of money with the legal quality of money left out, the bank holding $1 in gold for the redemption of about $20 of the 'promise to pay' paper that it loans to the people. This paper, not a full legal tender by law for debt, which the banker puts out for money, is practically his note of hand—an evidence of indebtedness on his part—yet he draws interest upon it and gets rich upon his debts. This anomalous situation represents only a portion of his advantage. It is a law of finance that in proportion to the amount of money circulating will be the amount of business transacted and the rate of prices paid. In view of this the banks, having a monopoly of the right to issue paper money, can increase the issue and expand the currency to an extent that makes speculators wild in the promotion of illegitimate business schemes. Then they can call in their loans and refuse to make new ones, and, by greatly contracting the currency, wreck enterprise and create a widespread panic in all business pursuits save that of banking. With business at a standstill, the bankers can foreclose their mortgages and make purchases at low prices. Then they can again put out more money, inflate prices and sell their purchases at a large profit. Wages, the demand for labor, the price of farm products, the condition of trade, the spirit of enterprise—all are directly or indirectly at the mercy of the coterie of men who issue the currency and direct the finances of the country.

"That the founders of our republic, fresh from the bloody field where they had buried the political dominion of King George III., should look with complacency upon this kingly monster of coin-credit finance, invite it here and submit to its soulless domination, is without parallel as an act of egregious folly and stultification.

"While the word slave, so offensive to free men, was excluded from the constitution, the earnest advocates of slavery advanced their standard till it imperiled the life of the nation. So, while the preamble to the constitution and the delegated powers that appear on its face have not one word of authority for grant of charter to a corporation, the adherents of this vicious relic of barbarism and spoliation, this feudal coin-credit finance, were vigilant and powerful, and, as already intimated, the sod was scarce formed on the colonial grave of British power when the charter for the first national bank was granted by Congress.

"The upas of the money power had taken root in the rich soil of the new republic. The slave power was one of its branches. In the North capital controlled labor. In the South capital owned labor. The East India merchant, like the slave trader, had been actuated by an unholy desire for lucre. The banker, like the slaveholder, desired to live at other men's expense, and this poisonous tree grew apace. Its towering body confronted all enterprise and all industry in the North, while its southern branch cast a dismal shadow wide from gulf to main."

Referring to the corruption that grew into our government under the influence of the banks and Andrew Jackson's struggle against them, the writer continues:

"But the vile system from which this national institution sprung was still alive, and State banks became more numerous than before. These State banks, however, were not associated, and their power for evil was thereby

vastly less. Of the second national bank Senator Benton said:

"'Jackson has not killed the bank. She is a wounded tigress and has escaped to her jungles. By and by she will return and bring her whelps with her.'

"The truth of this prediction was verified at the commencement of our late civil war. To meet the need of money for purchase of war supplies and the payment of the soldiers, the administration, with Mr. Lincoln President, issued government notes directly to the people with whom they were dealing. This was by law of Congress, and the notes were made a full legal tender.

"This was true American policy. It was the only course contemplated by the constitution. The power to make and issue money had been bestowed upon Congress alone, and it had no given right to exercise this power save in the interests of the whole people. Congress saw and did its duty promptly, and all the machinery of the government was clearly running with constitutional precision in the suppression of the Rebellion.

"Bankers and capitalists did not so regard the political situation. Other men's necessity is simply their opportunity. War, with its most direful carnage, has always opened up to them a pecuniary feast. The horrors incident to mangled flesh and bodies dead, that appall a brave but sensitive and conscientious manhood, are to them only mental stimulants—harbingers of the golden millions they hope to reap as war's ungodly taxes. So as soon as the bankers could formulate their plan they pressed upon the administration a demand for a complete change in financial methods. To them the constitution was null. Their demand was the scream of the tigress.

* * * *

"There is no basis in the constitution for a charter for special privileges. The spirit of a private corporation is alien to its whole purpose. If this is questioned, the doubt can be settled by recurrence to the debate upon the subject in the constitutional convention. When the original draft of the constitution was presented to that body for consideration, it contained, among its enumerated powers, one for the erection of corporations. This clause was debated *and stricken out.* It was then proposed to insert the power to establish specified corporations, among them a national bank. *This was opposed and rejected*, and there the subject remained.

* * * *

"From the close of the war the money power has had an unbroken march of conquest. If we give to Congress a close but impartial view, we shall see but one purpose—to legislate to make the rich master richer and the poor worker poorer. The law of the income tax was the only exception of importance, and this was repealed as soon as the capitalists could marshal their lobby for that purpose. Year by year the centralization of power adds force to its menace, and the prospective laws contemplated by our present Congress rise above all others in their approach to imperialism.

"When President Jackson struck down the second national bank, it was the only powerful monopoly in the country. Now they troop before us till the whole land is blackened by their shadow — railroads, national banks, telegraph lines, telephone lines, express companies, oil companies, insurance companies, land companies, and a score of other powerful organizations, all banded together and protected by a cordon of trusts that are iron-clad in their shield of privileges.

"Money is the arbiter, organized capital the constitution to be consulted. Caucuses are controlled by agents of the monopolies, and 'fixed' candidates are elected to office. To create wealth by legislation, the public interests are waylaid without mercy, corporations water their stocks and mining properties and manufactories are 'tied up' to freeze out their weaker holders of stock. The press is subsidized, public

sentiment is debauched, our courts of justice are corrupted, and official integrity is put to shame. 'Business' is the national watchword, and honor is trailed as a byword. Years ago our public sentiment applauded and our navy boldly maintained the announcement, 'Millions for principle, but not one cent for tribute.' But since the late war our people have paid over $5,000,000,000 as direct tribute to the money holders who have taken the place of the slave holders.

"The black slavery that was based on ownership of the person involved support of the person. Care, food, clothing, medical attendance—all were furnished by the owner who was interested in the maintenance of the value of his slave. It was a case of property to be protected and preserved; but the white slavery of to-day does not involve the support of the unfortunate people who, lashed by necessity, toil early and late to enrich their lordly task masters.

"The farmer, oppressed by the contraction of the currency and low prices for his products, crowded by the mortgage and high rates of transportation, and hampered by the board of trade, must sell as he can, while he is obliged to buy at such prices as are demanded, paying high tariff trlbute. The wage-worker, obliged to sell his labor for the support of himself and family under capitalistic control, must face and contend with conditions even worse than those that surround the farmer. Professional men, and especially business men, are much restricted in their pursuits, while they are continually taxed, crowded, and, in hundreds of cases, ruined for the enrichment of their capitalistic plunderers. It has been estimated that the farmers of Nebraska lost $10,000,000 last year. Take the farmers and laborers of the whole country, and it is safe to say that, in the aggregate, they did not save a dollar.

"Against this poverty looms up the tremendous bulk and power of the fortune secured by the railroads of the country during last year, their *net income*, as given in their own reports, being nearly $400,000,000—more than the whole assessed value of the great State of Iowa, exclusive of the value of its railroads. Yet the railroad represents but one of the many forms of incorporation by which the money power is sucking up the life blood of the nation.

"Now, 'What will you do about it?' Civilization, honest purpose, brotherly fellowship, preservation of chartered rights and service to God—all prompt us to heroic efforts at relief.

"What is the one thing most needed? *An honest and intelligent vote.* Black slavery was toppled over and its power forever erased by red-handed war, but the ballot box is the avenue through which we should attack and overthrow the money power and free ourselves from the curse of white slavery. This purpose necessitates an amended constitution. No relief can come through either of the old parties. There must be a new deal. New men must come to the front about whose shibboleth there is no uncertainty—men who can not be bribed or palsied with a cry of alarm.

"Twenty-five years ago we cut off a branch of this tree of evil. May a true Christian endeavor speed the day when its gigantic body shall be uprooted and destroyed!"

THE WORSHIP OF WEALTH.

The rich man is the great man to-day; in the smallest hamlet the bank account is held in reverence. It is the old circle of time. Moses found his followers worshiping the golden calf in spite of his socialistic doctrines and his guidance to better conditions.

Public men of limited salaries are possessed of millions, and instead of suspicion, people exhibit wondering envy. Tweed reveled in robbery for years before his robberies were questioned. Tammany grows richer and more powerful every election. Banks

are splendid in onyx and plate glass to awe depositors or the applicant for a loan at exorbitant interest, and management of the nation's finances is a dark secret to the people.

Somewhere out of the light is a combination that contracts the currency of nations, but no man can say who and what it is. The press, under this combination's dictation, teaches the ignorant its doctrines while fulsomely eulogizing the rich. The very pictures it draws of the luxuries enjoyed by men who could never have honestly acquired their millions, corrupt the honesty of its readers.

Not long ago trusts in even the necessaries of life threatened the nation until they fell by their very hugeness, and human greed overreached itself. Conspiracies to corner food products are a part of the business of Wall Street that dictates a nation's financial policy, and yet in the days of the Declaration of Independance there was neither money nor its power, and a few men, because they were honest and patriotic, defied and defeated a greater nation, rich in men, money and resources. The Constitution of the United States was not written for a privileged class.

The purchased honors of to-day were in the past a grateful country's rewards for ability and devotion to her interests. Never before in our history did America have to apologize for its diplomats or condemn the methods by which they obtained distinction.

The means by which the great fortunes of the last half century were acquired would be curious reading. Milwaukee at the present time is suffering from the efforts of men who tried to make similar fortunes and failed. Had they succeeded, their schemes would not have been questioned. The rich aristocrats of Europe control the lands and lives of the poor with iron hands; in America the aristocracy of money is becoming the dominant force.

Money is not "the root of all evil" at all; the more wages a man can earn, the better his condition and that of those around him. If he earns more, he will spend more and create prosperity; but the evil of money lies in its accumulation beyond reasonable rights by dishonest means and its abuse as a power to protect itself in spite of the misery which that power must heap on mankind.

It would not be a vain or useless task in times like these to go back a little and throw more light on the periods when men, not money, made the nation. Law-makers are drifting further away from the two doctrines that made America's greatness—the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Even the celebration of the Fourth of July is decried in some sections, and only lately a newspaper saw the importance of making the flag of our country known to and reverenced by the youth of our land. Everybody had been too busy making money to consider the sentimental idea of patriotism.

How many of the voters to-day have read either or both of these two documents—the foundation of the nation? How many prominent men to-day realize that they are admitting the old foe to our gates and leading to a third victory, if a peaceable one, but only gained through poverty and privation? Perhaps the case needed a heroic cure, and men may have to learn that money-getting is not everything in life.—*Denver Republican.*

MANHOOD VS. MONEY.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade;
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold yeomanry, its country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.

Thus wrote Goldsmith more than a century ago, both as a prophecy and a warning of the fate which awaited the policy of England. To-day that prophecy is fulfilled, and the stag and the hounds course over the land once burdened with the ripening fruits of honest toil. The same sentiment with a trifling

change of wording expresses concisely the danger which threatens the great common people of America. It should be remembered that while it required four hundred years for English plutocracy to bring abont this deplorable condition, their American prototypes have nearly succeeded in a similar effect during the past quarter of a century.

Gradually under old business methods, but with unprecedented rapidity since the beginning of the war between the States, has the power of money to oppress under dishonest manipulation become a prime factor in every relation of life and in all matters of national and minor legislation. Now these plutocratic conspirators who control the three great co-ordinate branches of government, trusting in their strength, are determined to fully enslave the people of this nation.

No one who has given the subject the least consideration will deny that the struggle is now on in this country between manhood and money, with the entire civilized world anxiously awaiting the result. Heretofore for ages victory upon victory has followed the onward march of the money changers.

Nation after nation has succumbed to their subtle power, and people after people have become captives and been held in industrial slavery. All eyes are turned toward this country and all hopes of industrial freedom are cen tered in the outcome of this conflict. While money appears all powerful and able to overcome all opposition, there is an increasing number of noble men and women whose honor and loyalty is far beyond the reach of the deadening influence of gold. The fearless, persistent work of education they have and are pursuing is making rapid inroads in the ranks of the followers of plutocracy. We believe the dark clouds that have hung so low and threatening above the heads of the American toiler are lifting and the gray of the early morning of deliverance is now visible to those who carefully scan the horizon. The fruits of a long and tedious educational propaganda are fast ripening and a rich and beautiful harvest seems assured in the near future. Intelligent manhood is asserting itself, and every day brings it strength and self-reliance. The battle has well begun in the West and is being pushed in the South. Wherever the contest has been squarely made, manhood has triumphed and money has gone down. So it will be ever until the great common people of the earth have learned the lesson and enforced its principles, that all men were created equal and have the same right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—*National Watchman.*

THE TURN IN THE TIDE.

The settling of the Cherokee strip has ended a long chapter in American history. Ever since the settlement of this country, the virgin lands of the West, open to all comers, have acted as a safety-valve to the occupied territory. In the past, it was possible for the dissatisfied laborer in the cities and agricultural districts to turn his back upon an unfavorable environment, and, in the wilderness, carve out for himself a humble home, a refuge from exacting taskmakers and exploiting landlords. That opportunity has now ceased; no longer will the congested manufacturing centers of the East find relief by an efflux of its surplus population to smiling regions of fertile land, inviting the home seeker without money and without price. No one who is cognizant of the vast influence that the free lands of the West and the far West have exercised upon our industrial life can fail to realize that we stand on the eve of momentous changes. It is idle to suppose that, for the future, the American workman will settle down to the treadmill task of hopeless drudgery, with nothing to cheer him on—death his only escape from unremitting toil.

The appropriation of the Cherokee strip is not the last opportunity for the impecunious home seeker to acquire a

home. The arable land of the United States is not all occupied; on the contrary, millions of acres of fertile land all over the South and West, yea, large portions even of the older States, lie idle. These broad acres are not occupied and cultivated; yet, through the laws establishing land ownership in fee simple, these lands are monopolized; no one may cultivate them or build a home thereon without submiting to a heavy blackmail at the hands of a predatory landlord. The people of this country have been conquered, although the enemy did not cross the border in serried ranks or in martial array. Our laboring and farming population did not lose their inheritance at the cannon's mouth in manful battle; by insidious stealth their despoilers gained the victory. They now brazenly flout their ill-gotten gains in the faces of their victims; with audacious effrontery, they engage in consummating their nefarious scheme of a nation's enslavement. But the end they aim at will never be accomplished; at the very point of apparent success, they will be hurled from the present ground of vantage. A bond of sympathy is developing between workers all over the land. This new element is a factor that the money lords will have to deal with in future conflicts.

Money monopoly has been the efficient weapon of the enemy; the latest squeeze was precipitated for the purpose of taking possession of new territory. The conspirators have been successful, and now they are laying their nets and traps for a new hand. At present there is an apparent improvement in money matters, but we warn our readers not to be deceived; the devilish financiers are simply up to a new trick with which to catch the unwary. Restitution is in order. Let the people take possession of the wealth that their labor has created—the enjoyment and possession of which has so long been denied them through legislative and judicial jugglery. As for the financial octopus, the only way we can escape from him is to kill him —*demonetize gold!* Because the law has denied to all forms of wealth the quality of being a means of lawful payment, it has enabled the manipulators of gold to absorb the lion's share of all the wealth created; as a result, millions of industrious workers are now in absolute want, yea, on the very verge of starvation.

We believe in peace and order; but we want the peace and order of justice, not the kind that reigned at Warsaw. The social fabric must be readjusted on the line of equity, though the heavens fall. The fight between gold and silver is merely a sort of picket firing; very soon the battle will be under way along the whole line; it will end only with the dethronement of the tyrant—GOLD.—*Carl Gleeser in Flaming Sword.*

IS CIVILIZATION A FAILURE.

"Is civilization a failure and is the Caucasian played out?" is a question that is puzzling more than the man whom Bret Harte set to playing euchre with a Chinaman. With the vast army of unemployed which the panic found and added to in the United States; with more than a million able-bodied paupers in England willing to work, but are unable to find work to do; with men, women and children literally starving all over the so-called civilized world, while food is wasting away within their sight; with thousands upon thousands forced to live on a lower plane than any savages; with the toiling millions everywhere giving their labor and their lives for the luxurious support of a rapacious class who are either idle or mischievously employed; with all "civilized" nations busily preparing by training their soldiers and inventing murderous implements of war for wholesale murder of each other, it is pretty hard to boast much of civilization's success. Then when we reflect that a careful investigation of the results of civilization shows that it has mainly succeeded in multiplying men's wants without proportionately increasing their power to satisfy them;

when we reflect that the brigading of industry, which is civilization's most striking characteristic, has resulted in reducing individual men to the status of parts of a machine, its success, measured by any proper standard, is by no means self-evident. What would we say of a sculptor who would use up tons upon tons of the finest marble and at last, amid the heap of wasted material, produce a miserable caricature of a statue? Would we call him a success or a failure—an artist or a botch? What shall we say, then of the civilization which wastes thousands upon thousands of useful human lives to produce a Ward MacAllister or a flock of Broadway or Fifth Avenue dudes, or of the civilization that condemns thousands to the Siberia of Pennsylvania coal mines in order to produce one Frick? Is it a success? A condition of society in which in a single generation almost the absolute control of the necessities for human existence has passed into the control of a few millionaires, and in which wealth rather than worth has become the standard by which men are measured and by which social and political honors are decided, may be civilization, but its success has not ceased to be problematical.—*Journal K. of L.*

WHY THE BODY SHOULD BE CULTIVATED.

The important subject of physical culture is not considered as it ought to be by the majority of men and women, and there is almost absolute ignorance of the make-up of the body on the part of even intelligent people, with little desire for such knowledge, although health, beauty and success depend largely on the treatment given to the body. Mental acquirements are blindly worshiped, while the essential question of health receives little thought, and hence it is almost impossible to find men in the ordinary walks of active life, at middle age, who do not complain of impaired health and want of vital force.

Without a sound body one cannot have a sound mind, and, unless proper attention is given to the culture of the body, good health cannot be expected. Plato is said to have called a certain man lame because he exercised the mind while the body was allowed to suffer. This is done to an alarming extent nowadays. Brain-workers, as a rule, exercise no part of the body except the head, and consequently suffer from indigestion, palpitation of the heart, insomnia, and other ills, which, if neglected, generally prove fatal. Brilliant successful men are constantly obliged to give up work through the growing malady of nervous prostration; the number increased to an alarming extent of late years, and that of suicides hardly less. Few will question that this is owing to overworking the brain and the neglect of body-culture. Vitality becomes impaired and strength consumed by mental demands, which are nowadays raised to a perilous height, and it is only by careful attention to physical development and by judicious bodily exercise that the brain-worker can counteract the mental strain. Women rarely consider the importance of physical culture, yet they need physical training almost more than men do. Thousands of our young women are unfit to become wives or mothers, who might be strong and beautiful if they gave a short time daily to physical development.—*Wilton Tournier, in November Lippincott's.*

In last week's issue of the *St. Louis Herald* the following reference is made to the work of the A. P. A. in that city. Wherever the organization has gained footing, the labor unions have been chosen agencies through which to operate its plans, and the result has been the same in each instance:

Silently and secretly is the A. P. A. working to gain control of the unions of the city. This month is one in which the semi-annual elections take place, and the unanimity with which the election of the A. P. A. officers

has been secured has aroused the opponents of the A. P. A. to a sense of their position.

A prominent member of Carpenters' Union No. 4 says: "The work of the A. P. A. in our union has been quite manifest in the past few weeks, so bold and open have they become. Those of us who oppose any such a faction in our union have started measures to check the growth of the A. P. A. feeling. The fight at the election Monday night is evidence of the strength of the A. P. A. element in the union, and unless prompt action be taken this element will predominate. Not only among the carpenters is this movement working, but I have heard complaints from other unions against the manifestation of the A. P. A. sentiment in the elections. What can be the good of bringing such matters into our unions? I cannot tell, but I do know that a general organized opposition will be made to the introduction of religion into business matters."

Can it be that united capital has at last hit upon a successful plan to disunite labor where it is now united?—*Ex.*

LITERARY NOTES.

The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., have been awarded highest honors, medal and diploma on on their incubator and brooder combined and a medal for hot water brooder. This is a very gratifying award, as their were exhibited a large number of incubators. Singularly enough, however, the Reliable was the only incubator from the incubator city of Quincy that competed for the prize. We congratulate them on their success.

The November *Arena* closes the eighth volume of this popular review, which, by the conspicuous ability of its contributors, its unequaled, fearless, and healthy reformative impulses, has become a power in our land. The November issue contains, among other brilliant papers, a noteworthy article written by the late Richard A. Proctor, in which the eminent astronomer reviews the claims of Bacon and Shakespeare at length. This paper was originally a portion of a correspondence between Mr. Proctor and his daughter. The Bacon-Shakespeare case closes in this issue. It contains verdicts from Henry Irving, Gov. W. E. Russell and others. In this notable verdict twenty of the most eminent writers and critics in America and England are for Shakespeare, one votes for Bacon, and four are undecided. Rabbi Solomon Schindler contributes a very thoughtful, though rather Socialistic paper, entitled "Thoughts in an Orphan Asylum." E. P. Powell's contribution is a strikingly interesting "Study of Thomas Paine." Louis Frechette, the poet laureate of Canada, appears in an interesting historic story entitled "La Corriveau."

Among other papers of special interest discussed by eminent thinkers are the following: "The Slave Power and the Money Power," "Is Liquor Selling a Sin?" "Medical Slavery Through Legislation," "Knowledge, the Preserver of Purity," "Gerald Massey: The Man and the Poet."

The book reviews are also a noteworthy feature of this number. Those who would keep in touch with live issues should include this review in their list for the ensuing year. The announcements for 1894 are very interesting.

"Without contrast there could be no happiness; it is only the denizens of hell transformed to angels of light that are able to appreciate the transcendent joys of heaven."

"There is great lack of confidence in the operations of the burgular, pickpockets and cracksman; but, to the extent of their ability, they are quite as successful as the bankers in keeping money in circulation. Doubtless, with a sufficiency of encouragement and the public confidence, they could break the present stringency."

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Those who are behind with their subscriptions will greatly favor us by forwarding the amount due, or handing it to our local agent at once.

This office is in receipt of letters asking if the boycott on Leggitt & Myers' tobacco is still being pushed. We are pleased to inform all that after a contest of over five years the company surrendered to the K. of L. and are now working on harmonious terms with organized labor.

Men who are suffering under a reduction of wages should remember that there is such a thing as getting them restored, and that it is a duty that each owes to himself and his fellowmen to make the effort. Individual efforts, in themselves week, become strong when united. To be united with others is the only practical means left to workingmen to gain and maintain their rights. Many of the men who have sustained a wage reduction on the Union Pacific system are those who were getting the very smallest pay. As the affairs of the company are now in the hands of the U. S. courts, and who have authority to require that the affairs of the system are carried out with justice to all concerned, it would seem as if the claims of many, at least of the low paid men, for better compensation ought to have consideration, if properly presented.

LABOR UNIONS.

The best paid mechanics are always the most jealous of their rights and fight the encroachments of capitalists on principle. But the poorer and more ignorant dumbly submit to any condition imposed on them. Look around you and see if it is not true. To enslave men—that is make them or permit them to work for the pleasure and profit of a class—they have to be gradually and *indirectly* taxed to poverty. Poverty always submits and licks the hand that smites it. Go out and take your brothers into your unions, divide your earnings with them and instruct and elevate them and they will help you. I have thought much about the labor unions. Before I was converted I was bitterly opposed to them. I thought they wanted the earth and did not realize that it was myself who wanted it. As at present organized I do not think the unions will be of great benefit except as a means of educating the men of economic thought. But that is much—in fact, all. They do help maintain wages to a small extent, but they can be made to control wages absolute, and because the corporations saw that, is the reason they have made the present warfare against them to break them down. They see the econimics of the case. The boys have all not yet grasped it.

Labor unions can control wages absolutely in two ways. First by using their influence to have the public operate the lines of production and use the same political power to establish their wages at the selling price of their products. That is the easiest way, as it does justice to all citizens. Second, to divide their labor with every member of the trade, requiring each member to do his proportionate share of the work. Thus the total amount of money paid for wages in any line would be equally divided. By that means all men would enter into a brotherhood, but to do so now with not so good a prospect for work as they would by "scabbing," (a very bad word) they will not enter into brotherly relations with those who have jobs. Wages cannot be controlled when their are men needing bread outside. When there are only three days work, then each

must have his turn at it. When men know they can get as much labor as other men by joining unions, rest assured they will all be on the inside. When they are all in, that union can absolutely dictate the wages. Make your unions a brotherly society. Don't keep on your job all the time while a brother is hungry—share his hunger with him, if necessary. Under these conditions there will be no scabs. The labor unions must recognize and act on one or the other of these theories, or their days are numbered as factors in commanding justice. First, be just.—*Coming Nation.*

DON'T READ THIS!

I wish to appeal to the subscribers and readers of the magazine, and I assure you it is from no selfish motive that I do so. It is a publication that has for nearly eight years been published for the purpose indicated by its title page. Our constituency includes every wage earner on the U. P. System, whether a member of the U. P. employes' organization or not. It is the only magazine of this description that is published. It is a business venture and an advertising medium for D. A. 82. There is a necessity for a similar publication on every railroad system in the United States. Through its aid our organization has been kept alive longer than many others, and unless replaced by a better one must continue to live. There are many reasons why it deserves your support. It has greatly assisted in maintaining better conditions than existed on other systems of railroads, and has always ably defended the rights of the wage earners and done much in outlining the policy for educational work that did much good to many and did harm to none but your enemies. It has always fearlessly advocated principles and measures on which the daily and weekly papers you subscribe for have been silent, if not in opposition to your interests. The price is not exorbitant—less than 10 cents a month brings it within the reach of all the employes, of which there are probably 20,000 on the system. It is not unreasonable to expect one-third to contribute to its support. All that is necessary is a determination of every member to get at least one subscriber and give his name to your magazine agent, who will send for it at once. The Courts have decided that while railroads are run for private profits, they are public carriers and the public has a vested interest in them as such, and since they are engaged in interstate commerce and the employes are a part of the railroads, the Ann Arbor decisions declare a strike or boycott to be a conspiracy. Hence, to not be conspirators we must be prepared in future to use the corporations' own weapon—the Courts. The only way we can be successfully defeated in this method is to be without funds to pay for legal advice and Court expenses in case any are incurred. We do not beg of you to donate money for cases of emergency. We will guarantee io give you value received for your subscriptions. If the Court has the right to assist corporations who had, previous to the Toledo decision, tried many times to prove the interstate commerce law to be unconstitutional, it has just as much right to give a respectful hearing to the employes who are a part of the corporation doing a business that applies to the commerce of the country. I have shown you one way by which you can aid us to continue protecting your rights as employes, and in all seriousness let me ask, Will you do it?

H. BREITENSTEIN,
Chairman Ex. Board U. P. Employes.

"People who look too much to the past are apt to stub their toes over the present."

"The man who boasts that he has always been consistant must have had a singularly uneventful life."

"Beware of the man who talks with a lighted cigar in his mouth; he is either tough or wants to be so considered."

FREEDOM AND A MORE JUST SYSTEM OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IS WANTED.

This is what Joe Labadie, of Detroit, has to say in the *Grand Rapids Workman* about the cause of hard times:

About half the people of this country are wage-earners. When they are in employment, they do not get wages enough to lay by any considerable amount, and when the period of non-employment comes, that period of enforced idleness which is inevitable under the present system of property and industry, it does not take long to consume their supplies. Then comes the period of hardship—that period which we are experiencing now.

But free trade would be only a drop in the bucket of reform that must come before rightful conditions and consequent good times will be here. We must learn that not only freedom in commerce is a good thing, but that freedom in all things is good. I do not believe at all "human nature, when given perfect freedom, goes to lust and destruction." There is nothing in history or social science that bears out such a conclusion. On the contrary, we see in the history of the world and the facts that lie about us to-day that the freer a people are the better they are in every respect. It is slavery and tyranny and injustice that dwarfs and kills. Indeed, the one greatest reason why in the United States has grown up the greatest people the world ever saw is that they are the freest people that ever lived. This is not Fourth of July buncombe. They are facts borne out by history. What the possibilities for good are in store for us in future, if we trust in liberty and follow her, no one can tell. The mythical garden of Eden would, no doubt, be one of the brambles and disappointments compared to what those of future generations will enjoy if they follow liberty and fear not.

The one great cause of "hard times" is the unjust distribution of wealth. *This statement* of the case I challenge *successful* contradiction. Look where *you will,* and you can see in abundance the good things which go to make up the comforts and luxuries of this life. We have produced wealth as no people ever before produced it, and we see the strangest anomaly. Those who have produced this wealth are suffering for the want of it. If they had not produced so much, they would have been better off, or if that which was produced had been equitably distributed, there would be no material suffering, or, at least, very little of it.

For example, note the compositors. There never was a time when there was so much type set. There never was a time when type could be set so rapidly, and I dare say there never was a time when so many good compositors were idle and willing to do almost anything for food. Those who come to hasty conclusions will say the machines are the cause of this. But this is not true. Nothing that increases the power of labor to produce wealth decreases the amount of wealth that goes to each individual worker. If this were the actual result of improved methods of producing wealth, then, indeed, would there be some justification for opposing the introduction of machinery and the division of labor. Those who take this view have not correctly diagnosed the case of "hard times." The correct diagnosis is, as I said before, unjust distribution of the things produced by the improved methods. This unjust distribution is the result of our wrong notions of what is justly property. We assume that the discoverer of a means of making wealth is the rightful and absolute owner of this discovery. In other words, we have made and make now property of newly discovered principles. The government grants patent rights to inventors. A patent is an "official document conferring a right or privilege on some person or party." I deny the right of the government to grant to anybody the exclusive use of any inventions, because all inventions are the result of social growth, and should be for the use of society—i. e., every person who wants to use them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, Our esteemed Brother, Charles Peak, has been suddenly called from our midst by the cruel hand of death;

WHEREAS, He was a trusty, tried and faithful member of our Order—he died as he had lived, working in the interest of labor and humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Knights of Labor, over whom the shadow of sorrow has been cast, extend to the bereaved widow, his aged mother and the fatherless children the heartfelt sympathy of our Brotherhood.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of our deceased Brother our charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his bereaved family and that they be published in our local papers and the U. P. EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

L. P. HOLMES,
A. W. JONES,
C. PAULSON,
Committee.

POCATELLO, Nov. 12, 1893.

TARKIO, MO., Nov. 19, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

I notice in this month's magazine that you were rather short in letters from correspondents. What is the matter, boys? Can't you find anything to talk about in the magazine? Are times so dead that there is no longer any use to kick? It is not too early to talk about what we are going to do in 1896. Nearly every man has his mind made up as to how he is going to vote—Republican, Democratic, Populistic, Prohibition or what not. The thing to do is to get them all to asking themselves *why* they are going to vote that way, and whether or not it is right, for their own interests, to do so. Anything that will get men to thinking for themselves is a move in the right direction toward obtaining the greatest good for the greatest number.

Shakespeare said, "The play's the thing." That might be well enough in some cases, but this is no time for playing, and I say politics is the thing and we can't get at it any too soon. I do not mean the politics of the professional politician and office-seeker, but by the *people* who *should* know, but *don't* know how to vote for *their own interests*. This is a rich agricultural section of the country, being located in the northwestern corner of Missouri, in the valley of the great river of the same name. The old settlers tell me that such a thing as a failure of the corn crop has never been known in this section. It yields as high as seventy-five and even one hundred bushels to the acre. We are connected by the rails of the great "Q." System with the markets of Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago. In spite of all this you can hear nothing among these farmers but the cry of hard times, and I can see very little difference, financially, between them and the "sand hill scratchers" of Western Nebraska and Kansas, who consider themselves lucky to get a crop once in three years. The conclusion I have come to is that the money power has got it down so fine that they can levy on a person just according to what he has got. They squeeze us just tight enough to keep us from going to pieces. They tell them here that the cause of the hard times is overproduction, but in Kansas they tell them it is lack of rain due to an unkind Providence.

Hon. Ralph Beaumont, the well known labor leader and able speaker, opened the campaign here in Atchison county last night by addressing a very good audience on the questions of the day and the principles of the People's Party in general. He is one of those men who can do so much good, but are too little appreciated by the laboring classes.

I will say for the benefit of those who know him, that while in Chicago a few weeks ago I met Brother J. B. Fritz, formerly of Brookville, Kan., an old-time Union Pacific man, well known to many of you who have attended D. A. 82. He lives in Chicago now and looks as fat and sassy as ever, or, if anything, a little more so.

Hoping to hear from more of the boys than we heard from last month, I am

Yours fraternally,

ROTARY.

ARMSTRONG, KAN., Nov. 22, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

The first snow of the season fell on the 12th inst., but faded away as fast as it struck *terra firma*. Outside of that storm the weather has been good, but very dry, no rain having fallen for a long time. It is beautiful weather for outdoor work, but very little of it is doing. Business of every description is abnormally dull, with large bodies of men in the various callings out of employment. The men in the shops here are still working forty-eight hours a week, with abundance of work in all departments. The company is constructing the fourth new engine and expects to have her out of the shop about the 1st of January. But few men have been hired here in the last month—one tinsmith, four apprentices in the machine shop and some eight or nine coal heavers. There are no men leaving here now and all are working very steady, as they can see hard times looming up before them on all sides, and with no prospects of bettering themselves elsewhere. The Missouri Pacific

Railroad Company is working its men at the Cypress shops here fifty hours a week. The Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad is working its men in the shops only forty hours a week. None of the railroad companies are hiring any new men. I would not advise men out of employment to come to this point, as there are and have been large numbers of well known mechanics and laborers out of work here all the summer and fall.

The company is making many improvements in and around the shops. On the outside it is renovating, repairing and beautifying the yards, and on the inside of the shops a good many necessary repairs have been made, but not until they were badly needed. Business on the road is fair, though extra engineers and firemen are not making necessary expenses. It seems to me that there is an overproduction of men, for the amount of labor to be performed, in nearly all branches of industry in this country at the present time. How to retard their production, either foreign or domestic, is an enigma to me. I court the wisdom of all men to my rescue on that point.

Everything is going on smoothly in the different deparments of the shops here, but rigid economy is practiced with men and material. Aleck Marr, colored, night foreman of the night watchmen, was removed from that position. He is still employed by the company as a laborer. He was succeeded by a white laborer. Marr's intellectual ability is above the average of his race. Under his stewardship there was a good deal of brass material, both crude and finished, taken from the machine shop at night. This had something to do with his removal. There is too much stealing and purloining from the company going on every day, and by men who could well afford to pay for it in the store. They are of the class of men who are least suspected. I could give names and facts for what I write.

Those men and boys who make a practice of being tardy at their work in the morning and at noon will be looked after in the future. In order that the reporting system would not be put in vogue again, all fair minded workingmen would do well and report any infringement on the present plan. The men themselves cause the company to adopt harsh measures in order to protect itself against the insidious schemes of designing men. It is too bad that honest and well meaning men should suffer for the crimes of others. On account of the many idle men here, a good many crimes and robberies are committed.

AU BOUT DE SON.

LARAMIE, WYO., Nov. 25, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

Everything is running along about as usual in Laramie. Three machinists and as many helpers and some helpers in boiler shops have been put to work here since last month. Engines *1406, 1429 and 1278*, in for general repairs, were turned out about the first of the month, and 815, *1807 and 1281* taken in to fill their places. The 1278 received a pair of new cylinders and 1281 gets the same. Engine 1807 will be equipped for passenger service with steam heater and an automatic bell ringer contrived by H. Breitenstein and the first made and put on here. It is very simple and can be cheaply made. Mr. B. has given it to the company for use on the U. P System, if they desire to use it, and will name it the "Overland Bell Ringer."

T. R. Fleck, George Naismith and John Badeker have returned from their visit East and to the Fair. William Breitenstein, who went to Rawlins to look after air brake repairs and equipment there, has since returned sick, but on improving expects to return. H. Baraclaugh is visiting East. R. Tregoning is laid up with rheumatism. Tommy Johnson's serious expression of countenance indicates that something is going to happen. It is not a melancholy look that you can notice on him, so I don't believe he is going to "jine" the church. I have heard that he has been complaining of boarding-house life, and claims the bill of fare is found in Hebrew xiii. 8, leaving out the first two words. Everybody having a copy of the Scriptures can look this up, and I'll bet you won't blame him when you guess what he is up to.

The nimrods' sport is done for the season so far as duck shooting goes. The cold snap is to blame. The fishing season has just closed with two arrests for dynamiting the finny inhabitants of the Big Laramie River. The money they will pay for fines will materially assist the law officers in catching other suckers who fish with the wrong kind of bait. Fire consumed several buildings at the tie plant about half a mile from the city, and part of a lumber yard with buildings near the shops. Since the last, a notice was posted that none but members of the fire department must run to fires during working hours and expect to get pay for time. This is a good scheme, as too many get in each other's way, and by way of economy, if the fire is near Huempfner's ice house, he won't have to set up the drinks to all the employes, including the balance of citizens who go to the fire, and then charge the fire department with having absorbed them all.

Very little improvements are being made at this time of year. One good building is being erected by John Huempfner, but if it was not for the fact that he will only move from one part of town to another, I would rather it was a school house. Charles Bellamy has been selected by Surveyor General G. Bickford for Chief Clerk, for which the Populists of Laramie unite in saying "Thank you" to Mr. B. and believe he has made a good choice. We are not discouraged at the returns of the late election. The people are learning something every day, and since they are bound to learn by their own experience, it's better now than later. Where Populists fused with Democrats or Republicans, they got left, and it served them right. Men who will trade Populist principles for places on old party tickets are not to be trusted any more after elected than at a political convention.

We are not discouraged, because, like ancient empires dead, that are as sand hills on the hour-glass of time, old parties often die. Seneca said, "If you want to find the truth about anything, commit the task to time; nothing can be accurately discerned at a time of disturbance."

LXXXII.

SHOSHONE, IDA., Nov. 23, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

What memorable, what eventful days are these closing days of the nineteenth century. Considered from whatever standpoint we may desire, we are forced to confess to the satisfaction of living in these stirring times. Progress all about us! The rich are growing richer beyond the wildest dreams of men who lived a few years since. The great middle class are being absorbed by the toiling dependent mass, with a few exceptions who manage to escape the general ruin by reason of superior cunning or advantages and thereby reach the ranks of those who toil not, or the next thing to it—one of their hangers-on, while the numbers of toilers—the poverty stricken—are being added to continually. The once independent farmer is rapidly becoming a tenant worker of the soil he formerly owned. The corporation employe is already a serf in almost all that that term implies; as, for instance, recall the order issued last year by the Reading Railroad Company to their train hands "that they should shave their beards"; in addition to this, "they should keep their coats buttoned up," no matter how uncomfortable it might be to the wearer to do so. Think of how humble, with what humility the would-be corporation laborer must stand with hat in hand while he applies for an opportunity to work, asking the consent of another, perhaps no greater in the scale of humanity than himself.

Notwithstanding all this, it is a good thing to be living to-day, for we see a change coming over the face of the situation, and it will be a privileged set of workingmen who will have the opportunity to take part in bringing about the new conditions. As the latter years of the first half of the nineteenth century were pregnant with changes which finally resulted in the abolishment of chattel slavery, so the remaining years of the latter half of the century bear evidence that influences are at work which may eventually lead to the overthrow of this degrading system of industrial slavery. One indication of the changes to come is seen in the enfranchisement of the women of Colorado, as well as those of New Zealand. Other States and countries will follow the example set. A bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons for this same purpose. Austria also intends giving an extension of the franchise to her people. The late extensive strikes in Belgium were demonstrations in favor of universal suffrage for that country.

In this connection it is gratifying to note the increasing numbers of Social Democrats, representing the producers, being elected to the German Parliament. The number in the present session is forty-five. The French are not behind the Germans, for they recently elected fifty Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies.

The great strike of the coal miners in England has just been decided in favor of the men through the intervention of the government. And now Keir Hardie, Labor member of the Commons, proposes that the government shall buy out the mine owners at a cost of £50,000,000. Following upon this comes Mr. Parry, Traffic Manager of the Government Railroads in New South Wales, making the statement in the Pacific coast papers that government ownership in that country has given the public great satisfaction, having last year paid a fair interest on the money invested, which is £34,000,000. In our Congress we have fourteen men pledged to the reforms demanded by the workers, faced by the persistent opposition of nearly 300 lawyers. If the workers would but leave those 300 at home, what a blessing it would be to the country and what benefits would result to the masses of the people.

Not the least among the indications of the awakening among the laborers is the growing tendency on their part to follow the example of the absorbers of wealth by a general union of forces, a recognition of the principle that the interests of one body of workmen, of one set of producers, is the concern of *all* workmen or producers, hence the efforts of Mr. Powderly to bring about an amalgamation of all branches of labor. That they have begun to recognize this principle to a limited degree is shown by the federated strike on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. But these men still seem to think it unnecessary to take into their plans and council the trackman, the coal miner, the boilermaker, the carpenter and others. But they will learn—after a time they will drop onto the fact—that there are a large number of interested workmen outside of their particular federation who are affected by their action in tying up the road and who must be taken into consideration at such a time. They must also figure on the possible influence the farm hand may exert on the final result, for, undoubtedly, the ranks of city and corporation labor are recruited from the farm. If this is true, then who will deny that the interests of the farm laborer are the concern of the railroad laborer, and that we must all progress toward better conditions together, or, on the other hand, all must retrograde and be pressed down still further by the enormous power of aggregated capital.

One other evidence of progress occurs to us at this time. It appears to be the evident intention and purpose of the working people, as well as the public at large, to estimate properly how insignificant and unimportant are the opinions of so-called editors, such as the person who at this date gets out the *Shoshone Journal*, who are, apparently, unable to write their own editorials, and must depend upon whoever may happen in, or compel the office scissors to take his place. Such a person is a mere apology for an editor—a caricature.

SAGE BRUSH.

"It is better to wear an old coat than owe for a new one."

*

"Nothing is more terrible than ignorance in action."

*

"All property is at the mercy of the money power."

*

"Strong beliefs win strong men and make them stronger."

*

"The noblest employment of the mind is in the study of nature and truth."

*

"Do not be quick to speak; say much by a modest and judicious silence."

*

"Teaching boys is about as unproductive an operation as carrying water in a sieve."

*

"The romance of love is an illusory halo reflected from the seething fires of lust."

*

"There is no greater fraud on the statute books than the United States patent laws."

*

Be kind to the little one—the little in faith, for thus you do unto me, said Jesus.

*

"The love of the neighbor is common sense, but it is all non-cents to the lover of money."

*

"It is to be hoped that our legislature will pass a bill equalizing taxation on the farm lands."

*

"Do not sell off all the best animals on the farm and then expect your stock to improve by breeding."

*

"Bad grains and hay are dear at any price and should not be fed to your horse simply because it is cheap."

*

"Of all the slings and arrows which outrageous fortune turns loose at a peaceable man, the scrub-woman is the worst."

*

"If order is heaven's first law, poets and artists exercise too much license when they represent all angels as women."

*

"Next to being engaged herself, nothing stirs up a waman like news of the approaching marriage of one of her girl friends."

*

"*Many a man* who would submit to a surgical *operation without* flinching, will swear like a *pirate if he* misses a shot at billiards."

"It is hard to persuade the everyday human being that Sabbath can be considered "peaceful" while the air is all torn up with church bells."

*

"Those who profess to have given their hearts to God—having kept their treasure themselves—lie, for their hearts are still with their treasure."

*

"It is false to say that equality is a law of nature. Nature does not recognize equality. Her sovereign law is subordination and dependence."

*

"If the average preacher left as much space between meals as he does between ideas, a vacuum would be created despite nature's abhorrence."

*

"Evolution and involution are laws of growth. That which goes down must come up; that which goes in must come out. The output of liquor means the input of the devil."

*

"Demonetize gold and that metal will fall to its real value, as has silver. Let us have done with the golden calf before our liberties are gone and we are in the hated power of Great Britain."

*

"How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,
With full spread sails to run before the wind;
But those that 'gainst stiff gales careering go
Must be at once resolved and skillful too."

*

"One of the queerest things, when one comes to think it over, is that a sane person should imagine that a proper way to entertain a friend is to get him in a condition that will cause him to hereafter have no recollection of the entertainment except a severe headache."

*

"Repudiation has an ugly sound, but what if the rapacity of the world's creditor class, which is impelling them everywhere to legally double the burdens of the debtors, shall make repudiation the only escape from absolute slavery? Even now, the entire surplus earnings of all the world's wealth producers will not pay the annual interest on the world's debts. How will it be when, by blotting out half the world's money, the interest debt will be doubled?"

*

"No sooner is the little Turk brought into the world than the prophet drops a curtain before his eyes, beyond which he may not inquire. The little Indian from the moment of his birth is taught to fix his eyes on the car of Juggernaut, red with the blood of man, in order that he may see nothing else. And the blessed little Christian must crucify his reason on that cross in whose name thousands have been slaughtered and roasted, and on which God himself was nailed by his chosen people, the Jews."

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII. JANUARY, 1894. No. 12

WHAT OF THE YEAR?

Eighteen hundred and ninety-three will be known most prominently in history as a year of industrial depression, business failures and financial panics. To the social student those will be regarded merely as signifying disastrous effects arising from antecedent causes, for every effect must have a cause. He will try to trace back from those effects till the cause is located and then seek to have them avoided in the future, knowing that the hope of the future lies in that being accomplished.

If all were or would become inquirers into such matters, when they are faced with conditions the past years have brought to the attention of all, then a year like 1893 could be numbered among the most valuable experienced by man. But history demonstrates that but a comparatively few learn the lessons offered, especially those in the science of social life; consequently, the follies and mistakes of one generation are repeated in the succeeding ones. On the measure of the number who do learn rests much of the happiness of future man. Industrial depressions and financial panics need never again be known, but unless the major number of the people learn each for himself the reason why and then place all his individual force *in the application* of preventatives, then repetitions can be expected as sure as night follows day. It matters not that a few students discover the truths and herald them abroad. That is but an aid in the studies each must make. There can be no justice in our social relations where the few do the thinking for the many.

Each individual must realize that every right that is his means a duty imposed on him; that the greatest of those duties is to know and make himself able to defend those rights. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." There is little sense in complaining when the fault is our own. There is still less in heaping abuse on those who are profiting by our misery, or who we choose to hold responsible for such conditions. The people, as a whole, are primarily responsible for it all. The blame rests on one as much as on another if they have stood on the footing of a citizen. The conditions are just as good as the people as a whole are. "If they had done so and so" does not mitigate the matter at all. That they did not is the fact that convicts. Ignorance does not excuse them from the blame, and their suffering is but the punishment. If, after receiving it, they are not improved—have not learned how they can aid the prevention of a like condition in the future—then the sooner their dust is mingled with earth the better. It might reduce the increase

of their breed and the consequent handicapping of those, and the posterity of those who will learn.

We have the history of the past before us. What use can we make of it but a guide for the future? It is there that life and happiness is to be found. Let the wage-earners, especially those who have lived the past ten or twenty years from returns they have received as the servant of another, consider how they have fared during that period, and their situation at the present moment, and then decide if there is much to be hoped for if the next ten or twenty years that may be left to them are but a repetition of the past. If the results have been comparatively poor during the vigor of their younger manhood, is it not likely to be worse during their declining years? Let this be done by those who have been industrious and frugal. Such are the vast majority. Let those who are but just entering life's struggle as bread winners consider the lot of those who have traveled the road before them. Must not the conclusion reached be that, in order to give man his just dues, a different system of securing to man the product of his labor must be introduced? That the man who must depend on another for the material and opportunity to labor is practically the slave of that other? That all that goes to make life to such a person worth living for, resting in the will of another, can have but one result—bare existence? That because a few have secured comparatively favorable results, that it was but at the expense of the many? And that what has resulted to the many is all that anyone can feel assured of?

Did the thousands who were thrown suddenly out of employment during the past year order that the mills, factories, mines and smelters be closed? No. The orders were issued by others, but the thousands obeyed it just as quickly as any slave would obey its master. Could that vast army have saved from their pay during the period they had had employment sufficient to have sustained them during a period of idleness? No, not as a whole, they could not. The statistics furnished by the government show that during the most prosperous years preceding 1893 the average pay received by the wage earners of the country, in all occupations, was less than enough to maintain the plainest existence from day to day; that if some received above the average, others must have been below it, and must have existed in a semi-starvation condition.

Hence, for wage earners to have prepared for such a depression as is on them was impossible. If it has been in the past, then like conditions must make it so in the future. To change it, their position must be other than that of wage earners. Is this possible? It is possible to prevent every wrong.

As seen the past year, so plainly the destinies of hundreds of thousands of men are subject to the will of a comparatively few. Whatever has brought such a condition into existence is responsible for the results. A proper remedy would make that impossible. A careful consideration of the subject reveals but one fact—that the few have gained this power over the destinies of the many by special privileges granted to them by government. When we consider what makes government, we find that it is the will of the people, and as the majority designate what that will is, then the blame rests on the very ones who are suffering. If the majority have been careless and indifferent, that does not shift the responsibility. It but demonstrates that to improve matters

they must not be careless and indifferent in the future.

We are all on earth seeking life and happiness. We accomplish this by the use of our powers applied to the materials mother earth furnishes in abundance. Supplied with those powers and with nothing to intercede, there would be none wanting. The first check we find is that others have pre-empted the earth and we must pay to another a large share of what we produce for the privilege of using it. The one who holds it does so by right of man-made law only, and those who suffer in consequence can only change it by changing the law. That is the principal reason why it is possible for the few to command the many.

In our social intercourse a medium of exchange is found a necessity. Law has made it such that the few can control it and levy any tax they choose on the many for the use of it. Men mortgage their holdings of earth to get it to use, and then pay more than the land will produce for the use. The land in time, then, must be taken for the principal debt. Thus its ownership is concentrated. Statistics show that the farming lands of the United States produce in profit, as an average, but three per cent of the valuation. The farmer who has given a mortgage for one-half the valuation at six per cent interest must pay all the profit for interest and has little hope of ever paying the principal. It has been by that method that the homesteads on our Western prairies have become owned by men who never saw them, and it never will be otherwise while a law exists that allows a charge for the use of money.

The influence we must use to make forever impossible the scenes of 1893 must be devoted against those two evils—the legal right to *more land than* one can use, and the legal right to collect interest for the use of money. The latter can be easily reached by destroying the banking monopoly, which will also take away the principal power of acquiring the legal ownership of land. It is years like 1893 that must arouse people to act, if anything will. The year 1894 should be the opening of a new era when the people perform those duties that must accompany every right they claim. Industrial depression and financial panics are but the results of evils that are at work all the time.

If the people continue on as they have in the past, another period like the present is sure to come. The wise ones will try to set social forces in motion to prevent it, but if they see they will not succeed, they will fortify themselves as best they can for the inevitable.

THE NOBILITY OF LABOR.

One of the features of a higher civilization, that social reformers are striving to attain, will be the respect that is shown all who perform necessary labor. The nobility will be composed of those who labor. Instead of being looked on as a disgrace or as a sign of meniality to be engaged in some industry that is adding to the wealth and happiness of mankind, it will be the badge of honor. The curse of Eden will have been removed. It seems to have never had any real cause but the imaginations arising from the grumblings of the slothful, fostered by the self-asserted "nobility" of plutocracy to distinguish their position from the masses. By some method the idea that to labor was a sign of inferiority has become strongly bred into the minds of those who by birth and environment have formed the great army of producers, and from none comes a greater show

by some turn of fortune, acquired wealth, and then try to deny their former position.

A LABOR PRESS AND LABOR INTERESTS.

That "the pen is mightier than the sword" grows more evident each year. People are moved by its power. A principle has little chance of being supported by a people if it is not advocated and advanced constantly by the press.

The rights of labor were little considered until their advocates gained the use of literature through which to speak, and if it should lose that ally now, slavery in its worst forms would surely return. It therefore becomes an absolute duty of those who would gain or maintain the best of life to aid the support of a press that advocates their rights and defends them. This ought to be evident to every man capable of thinking, of reasoning.

The power the oppressors of men have in the control of what appears in the daily press is too plain to need demonstration. They are owned by those who have wrung their riches from the toil of the masses and who expect to maintain their advantageous position by the continued subjugation of them through the suppression of truth. The press has been their principal weapon. Can the masses ever hope for anything different until they can wield a weapon equally as powerful and far-reaching? No. They must be equally as well equipped, and they must do it from their own resources. They cannot depend on philanthropists doing it for them, though it has been from such that much of the efforts in behalf of the masses in the past has come. Is is a sad commentary on the intelligence of workingmen to view the history of labor publications, and then the publications on the side of plutocracy, and greater when it is discovered to what an extent the masses have contributed to the success of the press whose only aim was their degradation. Surely, the press that was in their behalf has found no support from the other side, nor can it expect it in the future. The lines have grown plainer each year.

But without a press through which they can exchange thoughts, seek and spread truth, what hope have the masses for ever gaining a better condition than they have, and if they have it not, will not that condition grow worse?

It has been said workingmen cannot afford to pay from their earnings the small pittance necessary to the maintenance of publications in their behalf. Can they afford to not do so? And will not their ability to support rise just in proportion as they do lend their aid? If the great newspapers of the land were theirs, would they not, through the power thus exercised, rule the land?

The workingman who would refuse to do what lays in his power in aid of such a defense cannot lay claim to have risen in intelligence sufficient to realize his condition or the dangers he is in, and it will be to those more advanced that he will owe what he may enjoy in the future—those who sacrifice something at the present that the hopes of the future may be more surely realized.

The necessity for a publication in support of their interests was what caused the Union Pacific employes to bring this Magazine into existence eight years ago, and in spite of what any may say, results have proven the wisdom of the move, though, undoubtedly they would be more plainly seen by some only after the Magazine had been suspended. With the present issue eight years

have been completed. It cannot be said that at any time it has been on as prosperous footing as the persons to whom it must look for support could have placed it, or the great work it had undertaken deserved. Still, it has fared better than hundreds of its contemporaries, and will begin its ninth year with the February issue with as bright hopes that it may continue for the support of right and the condemnation of wrong as at the beginning of any past year. But that rests entirely on those who are most directly interested in it. Should they fail, then it will fail, just as it would in a similar event in the past.

If there ever was a need of a publication directly in the interest of the employes of the Union Pacific, that need exists at the present moment. What may result from the complications that events of the past year have brought about cannot be foretold. But that close attention must be given passing events, and the men with common interest divided by hundreds of miles of railroad must be in as close touch as possible, is most evident. It is through the circulation of this magazine, or some other publication similarly situated, that this can be accomplished. If our supporters of the past but do their part, this result will be assured. If it fails in receiving such support, then this hoped for result will fail.

The Magazine has not suited all. It was never expected that a publication of its nature would, nor that it would not gain personal enemies who, because of personal prejudice, would do anything to destroy it, even to the extent of injuring themselves. There is always an element of such a nature. They are the most powerful allies tyrants have. It has been in spite of such that all publications *in the interest* of labor have had to exist, and will have to continue in spite of in the future.

The advocates of the rights of labor must come from the ranks of labor. There is no other source. Jealousy, which is but a form of selfishness, is a common evil. Its existence in the ranks of labor accounts for the enemies those on whom the duty falls have.

Labor will rise in the future in proportion as these obstacles to progress are removed, no faster. Organization, advocates, literature are all elements that must be used as weapons, and their installation and use must fall as a special duty on some, and should be on those best fitted for it. Trial is all that can prove the fitness.

When labor demonstrates that it can support a healthy weekly and monthly press, it will have proven that it has advanced to ground from which it cannot be driven, and its future rise to its true place will be quick. There is no better gauge of the advance that is made than the amount of reading that the masses do. Reading indicates that there is thinking, and when thinking is general, a bright future is assured.

J. R. Sovereign, who has been elected General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, seems to take hold of his new position with energy and with the evident purpose of doing his best to spread the principles of the organization. He certainly will have the support of all true members of the Order.

Members and friends of the Order who recognized the work done by T. V. Powderly regret that he steps down as the leader—not because another cannot do as well, but because the confidence they have in him gave no room for momentary doubt. But none of that number will change their relations to the Order in the least,

and the new G. M. W. may be just the one to reach those who left the Order or have been showing indifference to the work because of personal differences they may have had with the general officer during the many strifes the Order had in past years.

The Order is greater than any individual in it. Millions are suffering because the principles it advocates are not being practiced. To accomplish that should be the aim of every man, and, if he is honest in his actions, he will ask no questions regarding those who are working in the same line. The end sought, and not who accomplished it, is the question to have uppermost. Honors will fall where honors are due.

It has been common to hear men remark, when the principles of the K. of L. are called especially to their attention, "I believe in them; was a member of the Order back in 1886, but I did not think they did right in such and such a matter, and I dropped out"; or, "I did not like the way Powderly acted in such and such a matter, and quit it."

It remains to be seen how near honest such men were. Those same principles are there yet, and there is a new man to lead, against whom, at present, they have no grounds for complaint. Will they come to the front?

The strike on the Lehigh has ended, and practically nothing was accomplished. True, the company said they would take back the men, as they needed them, but that is a matter left very much to their discretion. That was promised on the Burlington in 1888.

Let workingmen decide to concentrate their effort on government ownership of railroads, and *it will be in a direction that will remove the cause for strikes.*

Between sixty-five and seventy of the railroads of the country are being operated under the direction of the United States Courts, including several of the very large systems. This, in one sense, is government operation—at least, as much as would come under the political side of government, did the government own them as well as direct their operations. There is no reason why such a condition could not stand perpetually. Let there be created a court for the special purpose of supervising their operation, with as complete judicial powers as the present federal courts. Then there would be no more trouble about receivers being appointed. Corporations, when they apply for receivers simply admit their own inability to carry them on, and appeal to the government to come to their assistance, and they are generally turned back to them in due course of time, improved in many ways, a fact that ought to silence every argument against government ownership and operation. There is a good deal more "paternalism" in the present method than in taking them perpetually out of the hands of corporations. Children, when they get into trouble, are expected to run to their parents for assistance. That is paternalism in its pure sense, and that is no different than corporations running to the courts for assistance and protection.

The placing of the Denver and Fort Worth Division of the Union Pacific system under a separate receiver is to be regretted. It is a step that can have no advantages to the public, and some disadvantages. There is an additional expense attached to it which must be paid by the public. It is a move toward the dismembering of a great railroad system, that ought to have uniformity of management.

—the dividing of an army of men who have been trained in working together, and who can thus give the public the best service.

So far, the employes have one cause for rejoicing over the appointment of receivers. They have fared better since than they did in the same period prior to the appointment, in the matter of income. The road is being put into good condition for business, and the employes are being paid for doing the work.

Workingmen should, however, never lose sight of the fact that it is on how well they guard their own interests that the future rests. They have no one to look to or depend on but themselves, and, with the experience of the past before them, if matters do not go to suit them in the future, they have only themselves to blame.

The expression "King Grover," when referring to the President, which is very common at present, though said in a jocular way, has a great deal more truth in it than many are willing to admit. Few monarchs have more power than the President of the United States, if that person exercises it.

When considered in all its aspects, in a serious way, it is startling to lovers of democracy to discover that we are a long way from a right to claim such a government, and especially when we consider the power our corporation princes are attaining, and then a man as the President, subject to their will, we can but exclaim, How long before even the semblance of democracy is gone!

The action of the Northern Pacific receivers, in securing an injunction preventing their employes from resisting a reduction in wages, is a move that will be *watched with* interest. If courts can intercede in behalf of a corporation, why cannot the employes secure relief from the same source, when corporations order reductions in wages or take other steps against the interests and welfare of the men in their employ?

There is no question but what they can, if they put themselves in position to do it. But that position is none other than organization, and there is no room for more than one organization that can and will speak and act for all; otherwise, through their different methods or hesitancy on the part of one or the other, they are likely to do themselves more harm than good. They have got to be in position to act as promptly as a corporation can.

The injunction of the Milwaukee judge is unquestionably a restraint of personal liberty, of the kind that man gives up when he accepts the blessings of government and society that jurists take so much pleasure in telling about; but, if such is to stand as right, workmen must have an equal right, consequently should prepare to exercise it. If the corporation oppresses them, be prepared to apply for an injunction at once, restraining them. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. The corporations have established the precedents. Let workingmen take advantage of them. An organization that is not preparing itself for such defenses is out of date. But the employes of a corporation are in a helpless condition when they are divided into a dozen or more factions. Corporations deal with them as a whole, and as a whole they must be prepared to defend.

There is talk of the introduction of bills in Congress to prevent the rulings of courts in such matters as have developed in the Ann Arbor and the Northern Pacific cases. If they are as successful in getting legislation in the future

as in the past, relief in that direction is a long way off. But we question very seriously whether any such moves would really be relief. On the contrary, take the view that the principle involved in the rulings referred to can be made of greater advantage to the workmen than the corporations, getting far better results than strikes have ever brought.

It necessitates a complete change in the plans of our organizations of railroad employes. But would not such be the best thing they could do? They have been based, practically, on the plans used thousands of years ago — might— and when might has failed them, they have snarled like a lot of whipped curs. Is it not time they asserted their manhood as factors in society and government, and maintained and defended their rights by the exercise of their powers as such? Corporations are fast forcing them into a position where they must either do so or stand in the same relation to government as domestic animals. They have their choice.

Since writing the above, the following of interest has appeared in the press, and of special interest to Union Pacific employes, as Judge Caldwell's circuit covers much of the territory through which the Union Pacific system runs.

"Apropos of the threatened strike which was to have taken place on the Northern Pacific and the recent order of Judge Jenkins, at Milwaukee, enjoining the strike, and the subsequent order of Judge Caldwell, at St. Paul, the following will be of deep public interest: The general admission of the receivers of the Northern Pacific road devolves on the United States circuit court at Milwaukee. That court is called the primary jurisdiction, the receiver having first been appointed and the proeprty turned over to them under the orders of the court. But it was necessary that the United States court in the States where the road runs should confirm for this district the action of the Milwaukee court. This was done by filing a bill and procuring receiverships in each State. All orders of the court of primary jurisdiction requiring to be enforced in the other States are usually entered on when presented to those courts. But a gentleman in the city from St. Paul says the United States circuit court in that city refused to enter that part of the order of the Milwaukee court enjoining the officers of labor organizations from ordering a strike on account of a reduction of their wages, but did enter so much of the order as enjoined the employes, in case they struck, from interfering with the property of the men employed to take their places. When Judge Caldwell was appealed to for information on this point, he declined to say more than that the writs issued by the two courts will disclose the difference between them.

To an Associated Press man who asked Judge Caldwell if there was any danger of a strike on any of the roads in his circuit in the hands of receivers, he answered that there was not, so far as he knew. Upon being asked what he would do if a strike was threatened on account of a reduction of wages on any of the roads for which he had appointed receivers, he replied:

"If the receivers should apply for leave to reduce the existing scale of wages, before acting upon the petition I would require them to give notice of the application to the officers or representatives of the several labor organizations to be affected by the proposed change of the time of hearing. I would require them to grant such officers or representatives leave of absence and furnish them transportation to the place of hearing, and substitutes while in attendance, and I would hear both sides, in person or by attorneys, if they wanted attorneys to appear for them. The employes of a road in the hands of a receiver are employes of the receivers themselves, and as such are entitled to be heard upon any proposed order of the court which would affect the whole body of employes. If, after a full hearing and consideration, I found that it was just to reduce the scale of wages, I would give the employes ample time to accept the scale.

"But they would not be enjoined from quitting the service of the court, either singly or in a body—in other words, I would not enjoin them from striking — but, if they made their election to strike, I would make it plain to them that they must not, after quitting the service of the court, interfere with

the property or the operation of the road or the men employed to take their places.

"A United States court can very readily be the means to effectually protect the property in its possession and the persons in its employ. I have in one or two instances pursued the policy I have indicated and the differences were satisfactorily adjusted."

IF YOU WOULD ROB THE PEOPLE, FIRST DECEIVE THEM.

Protection, as enacted, is nothing but reciprocal rapine. Protective law makers can take either horn of the dilemma—they allow that they produce a scarcity, or they do not allow it. If they allow it they confess that their end is to injure the people. If they do not allow it they deny their power to diminish the supply, to raise prices and consequently deny having done any good for the producer. The law makers are very ingenious in their methods. They know that as sellers the people are interested in high prices, or scarcity; as buyers, their advantage is n cheapness, or abundance, which is the same thing. They know that, as a rule, workingmen are working animals rather than thinking beings. If they would ever stop to think, they could understand that every step in the saving of labor is a step to the improvement of their condition. They could understand that every time a tariff is raised on imports their labor is increased instead of diminished. They would know that it matters not whether we are under Republican or Democratic rule. We will always be burdened with the legalized robbery as long as the major portion of the people's representatives are the paid nurses of the infant industries of our systematized monopoly.

If the *bona fide* producers should ever get sufficient intelligence to elect representatives in sufficient numbers who would take for a basis the general interests of the people, they would take exclusively for a basis the interests of the consumer. We are all consumers, but the greater portion are fast becoming tenants and wage earners, and, therefore, only producers in name, because, like the slave, they produce for the few who own and control all the wealth-producing elements. As long as the present class of law makers are in power, all that they can further hope for is that man's intellect may become almost totally extinct, for while it exists it can but seek to continually increase the proportion of the end to the means—of the product of labor.

It is in this continuous effort, and this alone, that intellect consists. Protective tariff is a tax against foreign products. But please remember this—it returns upon the natural consumer to pay it. Is it not, then, a singular argument to say to us because the tax is heavy we will raise the prices higher for you? And because the government takes a part of your revenue it gives another larger portion of it to the benefit of monopoly. Does any sane person to-day believe that the increase of price resulting from the duly on imports falls upon the foreign producer? Since we must pay it, how, in the name of anything that can be compared to animal sense, can we be benefited by it? Our wages will always be regulated by the amount of money disposable in the nation. Our late panic that has not begun to be felt compared to what is in store for many from its results ought to be sufficient evidence to convince the most skeptical of this fact, and all the proposed changes in the Wilson tariff bill will not increase the quantity of money $1, unless, perhaps, Mr. Carlisle's theory of issuing more bonds is made a part of the new tariff bill.

Bradstreet's report says the unemployed and those dependent on them in 119 of the principal cities in the United States number 3,000,000. How many of these were voters? No doubt the majority who were carried torches, wore monkey uniforms, hurrahed and voted for the present head of the last political conspiracy. If you would be convinced that it would have made no difference if the choice had been made

by the other party, just watch the votes on the new tariff bill. You have the record on the financial legislation. You will find representatives from the South voting regardless of party platform against the North, the North against the South, the East against the West, and the West against the East when interest demands it. How they can satisfy their constituents and justify their votes in Congress with the speeches they made has for a long time been a mystery to me. The mass of the people are easily satisfied. A few thousand dollars appropriation for a congressional district generally fixes the thing all right and covers up a multitude of votes against the people's interest, and the poor dupes have not yet learned that while they are receiving the benefit of the appropriation, they are equally taxed to pay like appropriations for the congressional districts of numerous other States.

We in the West are in many ways fortunate enough to get our share of the taxation, and many are beginning to think it about time to "turn the cow around."

"She ought to rest her forward feet
Upon New England's soil and eat
Her rations there with corn-fed steers,
While Western people milk the brute
That has enriched the Eastern plute—
Lo! for these thirty years."

H. BREITENSTEIN.

A MACHINIST AS A SWELL BOARDER.

Plainfield, N. J., is, in many respects, a very nice town—one of the suburbs of New York and a favorite place of residence for men doing business in the city. It also contains some machine shops, in which machine tools and printing presses are built.

A considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the town are wealthy, while another considerable proportion are not wealthy, but have a consuming desire to appear so—living much beyond their means and paying no bills they possibly can avoid paying—and some of them have developed wonderful science in evading collectors. A portion of this class of people live in stylish boarding-houses, not usually by preference, probably, so much as from necessity.

A machinist got into one of these boarding-houses recently, according to a report in a local paper, and came near wrecking the institution before he was unmasked and his real character known. He is described as a young man, affable, courteous, refined and educated—in short, possessing all those qualities which are popularly supposed to admit one to good society, and he became a favorite with the other boarders, until, like a thunder clap from a clear sky, came the discovery that he was a *machinist*, actually working in one of the shops of the town. Naturally, the other affable, courteous, refined, etc., boarders immediately "kicked"; they would have no machinist sitting at the table with them, and his affability, courteousness, etc., counted for nothing. Unless the landlady got rid of that machinist, they would all leave; so there! Not being able to formulate any specific objection to the machinist, the landlady had to resort to raising the price of his board. This she did until $21 per week was reached, which our affable, etc., machinist paid without a murmur. Now, the fact that he paid this amount for board, which was probably considerably more than any of the other "gentlemen" or "ladies" could have paid, should have made them suspect that something was wrong, but they seemed to have taken no hint and rushed on to their own undoing. Finally, since raising the price of board seemed to have no effect, the machinist was informed that his room was wanted. He got out, and the dignity of the boarding-house began to recover its wonted degree of impressiveness.

But shortly after the young man became located in his new quarters, it "leaked out" that he was no ordinary machinist at all, but was only masquerading as such, being in reality the son of one of the proprietors of the large shop in which he worked, able to

pay "$100 per week for board if it had been required," and working in the shop only to acquire that practical acquaintance with the business which would be of use to him as the prospective successor of his father.

The paper adds, "The chagrin of those to whom he was objectionable can better be imagined than described." We should say so. But then, on the other hand, imagine the chagrin of the young man when he discovered the real reason for his banishment from that company of swell boarders—real "ladies" and "gentlemen" themselves, of course, and so appreciative of gentlemanly qualities in others.

We will wager that any young man applying for board at that swell boarding-house now and announcing himself as a machinist will be received with open arms and given the best place at the table, whether "affable, courteous, refined and educated," or not; because, you see, he might be a son of one of the proprietors, and an acquaintance with him might lead to a position as shipping clerk, timekeeper or some other equally genteel occupation in the establishment at a salary, of $7 a week.—*American Machinist.*

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

Every time a great strike is lost—and great strikes are more frequently lost than won—we are treated to homilies upon the folly of labor organizations attempting to fight against organized capital, backed up and supported by all the machinery of the law. As a rule, "labor leaders" and "labor agitators" come in for a generous share of censure in these homilies for their supposed proneness to incite workingmen to strike. If ever a truthful history of great strikes should be written, it will tell of but few that were undertaken by the advice of the officers of labor organizations. As a rule, the responsibilities of office in a labor organization have the same deterrent and caution-increasing effect as in other walks of life. The man who, as a private member, would have been foremost and most eager in the advocacy of a strike will often, when burdened with the responsibilities of office, be censured for his too great caution. The censure which the writers or preachers of the homilies above referred to heap upon labor agitators and leaders is, as a rule, misapplied, for generally the man who is elected to an office in a labor organization which involves leadership knows enough of economic conditions to understand fully as well as his censors the danger and probability of failure. Indeed, he is apt to know all this much better, for he is painfully aware of one thing which the writers and preachers of the homilies do not seem to fully understand, or, at any rate, rightly appreciate. The great strikes that have failed did not fail because of the invincibility of organized capital, nor because of the aid the law gave to it. They have failed because of the fact that there is a vast army of unemployed, beyond the control or influence of the organizations, from which the capitalists can gather recruits to take the places of strikers. Take the case of the great railway strikes. Without this army to recruit from, the companies would have been helpless against the strikers. The militia could have done nothing for them, and their capital would have been powerless to help. Every strike soon resolves itself into a contest between organized and unorganized workingmen, and the question in dispute is the right of the last to take the places of the first. Into a discussion of the ethics of this question it is not our purpose to enter at present. There are two sides to it as to every other, and men may conscientiously take one or the other. Indeed, the same man may be found at different times on either side. Andrew Carnegie, for example, before his own ox was gored, saw very clearly that for a man to take his neighbor's job was to do a moral wrong, but later on it became equally clear to him that the wrong was committed by those who sought to prevent men from taking th

jobs of their fellows. There are those who doubt whether the great exemplar of triumphant hypocrisy ever had any convictions on this subject or any other. These will say that, when he said "Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job," he was influenced by nothing more or better than a desire to talk, and now it is not his beliefs, but his interests, that have changed. Be this as it may, there are two sides to the question of whether an idle man has a right, morally, to take the job his neighbor has left on strike. We will not for the present discuss it, but content ourselves with merely stating the fact that, no matter how many strikers leave their jobs, there are a still greater number of idle men eager to take their places. This is not a theory, but a condition, and the officers of labor organizations, "leaders" and "agitators" understand and appreciate it. This it is, and not the invincibility of capital nor the aid of the militia, the police or the Pinkertons, that make strikes so nearly hopeless. The existence of this constant menace is not pleasant to contemplate, but it were folly to ignore it. Is there a remedy? Is there any way by which capital can be deprived of its recruiting ground? Stop immigration, say some. But is this a remedy? Would it not be at best but a palliative, and an effectual one at that? Do not inventions and labor—s ving devices and discoveries have more to do than has immigration with the swelling of the ranks of the unemployed? Then smash the inventions and pile taxes upon the engines and machines, say others. As well try to stem the incoming tides of ocean with a broom. Besides, the machines and the inventions and the discoveries would bless, not curse, the race, were they used and utilized for the benefit of the many, not for the aggrandizement and enrichment of the few. Is there no remedy, then? Yes, and a very simple and self-evident remedy, would the workers themselves but see it, and had they but the courage and manhood to apply it. Why is it that there is the vast army of unemployed? Is it not because by monopoly of the sources and machinery of production and the means of exchange men are prevented from employing themselves? Destroy these monopolies by repealing and abolishing the laws by virtue of which they exist, free the land and nationalize the machinery of production and the means of transportation and exchange, and there would no longer be men involuntarily idle. Thus at one stroke labor can, if it will, free itself from the danger ever menacing it by reason of a vast army of unemployed, and get rid, too, of the capitalist class that exploits labor through means of this army. This is the remedy and the only one—all others are but makeshifts and temporary expedients.—*Journal K. of L.*

REALISM IN LITERATURE AND ART.

Dickens went out into the streets of the great city and found poor little Jo sweeping the crossings with his broom. All around were the luxury and elegance which the rich have appropriated to themselves—great mansions, fine carriages, beautiful dresses—but in all the great city of houses and homes poor little Jo could find no place to lay his head. His home was in the street, and every time he halted for a moment in the throng the policeman touched him with his club and bade him to "move on." At last, ragged, wretched, nearly dead with "moving on," he sank down upon the cold stone steps of a magnificent building erected for "The Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." As we think of wretched, ragged Jo in the midst of all this luxury and wealth, we see the tens of thousands of other waifs in the great cities of the world and we condemn the so-called civilization of the earth that builds the mansions of the rich and great upon the rags and miseries of the poor.

The true realist cannot worship at the shrine of power nor prostitute his gifts for gold. With an artist's eye he sees the world exactly as it is, and he tells the story faithfully to life. He

feels for every heart that beats, else he could not paint them as he does. It takes the soul to warm a statue into life and make living flesh and coursing blood, and each true picture that he paints or draws makes the world a better place in which to live.

Read Daudet and Flaubert and Maupassant, and you can see living images that think and move and feel. It needs no analysis of character to tell us what they think. You see them move, and you know the motives that inspired the act. You can hear the murmuring of the waterfall, no louder than it ought to be; and as you look upon the foliage of the trees, you fancy that the leaves are almost stirred by a gentle southern breeze.

You can see and feel the social life, and the gulf that separates the rich and poor. If you would know the differences that divide French country life, look but a moment at the party which Flaubert paints and you can see the gay faces and rich costumes of the dancers in the hall, and the stolid countenances and uncouth garbs of the peasants who look through the windows, from their world outside, at this fairy scene within.

The artists of the realistic school have a sense so fine that they cannot help catching the inspiration that is filling all the world's best minds with the hope of greater justice and more equal social life. With the vision of the seer they feel the coming dawn, when true equality shall reign upon the earth —the time when democracy shall no more be confined to constitutions and to laws, but will be a part of human life.

The greatest artists of the world today are telling facts and painting scenes that cause humanity to stop and think, and ask why one shall be a master and another a serf—why a portion of the world should toil and spin, should wear away their strength and lives, that the rest may live in idleness and ease.

The old-time artists thought they served humanity by painting saints and *Madonnas* and angels from the myths they conjured in their brains. They painted war with long lines of soldiers dressed in new uniforms, and looking plump and gay, and a battle scene was always drawn from the side of the victorious camp, with the ensign proudly planting his bright colors on the rampart of the foe. One or two were dying, but always in their comrades' arms and listening to shouts of victory that filled the air, and thinking of the righteous cause for which they fought and died. In the last moments they dreamed of pleasant burial-yards at home, and of a grave kept green by loving, grateful friends, and a smile of joy lit up their fading faces, so sweet that it seemed a hardship not to die in war. They painted peace as a white winged dove settling down upon a cold and "farewell" earth. Between the two it was plain which choice a boy would make, and thus art served the state and king.

But Verestchagin painted war so true to life that as we look upon the scene we long for peace. He painted war as war has ever been and will ever be—a horrible and ghastly scene, where men, drunk with blind frenzy (which rulers say is patriotic pride) and made mad by drums and fifes and smoke and shot and shell and flowing blood, seek to maim and wound and kill, because a ruler gives the word. He paints a battle-field a field of life and death, a field of carnage and of blood. And who are these who fight like fiends and devils driven to despair? And what cause is this that makes these men forget that they are men, and vie with beasts to show their cruel thirst for blood? They shout of home and native land; but they have no homes, and the owners of their native land exist upon their toil and blood. The nobles and princes, for whom this fight is waged, are sitting far away upon a hill, beyond the reach of shot and shell; and from this spot they watch their slaves pour out their blood to satisfy their rulers' pride and lust of power. And what is the enemy they fight? Men, like themselves, who blindly go to death at an-

other king's command; slaves who have no land, who freely give their toil or blood—whichever one their rulers may demand. These fighting soldiers have no cause for strife, but their rulers live by kindling in their heart a love of native land—a love which makes them hate their brother laborers of other lands, and dumbly march to death, to satisfy a king's caprice.

But let us look once more, after the battle has been fought. Here we see the wreck and ruin of the strife. The field is silent now, given to the dead, the beast of prey and night. A young soldier lies upon the ground. The snow is falling fast around his form. The lonely mountain peaks rise up on every side. The wreck of war is all about. His uniform is soiled and stained. A spot of red is seen upon his breast. It is not the color that his country wove upon his coat to catch his eye and bait him to his death; it is hard and jagged and cold; it is his life's blood that leaked out through a hole that followed the point of a sabre to his heart. His form is stiff and cold, for he is dead. The cruel wound and the icy air have done their work. The government which took his life taught this poor boy to love his native land. As a child he dreamed of scenes of glory and of power, and the great wide world waiting to fall captive to his magic strength. He dreamed of war and strife, and of victory and fame. If he should die, kind hands would smooth his brow, and loving friends would keep his grave and memory green, because he died in war. But no human eye was there at last, as the mist of night and the mist of death shut out the lonely mountains from his sight. The snow is all around, and the air above is gray with falling flakes. These would soon hide him from the world; and when the summer time should come again, no one could tell his bleaching bones from all the rest. The only life upon the scene is the buzzard, slowly circling in the air above his head, waiting to make sure that death has come. The bird looks down upon the boy, upon the eyes which first looked out upon the great, wide world, and which his mother fondly kissed. Upon these eyes the buzzard will begin his meal.

Not all the world is beautiful, and not all of life is good. The true artist has no right to choose only lovely spots, and make us think that this is life. He must bring the world before our eyes and make us read and think. As he loves the true and noble, he must show the false and bad. As he yearns for true equality, he must paint the master and the slave. He must tell the truth; must tell it all; must tell it o'er and o'er again, till the deafest ear will listen and the dullest mind will think. He must not swerve to please the world by painting only pleasant sights and telling only lovely tales. He must paint and write and work and think, until the world shall learn so much, and grow so good, that the true will be all beautiful, and and all the real be ideal.—*C. S. Darrow in December Arena.*

THE FOLLY OF STRIKING.

Once more the unequal contest between capital and organized labor has been decided in favor of the army which was best supplied with the sinews of war. The great English strike of the coal miners, in which more than one million men were involved, has ended in disaster to the poor and the triumph of the rich. The dispatches state that English statisticians estimate the loss inflicted by the recent protracted strike upon mine owners, iron workers and railways at $155,000,000, and it left 1,000,000 men out of employment and 3,500,000 persons in a state of destitution at the commencement of winter. What a fearful cost in misery and suffering this unequal struggle has entailed upon the helpless and innocent dependents upon labor!

The strike and boycott are labor's boomerangs; they strike back with disastrous effect upon those who hurl the weapon. They remind one of the bravery of the intrepid Saxons of King Harold, who opposed their unprotected

breasts to the mail-clad warriors of William of Normandy; of the courage of the half naked Peruvians who rushed upon the pikes and artillery of Pizarro and Alvarado, and of the desperate and hopeless opposition of Montezuma and his half-clad Aztecs to the mailed and well supplied legions of Cortez. Their bravery availed them nothing, because they lacked the sagacity and cunning necessary to strike their enemy in the rear and cut off his supplies and retreat.

The best and most effective weapon of organized labor is not that which strikes down by starvation its own helpless and dependent wives and little ones—for the greatest sufferers from a strike are the women and children. The best weapon of the workingmen both for defense and offense is the ballot, and until organized labor goes as a solidified aggressive army into the arena of politics and strikes at the root of the industrial oppression, there can be no amicable adjustment of labor disputes and legalized protection for the weak against the strong.

Once let the labor element assert its power by obtaining control of parliament in England and of Congress in the United States, and strikes will cease because labor will be the power supreme. A strike is a contest between a weak, unarmed man, with a helpless family dragging at his waist, and a well-fed, well-armed opponent, clad in the armor of wealth, with starvation standing over to umpire the fight.—*Rocky Mountain News.*

MACHINERY AND THE WORKER.

The point upon which organized labor makes probably its greatest mistake is its attitude toward machinery. The mistake is not made in every instance when the introduction of machinery is projected, nor is it made by every individual in the ranks. But that it is made, the retention of hand presses in the Government Printing Bureau where, of all places, steam presses should be used, is proof.

The reason for labor's assuming this hostile attitude is that it thinks progress in mechanical lines is detrimental to the condition of labor. A greater error than this has rarely found lodgement in the aggregate intelligence of the masses. Mechanical progress is only seemingly detrimental or temporarily so at the worst. It was estimated a few years ago that steam power was doing three times the work that the muscle of the world could do. Does any intelligent man believe that three times the number of men that are capable of performing manual labor have been deprived of its peformance by the use of machinery? Not simply three times the number in employment at a given time, but three times the number of capable members of the human family, including all classes and conditions.

It has been well said that there is a grain of truth under every error. The grain of truth under the erroneous idea we are discussing is that under a system which rewards each according to his greed, as is done by the competitive system, the time factor showed in the work done is not fairly distributed amongst the members of the human family.

Human work may be considered in substantially the same light as mechanical work, and it does not follow that man is to be considered as a "machine" in the sense that the workingman so ardently dislikes. But this physical quality, work, apart from the man who performs it, can be expressed in terms of the same three fundamental quantities which are used to express the mechanical derived unit, *work*, viz.: length, mass and time. If now, through the application of intelligence, the unit *work* be concentrated; in other words, if by the use of machinery mankind is able to produce twice as much in half the time as by hand, then, unless the saving in time be fairly distributed to the race, it is imposing the condition of slavery upon those whose time is withheld. Yet we rarely, if ever, hear of a reduction in working hours

following the introduction of machinery or an improvement therein without a corresponding reduction in wages. In other words, the saving in time made by the concentration of the unit *work* is withheld from a portion of its rightful owners and absorbed by another portion of mankind. Robbery is bad alike for the robber and the victim, as chattel slavery was for both slave and owner.

Can any one see how, under conditions of competition, this robbery can be averted and the time factor justly distributed? We think not.

What, then, is the conclusion? Is it that the robbery must go on, or that competition is not quite the beautiful thing that we have been led to believe it? Clearly, the robbery should be stopped, if possible. Therefore, we must question the competitive idea. The evil complained of is not in the machinery, which but obeys the natural law of concentration, or expresses unity, but it is in the relation which competition imposes between machinery and labor. That is, the evil is a relative thing, not an absolute one, and its removal is feasible.

What sort of a relation would cooperation impose between labor and machinery?—*The Republic.*

The most dishonest dollar that ever circulated is the barbaric gold dollar. For thousands of years it has been the silent robber of honest industry, and the despoiler of the brightest civilizations that have adorned the world. It has been strangling the producer of the world's wealth, impoverishing the masses, enriching the few, and starving many. In those nations in which it is the cruel monetary despot—the sole measure of value and the only legal tender—its value practically equals the value of all other property, and it has the monstrous power of confiscating all other wealth. If one man owned all the gold in the world, his insignificant possession would be *equivalent in* value to all the farms, homes, and products of the earth. But, while one man does not possess all the gold, all of it is practically under the control of one great, absorbing, greedy and passionless banking-house. The gold dollar has crowded itself into the currency of every nation, has usurped the functions of every other kind of money, soon or later, in every instance, bankrupting the masses and paralyzing industry. What else could be expected? When the basis of business and of debts has been a larger circulating medium of one kind and another, what else could be expected than that bankruptcy and distress should follow the confining of legal tender money to a metal that everybody acknowledges is not plentiful enough to carry on the business of the world? Whenever any man seeks to put it beyond the power of the debtor to pay his debt, it is an exhibition of imputent dishonesty; that is what gold, as the sole standard of value and the only legal tender, means: The gold dollar is as dishonest as Satan is ugly.—*Farmers' Voice.*

"Once fairly on, the conditions fairly understood, there will be no compromise—the fight will be to the death of the devilish gold-basis financial system. People have fought great battles and won great victories without the aid or influence of the world's great men, but in the coming contest there will be both brains and numbers on behalf of the people, so the issues cannot be doubtful."

"If two per cent is right, ten per cent is right also. If ten per cent is robbery, two per cent is robbery also. It makes no difference whether the percentage is called rent, interest or profit. If these three sources of income were abolished, there would be no income except from labor applied to the means of production, and labor would claim all the product."

"It is public expressions only that politicirns fear."

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Railway Companies — Negligence — Rights and Remedies of Employes — Superior Agent.

Where the Constitution of the State (1890, Sec. 193) provides that employes of any railway corporation shall have the same rights as remedies as are allowed to persons not employes, for injuries caused by the negligence of a superior agent or officer, or of a person having the right to control or direct services of the party injured, or of a fellow servant engaged in another department of labor, etc. *Held*—In an action to recover for an injury, that negligence will not be inferred from the fact of injury to an employe, but it must be shown, since the rule applicable in case of injury to passengers does not apply to an employe.

Short v. New Orleans & N. E. Ry. Co., Miss. S. C., Oct. 13, 1893.

False Arrest by Depot Agent—Statute.

A railroad company is liable for a false arrest and imprisonment by its employe, a depot agent, of a man who used a water closet at its depot set apart for ladies only, irrespective of the statute, which provides that station agents shall preserve order in the waiting-rooms, and may arrest and deliver to some officer all persons guilty of disorderly conduct, and hence the constitutionality of such act is not involved in an action against it by a person arrested.

Illinois Central Ry. Co. v. King, Miss. S. C., Oct. 23, 1893.

Master and Servant—Safe Place to Work.

1. An employer (railway company) is not responsible for personal injuries to an employe who, without the knowledge, authority, privity, or consent of the employer, and of his own volition, occupies a dangerous place in the performance of his work, even though the same services have been performed at other times by other employes in the same place.

2. In an action by an employe for personal injuries, when the jury has found that defendant's superintendent, in charge of the work, did not set plaintiff to work in a dangerous place, and had no knowledge of the fact that he was so working, and the Court has held as a matter of law that defendant's timekeeper, who located plaintiff at his work, was not charged with the duties of the principal, a further finding that defendant is liable because it had failed to provide plaintiff with a reasonably safe place to work cannot support a judgment in plaintiff's favor, since the two findings are inconsistent with each other. Hence, a judgment in favor of an employe who met injury while working in a dangerous place without authority (except from the timekeeper) must be reserved.

Goff v. Chippewa, etc., Ry. Co., Wis. S. C., Oct. 17, 1893.

Injury to Railroad Employe—Coupling Cars—Evidence—Breach of Rules—Conclusions.

1. In an action against a railroad company for personal injuries received by plaintiff, a brakeman, while making a coupling, there was evidence that at the point where the coupling was to be made the earth between the ties was washed out so as to interfere materially with making the coupling. The accident happened at night, and plaintiff, who was not familiar with the condition of the track at that point, carried a lantern. The movement of the engine and plaintiff's other duties were such that when he arrived at the place for making the coupling it was necessary for him to act promptly in making it, or to allow the cars to come together, and then to make an opening for him to go in. *Held*—That a finding that plaintiff was not guilty of contributory negligence in running in between the cars while moving to make the coupling was justified by the evidence.

2. To a question whether he looked as he usually did when he went in to make a coupling plaintiff answered that he did not have time to

Held—That a refusal to strike out such answer as not responsive was not prejudicial, since plaintiff had a right to state fully all the facts surrounding the transaction.

3. After plaintiff detailed all the circumstances of the accident, how he held his lantern, how his feet were placed, how he slipped off a tie, and his hands were caught, it was not improper, as stating a conclusion, for him to say that the accident was caused by the defect in the road and his slipping off the tie.

4. The fact that plaintiff was injured while coupling cars with his hands in disobedience to a rule of the company requiring the use of a stick for the purpose does not prevent a recovery when there is evidence to justify the jury in finding that the accident was not caused by the failure to use a stick. Further, that it was proper for plaintiff to describe to the jury the position in which he would have been if he had used a stick for making the coupling as required by the rules of the defendant. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

Horan v. Chicago, St. P., M. & O. Ry. Co., Iowa S. C., Oct. 14, 1893.

NOTE.—A rule of a railroad company prohibiting the uncoupling of cars by going between them while in motion will be held to have been waived by the company where it was the custom of the employes to uncouple cars while in motion, and the practice was open and notorious, and had existed for such a time that its officers were chargeable with notice. Further, whether going in between cars, which are moving, to uncouple them, is negligence, is to be determined from all the facts and circumstances surrounding the acts. So, to suddenly increase the speed of cars without any warning and without orders from a brakeman while between cars coupling them, is negligence on the part of the company rendering it liable. See Lowe v. Railway Co., Iowa *S. C., Oct. 16, 1893.*

Shophand—Negligence of Employer—Injury to Employe—Assumption of Risks.

1. Where an employe of a repair shop uses for two weeks, without objection, a platform and appliances, and who is fully able to appreciate the risk arising from its deficiency in width, will be held to have assumed such risk, and cannot, therefore, recover for injuries resulting therefrom.

Kaare v. T. S. & C. Co., N. Y. C. of App., Oct. 3, 1893.

Contributory Negligence — Shunting Cars—Injury to Employes.

Where the deceased was engaged in cleaning under a switch bar in a railroad yard, and was killed by a shunted car, of the approach of which he had no reason to expect a warning with certainty, in an action to recover for his death. *Held*—that his failure to *look* and *listen* relieves the defendant railway company from liability.

Lynch v. Boston & A. R. Ry. Co., Mass. S. J. C., Oct. 19, 1893.

NOTE.—The Michigan Supreme Court has recently held in the case of Schaible v. R. R. Co. (Oct. 27, 1893), 56 N. W. R., 565, that to shunt cars without an attendant thereon in a railroad yard is not negligence *per se*, where the employes are aware of the custom and the danger therefrom. That an employe working on a track in a railroad yard, who knows of the custom of shunting in making up trains, is guilty of contributory negligence where he does not keep a lookout, though he is aware that a train is being made up.

"Truth is the grandest expression of human rights."

"The world must be educated rather than legislated."

"How hard it is to believe any good about persons we have injured."

"It does not require constitutions and statutes to make wise men do right."

"The world is full of disappointed people who have worked for contingent fees."

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Local Secretaries will take notice that at the first meeting in January of their local they should be prepared to send in their quarterly reports.

All subscribers to the Magazine can obtain any of the many books published on social, political and labor topics, at a saving to them of from twenty-five to fifty per cent by ordering them through this office.

With the present issue the subscriptions of many of our readers expire. The eighth year and volume of our Magazine is completed. A large part of our subscribers have been such since the first year, and we have every reason to believe that nearly all will renew promptly, but in order that the Magazine be kept promptly to the front, money is needed. It is the subscriptions that must pay the cost of publication. If all were to delay several months in paying for 1894, the Magazine would certainly suffer. We look to its friends to be prompt in paying for their renewals. A little neglect on their part at this time may cause injury they did not intend.

The four delegates representing the Typographical Union at the Chicago meeting of the American Federation of Labor had between them 372 votes, or ninety-three each. On that ratio twenty-five delegates would have been all that was present. But some had more, while others had far less than that number of votes. It is a question if labor can ever expect to rise when they practice the principle of deciding on their deliberation by proxy votes, one delegate having many times more weight in a decision than another. At the Birmingham convention there were but twenty-seven delegates present and about 2,000 votes were cast, and some delegates had only one vote.

Chauncey Depew has come back from his annual vacation in Europe, and the Associated Press sends out an interview. Depew had been to see the Pope, and he had talked with him about the labor question, and he told of how many men his company had employed and no discrimination was ever shown as to religious belief. In view of the fact that Depew is Prime Minister of the Vanderbilt dynasty and High Priest of Plutocracy generally, and that outfit is the promoter of the fanaticism that is now having a run over the country, dividing workingmen's organizations and setting them to hating each other, it seems very strange that Depew should at this time take so much interest in the matter. Depew never has himself interviewed unless there is a purpose in it. Look out for some new move to hoodwink workingmen and keep up the groveling to their masters. Depew has always succeeded in getting soap enough on to the locomotive engineers to make them forget they were mere ordinary mortals. The old parrot evidently thinks now that he can fix all the laborers.

The Union Pacific coal mine at Almy, Wyo., caught fire the past month and has been closed, throwing out of employment all the miners. The prospects are that the mine will be a total loss, but the greatest loss is the one the men who have their homes there will sustain. The history of coal mining towns is not encouraging for workmen to try and establish homes of their own. They invariably find themselves confronted with conditions that force them to lose their all. The burning of a mine may cause it, yet the act of a corporation in closing a mine after men have become established is just as effec-

tive, whether it be done because of a lack of work, or the company wish to freeze out the men who have become established and have shown more independence than the company desire.

BOSTON'S GREAT REVIEW.

The November *Arena* closed the eighth volume of this strong, able and invigorating review, whose career has been so remarkable, and whose influence has grown to be a potent force in our country. The superb courage, the catholicity of spirit and the cordiality with which it has received the advance guard among the world's thinkers finds no parallel in the history of magazine literature. While employing talent fully as learned and scholarly as that represented in any other great review, it has, as a rule, avoided discussions of problems not vital in character, while its influence has always been thrown against class privileges, entrenched injustice and outgrown ideas. A glance over the index for the past year reveals a coterie of contributors which it would be difficult to surpass in any review published in the English-speaking tongue.

Among those who have written for its pages during the past twelve months are such leaders of thought and eminent scholars as Rev. M. J. Savage, Rabbi Solomon Schindler, Sir Edwin Arnold, Bishop J. L. Spalding, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Prof. W. J. Rolfe, Helen Campbell, Alfred Russell Wallace, D. C. L., D. J. F. Furnivall, Prof. David Swing, Hamlin Garland, Rev. George C. Lorimer, W. D. McCracken, A. M., the Marquise of Lorne, Prof. J. R. Buchanan, Rev. John W. Chadwick, O. B. Frothingham, Henry George, President J. M. Coulter, of Indiana University, Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D. D., United States Senator W. M. Stewart, Prof. N. S. Shaler, Edmund Gosse, Prof. Orello Cone, D. D., Louise Chandler Moulton, Gerald Massey, Ignatius Donnelly, Prof. A. E. Dolbear, Edmund C. Stedman, the late Richard Proctor, Henry Irving, Henry Wood, Napoleon Ney, Louise Frechette, etc., etc.

The announcements for next year are even more inviting, if possible, than those made before. Among the great features of the *Arena* for 1894 will be a series of six papers on the "Ascent of Life," by Stinson Jarvis. They will take up the evolution theory where Darwin dropped it, and proceed in a search for the soul of man in a strictly scientific manner. The editor of the *Arena* predicts that this work will create a profound sensation, and will be a contribution of great value to the modern critical literature. Another brilliant feature of the *Arena* for 1894 will be a series of papers setting forth the "Aims and Objects of the Higher Criticisms," by leading orthodox scholars of Europe and America who stand with Prof. Briggs. The opening paper appeared in the December *Arena*.

It is written by the great Oxford professor, Dr. William Sanday, LL.D., D. D., A. M., who is recognized as one of the most profound students of sacred literature in England. Dr. Sanday will be followed by R. F. Horton, A. M., the eminent author and lecturer, who was called from London to deliver a course of lectures at Yale College the past winter on the "Higher Criticism." A third paper has been prepared for this series by Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., and others will follow by scholars equally eminent. A third feature will be a series of papers on "Indian Occultism," by Heinrich Hensoldt, Ph. D., a German scientist who has spent ten years in Ceylon, India, Thibet and Burmah. The opening paper of this series appeared in the December *Arena*. It is entitled "The Wonders of Hindoo Magic."

Vital political, economic and social problems will appear in the following series, embracing discussions by the most able and live thinkers of the age: 1. "Short Talks on the Land Ques-

tion," embracing twelve short papers on this great problem by leading specialists. 2. "Ideal Republican Measures," embracing a series of papers on the initiative, referendum and proportional representation. 3. "The Nervous and Arterial System of the State," a series of papers by Rabbi Solomon Schindler and other leading thinkers on governmental control of railways. 4. "The Present Aspect of the Money Question; the Light of European and American History," a number of brilliant papers by students of finance. 5. "The Slums of Our Great Cities, and How to Abolish Them."

Another series of papers will deal with the Civilization of To-morrow, in which hereditary and prenatal influences and early environment will be ably discussed. Popular papers on Emergency Surgery, by a leading Massachusetts physician and surgeon. Psychic Science and Progress in the realm of Physical Science will receive attention from experts. Among other attractions are a series of short papers by Rev. M. J. Savage on Our Latter Day Poets. Short stories, brief biographies, portraits of leading thinkers and critical reviews of leading books of the day will be the features of the *Arena* for 1894.

In a critical editorial which appeared in the *Toronto Sunday World* for October 1, 1893, the writer observes: "Boston is the head and center of American literature, and the *Arena* is known as the leader of Boston's thought." The writer might have broadened his limit, for, in fact, the *Arena* leads the advance column of American thought in the realm of vital present-day problems. The publishers announce a magnificent premium album, containing portraits of prominent thinkers, which will be given to every subscriber whose subscription is received after October 1, 1892. The announcements made indicate that the *Arena* for next year will be indispensable to those who wish to be in touch with the world's best thought.—*Boston Traveller.*

What constitutes a brainworker is said to have been a question agitating the minds of some men who proposed to organze a Brain Workers' Union in New York. One delegate claimed that a politician was not a brain worker, for he needed only "a brazen face and and plenty of poor cigars." A wood carver claimed that those who followed his trade were brain workers, because no one could learn that trade without exercising his brain. Another delegate claimed that wood carvers were not brain workers because they used their hands, but then it was pointed out that if non-use of hands decided the matter, watchmen, car starters and elevator starters would be classed as brain workers.

So far as we know, the question has not yet been decided, but it is an interesting one, at any rate, and when it has been boiled down it will probably be concluded that it is a very difficult matter to decide. For instance, shall we place the draftsmen among the brain workers, or among the hand workers? He always uses his hands, and usually his brains, if he happens to be the fortunate possessor of that article, and some draftsmen who commence the business as hand workers solely, eventually learn to use brains, and it would be difficult to say just when they cease to be hand workers and become brain workers. Nearly all mechanics, however, that are real mechanics use brains—use them more than most of those holding clerical positions, where the hands are used very little, and the fact is that the term brain worker is very indefinite.—*American Machinist.*

"It is hard work for an industrial person to wait for something to do."

"Property rights exist only by the violation of the rights of the individuals."

"There can be no true private ownership of capital or interchangeable wealth."

and from what source it emanates I am unable to learn, but such is the fact. He was seen leaving work pay day, running to a saloon close by to get some checks changed before twelve o'clock, which is in violation of the company's rules. If other men done such a thing they would be discharged. I hope the company will take a hint and stop this nefarious business; if not, I will throw damaging light on others, and it must stop. The new engine, 916, is fast approaching completion under the skilled management of the irrepressible James Roberts.

AU BOUT DE SON.

NORTH PLATTE, NEB., Dec. 25, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

Having returned again to North Platte, in time to take in the ball of the K. of L., which was a great success to the Order, I found a few old faces shining there, and all seem to enjoy themselves. Great praise must be given to Mr. Charles Monagan for the excellent music. I saw Mr. John Bristle pulling away at the big fiddle. Great praise must be given to Mr. Joseph Herrod and wife for the manner they led the grand march. Mr. Herrod is a tall young man, but when on the dancing-floor, he seems three or four inches taller. But never mind, Joe, you did it good in all your semicircles, as you had in the march. I saw my old friend Mr. Shea, and Poor Old John at the door taking in tickets, which kept them busy. Then I took a walk up the gallery. There I found Old Charley taking the young ladies round to find their seats. He is just the same old boy. I asked him if he got any big celery. "You bet I have."

Now, a few words in regard to the shops here. There seems to be plenty of work turned out here, but the quality is not what it used to be a few years back. I think if Mr. Manning could only look inside the cylinders of engine 632 as they were let go out, he would wonder. I pity the man who takes the rings out and don't put them the same. He will be blamed for some broken rings. The cylinders should have been bored out, but they turned rings to suit the small part in cylinder. I think if Mr. Barnum knew it, he would have had a Fox hunt, which would have done him good. I hear of a fine remark the Fox made a few days ago—that is, he wants all the old hands that have worked for the company for years discharged. Shame on you, Fovey. I suppose he forgot his brother when he said that—a man that is now on the road and seventy years of age. He has worked in the shop about twelve months. I suppose he wants to keep him. But what can you expect of a man that got his head hurt. There are men working here that have their hard earnings put in their little homes here, the same the Fox has. But still he wants to get rid of the old hands and hunt a job somewhere else.

Now, Mr. Barnum, I want to call your attention concerning your artificial gang boss, a man that should have a good lesson taught to him by *some one.* Here is a man that is a disgrace to be with respectful men. A man that had the "dragging up," as he had, as we know, should never have the opportunity to use abusive language to men as he does, and no one to put a stop to him. It is heart-rending to hear him swear. I think it would make Mr. McConnell's blood run cold if he heard him carry on. I think it good advice to him to be careful in future, or something will be done by the men here, if he carries it on much longer. I think some one should stop him at once.

There has been a great deal of sickness here. Lately the la grippe, and a great many of the men have lost lots of time with it. But if any one lays off through sickness now, the Fox swears their sickness is through drink. He must have some good knowledge of it, or he would not think like that. I think there is not much drinking being done, as the boys have taken the Keeley cure. I think the wages they have been getting are a remedy against drink.

Now, I intend to stay here awhile, and if they don't take my scalp for this, you will hear from me again.

The true

MCGINTY.

POCATELLO, IDA., Dec. 23, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

It is a long time since I had a chat with you. When I last spoke to you in Denver, some years ago, I was in different circumstances than to-day. To-day, my dear friend, I am reduced financially and in health also. It was no fault of mine that a certain bank stopped payment where I had put by a few silver dollars for a rainy day. It was not my fault we went on a strike here on the system a short time ago to have hours increased, and got let out, the same as a great many more, although I did not favor the strike at the time, neither do I now. To-day I dare say most of us would be willing to work four hours a day to give our fellow-mechanics a show to make their own living. I have traveled a great number of miles since then to get a job. So far, I have failed. I may go to work here, and I may not. There is no rush. Work can wait till they can get around to it. But all this time I am eating the bread others have earned. One of the results of our civilization is the false theory that one man has a right to accumulate more than is necessary for the sustenance of 10,000, and to prevent the other 9,999 from enjoying any of it. Let those who say this is in harmony with the teachings of Jesus Christ stand up and be counted. The national reformer says: Work like a slave, live like a dog, look like a beggar, save like a miser, sneeze when the political boss takes snuff, and vote like a fool. Stick to your party if you die a pauper. This is keeping out of politics. My dear friend Corbin there are gray hairs in my head and beard. I never voted against my party yet, but they will never get it again. I am one of the people and will vote for the interest of the whole people and not for a few combines, trusts, corners, monopolies or corporations.

M. B.

DENVER, COLO., Dec. 26, 1893.

Editor Magazine:

The appointment of a separate receiver for the Denver and Fort Worth division of the Union Pacific was the cause of many rumors this month, and especially as to which receiver the shops here would be under, but it is quite evident there is going to be no change, that it will be Union Pacific for a time at least.

The petition for a separate receiver was made by John Evans, who was one of the principal promoters of the old Denver and New Orleans road, and no man who has ever lived long in Colorado would, from choice, prefer to work for a company that John Evans had anything to do with. Unsettled claims for labor done on the old New Orleans road are too thick to be forgotten, and it is always good policy to steer clear of all men who have a reputation of being sanctimonious—there is generally a thief buried under their cloak. Consequently, there will be marked satisfaction felt by U. P. employes in the shops here if they remain as they have. Everything is moving along as usual.

Yesterday the Governor issued a call for a special session of the Legislature and has enumerated much that would prove of benefit to the working classes. It remains to be seen what the Legislature will do. There is one thing certain, a great amount of pressure will have to be brought on the members if anything is done. A majority of the Legislature showed, at the last session, that they were not in favor of anything that would reduce the privileges plutocracy enjoys. Some method will have to be devised to teach them that there are other people in the State who have rights that should be considered, and those should start at once to let themselves be known.

The large number of men in enforced idleness in this city the favored people have looked on as a menace, and from them have come loud demands for their arrest and conviction as vagrants. It has been usual to arrest indiscriminately, and, on the simple declaration of a policeman that they were seen loafing about, secured sentences of sixty or ninety days in jail. The commonest regard for the legal rights of citizens has rarely been seen in a police court, especially to such as have no means to make a defense, but this has been changed in Denver, much to the disgust of the favored classes. The following resolutions passed at the last meeting of L. A. 3218 explains the situation:

Resolved, That Fidelity Assembly, No. 3218, K. of L., commends A. S. Frost, police judge of Denver, for his manly stand in refusing to convict poor men who are brought before him without evidence as to their guilt, on the charge of vagrancy, and insisting that the law providing for trials and convictions be followed in his court, and thank him that the rights of men under the law are at last found in a police court, as intended by the constitution.

Resolved, That we condemn the press of Denver who have been studiously misrepresenting his actions; also condemn the action of the justice courts of this city in their decisions, without warrant of law, on the vagrancy question.

The monthly open meetings of L. A. 3218 call out a full attendance. At the last meeting free trade and single tax was discussed. At the next meeting, Jan. 12th, the protective tariff will be discussed if some protectionist can be found to support that side.

Larry Dohney, who was stationary engineer at the old South Park shops for years and later in the car department of the new shops, died on the 22d. He has been too ill to work all summer. Larry will be remembered by hundreds of shopmen who have at some time been employed at Denver.

The K. of L. is on the increase at this point. Last week two new assemblies were organized with over 200 members. The brewer and beer drivers unions going into the order in a body.

XXX.

GLENN FERRY, IDA., Dec. 18, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

Since you last heard from the "Riverside Town," quite a number of events have occurred, some for the better and some otherwise. Recently the fire fiend blew his scorching breath over our little city, and nearly all the business portion was consumed. L. A. 424, by the destruction of the building in which the assembly met, lost everything. At the time the assembly was in a flourishing condition and owned about $250 worth of furniture and paraphernalia. This loss put a damper on the spirits of the boys, but their drooping spirits are now reviving, and L. A. 424, phœnix-like, is about to rise from its ashes.

Our foreman of M. P. and car department, M. J. Carrigan, treats us fairly well now, and matters in the shops and round-house are improving perceptibly. Instead of being a czar, he is rather somewhat of a constitutional monarch. We are now on eight-hour shifts, from Monday to Saturday. As the weather at this writing and for some time previous has been summerish, we don't sigh so heavily while we see our coal piles diminish, and coal $7 per ton to employes.

There is a "critter" in this round-house who can scarcely speak the English language, who calls himself "boss wiper," or, in his own pronunciation, "viper." Most bosses get pay as well as glory, but this "boss viper" is satisfied with the glory and the same pay as "mine mens." This petty boss (?), by virtue of the petty authority vested in him, undertook to show it by assailing the boys under him with vile language, but he has learned that the poison of a boss viper won't be tolerated. The old axiom, "Put a beggar on horseback, etc.," is well applicable here. A little over a year ago, this same "boss viper" was an indigent in this county, by reason of a broken leg from a fall off the coal chute, while scabbing for a contractor (now an insolvent rum seller).

Brother A. M. Sinnott, of L. A. 1663, at Pocatello, legislator and jurist, was here on the 1st

inst., and delivered quite a stirring address to the American Railway Union at this place.

Brother James Chapman, while at work over on the C. P. Railway, met with a bad accident, resulting in the loss of two fingers. Brother Chapman is a thorough Knight.

Brothers William G. Johnson and James McFadden are yet in the Union Pacific Hospital at Ogden.

Brother Gustave Mangold, who has been confined in Elmore County's bastile all the summer and fall, to answer the charge of rioting, was arraigned in the district court last month, with Henry Underwood, colored, and is now free. The jury in his and Underwood's case rendered a verdict of "not guilty." Early in the summer, an anti-Chinese crusade was made here, and some masked men, by suasion of arms, induced the celestials to emigrate. As usual, the "respectable" (?) element charged the affair to the K. of L. and their friends. Hence the arrests. The boys were arraigned before the county judge, and, on very flimsy evidence, were committed to the district court and jailed, although good, responsible men offered bail for them, but the judge refused to approve the bail bonds. Well, boys, lots of you wanted a change in the county judgeship, and you got it, but not for the better. The old county judge was and is a tried and true Knight. A certain party, at the time a member of the Order, but no true K. of L., hungry for that office, although utterly incompetent, actuated by envy, assailed, libeled and calumniated this Brother, and lots of you listened to him and supported a man who gave up our Order to sell whisky, in preference to your Brother Knight. Of course, the "respectable" element were opposed to our Brother too. Had such a case been brought before the former judge, it would have been dismissed on the evidence of the State alone, and the costs taxed to the prosecutor or prosecutors.

Several false reports sent to Pocatello against Brother F. M. Roberts, Past M. W. of 424, for which he was cited to the Assistant Superintendent's office, fell to the ground, and the Brother is again on duty as yardmaster here.

Enough said.

COUPLING PIN.

SHOSHONE, Dec. 24, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

Among the terrible things we see and read of as regards the condition of the working people, the following, taken from an Eastern paper, causes one to shudder at the thought of the possibility of such a thing occurring in this great land of ours, capable of supporting the entire population of the earth.

"Mary E. Allen, 55 years of age, was found in a wretched tenement room in Philadelphia, feebly fighting an army of rats which had terribly bitten her body. She had been without food for several days." And this is the city of so-called brotherly love, whose horde of bank vultures and chamber of commerce sharks contemplated with fiendish delight their work in producing the panic, and secure the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law, which resulted in throwing multiplied thousands of men out of employment throughout the country. Later reports tell of three in Pittsburg as having died of starvation within twenty-four hours Europe is over a volcano which may burst at any moment, discontent and dissatisfaction manifest on every hand.

The English workingmen have sent out a manifesto which appeared simultaneously in every part of the kingdom calling upon the workers to abandon the two old plutocratic parties and rally to the formation of the People's party. If such a party is firmly established, it is not improbable that it will finally result in an English republic, and thus the reform movement gains impetus. And what should quicken its onward movement more than such decisions as that just rendered by the Milwaukee Judge in relation to the receivers of the Northern Pacific R. R. for permission to cut the wages of the employes. The Judge not only orders the cut to be made, but restrains the men from leaving their work even though they are cut, or from interfering in any way with the schemes of the receivers. Now, will not some employe of the Union Pacific stand up and tell us where our liberties as American citizens have disappeared to? Have they not been stolen from us while we have been shouting and voting for the two old plutocratic parties? Do you want any stronger evidence than the above that the courts are under the control of the capitalists; that they are making precedents, and that you are in very truth a white slave? Let us awaken from our sodden, stupid indifference before it is too late, and save ourselves and our country by voting these plutocratic hirelings off the bench and out of Congress and the Cabinet.

General Weaver says in his paper, *The Farmers' Tribune:* "Railroad attorneys cost the people of this country about fourteen millions of dollars per year. What do post-office attorneys cost us? Do you catch on?" "New York and Brooklyn built the great bridge between the two cities. Its cable fare, at 2½ cents, provides a net revenue of $500,000 a year. If this is 'paternalism,' what's the matter with paternalism?"—*Free Press.*

Why do not the Western States construct their irrigating canals and by day labor?

The boilers for two more new engines have arrived here. We are informed the other new engines built here are doing good work.

Exit "Sims."

SAGE BRUSH.

POCATELLO, IDA., Dec. 23, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

To all the Union Pacific employes I wish a Merry Christmas and a prosperous and happy New Year. Not overly happy will the Christmas be in Pocatello for the masses, although we do our best to relieve their distress who are in actual want.

Over $500 was collected last Sunday night at a charity mass meeting. The funds were placed in good hands, and church leaders will have the distribution to look after, with other charity-loving people as assistants. God bless those kind people who so generously give in time of need, to gladden the hearts of our needy poor, who have been refused by the Christian people of this land of the free to make a living for themselves. What a pity, in the richest land in the world, the country that is able to feed all the rest of the world should have people by the millions starving and more working for starvation wages. We have ma :ried men here in Pocatello who have built homes and been working here for years, and yet, to-day they are seeking everywhere for employment, been laid off by the company, and at the same time strangers come in he:e and go right to work. It seems to me there is something radically wrong in such management, but it is a great scheme to get more laborers centered here. It is, in my estimation, the only overproduction we have of anything in this land—"wealth producers."

The cause, it appears to me, is, the farmers and laborers rely too much on the land-grabber and the money king to do their thinking for them. Brother Knights, allow me, as one of the laborers, to suggest to you all, take labor literature, read and ponder. We have an able champion in THE UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE. It only costs 25 cents for three months.

A Merry Christmas to its editor from

ME.

PORTLAND, ORE., Dec. 19, 1893.

Editor Magazine.

When this appears in print a new year will have dawned upon us for good or evil, just as we see fit to make it, nothing more or less. Will the toilers of this country have courage enough to unite and "hang together," or will they be foolish enough to divide and "hang separate"? At this so-called age of progress, we must combine, or else all that has been gained for labor will be lost. In order that we may be able to retain what we have, we mnst sustain, in every manner possible, that which has procured for us what we now enjoy. We do not pretend to say that we have all we should have, or that our conditions cannot be improved, but we maintain that we are in a better condition than are the employes of other roads, and that our MAGAZINE has been a wonderful weapon of defense and a power for good, notwithstanding the fact that there are some persons who seem to be displeased with it. And right here let me say that it will be a grand periodical that will not have enemies of some kind. Now a word or two to those persons who believe in justice and fair treatment. Do you believe that the MAGAZINE has been a power on this road in curbing the power of those subordinate bosses who delight in discharging some person just because they have the authority to do so, particularly those bosses who think they have a friend in the superintendent of motive power, or that they once worked for "Little Joe" at North Platte, as is the case at this point. Now, I fail to see anything just or reasonable in a foreman or general foreman discharging a man in order to vent their spleen on a person they dislike, when it is a well known fact that such is the case. While it is also a fact that that foreman who did so has spoiled more work than all the men he has discharged combined, such work may be "lovely," but it is not manly, and we feel that it is high time that such proceedings should be stopped by those who have the authority to do so, and, furthermore, we call the attention of those persons who have the authority to stop such outrageous proceedings to this particular case, and if they fail to do so, we warn them that we cannot be held responsible for what may happen should they neglect to attend to what we believe to be the most essential thing in conducting a railroad—*i. e.*, to have men in charge of men. We wish it distinctly understood that this matter has not been overdrawn or exaggerated; that it is the whole truth and nothing but the truth, as we are not in the habit of stating anything but facts. We do not deem it advisable to deviate from that mode of procedure in this particular case.

Work of all kinds is very scarce, and it is evidently growing scarcer. The good times Grover promised us we are waiting for patiently.

Now, my democratic friends, what do you think of your "Stuffed Prophet," or "the man of destiny" you worshiped at the shrine of the "Golden Calf"? But it availed you nothing but misery and want. Destitution is stalking broadcast through the land everywhere, and you are as deep in the mud as you ever were in your life. Good old democratic times, when will you be here? When will the millions who are tramping from one end of this fair land to the other find remuneration that will appease the hunger? When will you bring about a condition of affairs that all mankind will subsist on the products of his own labor and not on the sweat of other men's brows? How much longer will you be deaf to the cries of the hungry and poor? How much longer will you tolerate one man to rob his neighbor of all he produces during his entire life? How much longer will you allow a few men to control every avenue of trade and say when you shall work and when you shall be idle and what you shall eat and wear or whether you shall live or die at their pleasure? And last, but not least, when will you forsake the old party and assert your rights as men?

A. R. RIBOLD.

Few people seem to appreciate that reform does not consist of pulling down.

*

It is better to have wrong ideas than to lot somebody else do all your thinking.

*

"Labor cannot exist without capital." No, but how does that argue that the cause (labor) shoul be subservient to its effect (capital)?

THE GAUGE OF PRAYER.

As Satan passed through heaven, from
A walk on earth, one day,
The Lord looked up and questioned him—
"Didst hear my creatures pray?"
"Ay, Lord! I heard their prayers resound
Where'er I listening stood;
But, by my soul! not one of them
Prayed for his brother's good!"

Then looked Jehovah fire and flame,
And spake this fierce decree—
"Who makes a selfish prayer is thine,
The others come to me!"
Then all that night on heaven's wall
The Lord and Satan stood,
To see how many sons of men
Would pray for a brother's good.

Alas! they watched there many an hour,
And yet there came no sounds;
The poor they prayed for pennies, and
The rich they prayed for pounds;
The ugly prayed fo: beauty, and
The awkward prayed for grace;
The old ones prayed for youthful looks
To hide a wrinkled face;
The limping prayed for healthy joints;
The red-haired prayed for brown;
The short ones prayed for longer legs,
The long to be cut down;
The brown-eyed prayed for blue ones,
The cross-eyed prayed for straight;
The fat ones prayed for melting down,
The lean ones prayed for weight;
The doctor prayed for sickness, and
The undertaker death;
The captives prayed for sunshine, and
The phthisicky for breath;
The maiden prayed for lover's vows;
The soldier prayed for war;
The beggar prayed for horse to ride;
The drunkard prayed for "more";
The sick man prayed for break of day,
The thief for longer night;
The miser prayed for more of gold;
The blind man prayed for sight.

At last there came a tearful voice
Up to the starlit sky:
"Oh! may my uncle's soul this night
Rest with the Lord on high!"
"There's one for me!" Jehovah cries.
"Not so!" the devil said;
"He's heir to all his uncle's wealth,
Hence wants the old man dead!"

Just then there came another voice
In supplicating tones:
"Oh! may the grave be late to close
O'er Neighbor David's bones!"
"There's surely one for me at last!"
But Satan cried, "Not yet!
He merely wants the man to live
Until he pays a debt!"

And so they waited till the stars
Went out at dawn of day;
Then Satan seized his bag of souls,
And sped his homeward way.
Upon high heaven's glittering dome
Long had they listening stood;
But not a mortal, all that night,
Prayed for his brother's good!

This has been asked for by a number of subscribers, and is known as "Tyndall's Prayer Gauge."

THE HOUR IS NEAR.

The hour is near! The ages' tread
Has waked, at last, the living dead;
The mighty upward march of years,
Oppression's caravan of tears,
Right's breaking thunders overhead—
Have brought the hour.

From those grim epochs, fierce, abhorred,
What time the bludgeon and the sword
Ruled men as serfs, and, from a throne,
The spoiler marked the world his own,
And might was right and might was lord—
Arrives the hour.

Or then, the age of Force withdrawn,
The spoiler's savage arts were gone,
And Cunning, with a deadlier power,
Usurped the schemes of conqueror,
And might of brain the might of brawn—
Still grew the hour.

They said, who dwelt in marble halls;
"The earth is ours whom fortune calls;
For us its gorgeous fullness made,
Its splendor falls, its feasts are laid."
Men's griefs upheld their lordly walls—
So waxed the hour.

They said, who bore the cares of state,
"These are the common wrongs of Fate,
And pain and toil and poverty
Are burdens of the nobly free,—
Such mystic woes no laws abate."
So came the hour.

They said, who kept the creeds in play,
"'Tis not our care—the poor alway
Ye have by heaven's unfathomed love;
Faith dwells on things and hopes above.
Religion's balm is 'Watch and pray.'"
Then strove the hour.

But they who dwelt with Justice knew
How all the recreant ages grew
To one proud day, when right, unspent,
Should rise a flaming battlement
'Gainst ancient fraud, and time renew.
So broke the hour.

The hour which men's dim thoughts divined,
The weak and lowly of mankind
Uplifted in their olden shame—
The hour for which men's wrongs are flame,
The hour which for men's creeds is blind—
The hour is near.

—*William Jackson Armstrong*
in December Arena.

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